

GYULA DÉCSY
The Turkic Protolanguage:
a Computational Reconstruction

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GYULA DÉCSY**

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**The Turkic Protolanguage:
a Computational Reconstruction**

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During my long tenures in Hungary (1943–1956), in Germany (1957–1977) and in the United States (since 1977), I was fortunate to meet many acclaimed Turkologists and scholars of connected fields; I always used the chance to discuss with them questions of Turkic linguistics and Turkic prehistory. I especially benefited from long talks with Gyula Németh (Budapest), Omeljan Pritsak and Annemarie v.Gabain (both in Hamburg, Germany), Karl A. Wittfogel (New York), A.J.E. Bodrogligeti (Los Angeles, California). Teachers in my young years, later colleagues and friends, helped me repeatedly to rethink and review topics of the present publication.

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Bloomington, Indiana, February 18, 1998.

Gy. Décsy

1. Introduction

1.1 The Turkic Protolanguage is the ancestral common form of the following 27 languages representing ca. 110 million native speakers:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 01. Turkey-Turkish 50,000,000 (22). | 15. Gagauz 173,000 (364). |
| 02. Uzbek 14,000,000 (51). | 16. Tuva(n)/Soyon/Soyot 166,000 (373). |
| 03. Azerbaijani 9,000,000 (60). | 17. Karachay 131,000 (413). |
| 04. Kazak 7,800,000 (73). | 18. Khaladzh 121,000 (431). |
| 05. Uigur 6,700,000 (75). | 19. Khakas 71,000 (535). |
| 06. Tatar 6,600,000 (76). | 20. Sala/(Salar) 69,000 (543). |
| 07. Turkmen 3,000,000 (146). | 21. Balkar 66,000 (548). |
| 08. Kirghiz 2,019,000 (155). | 22. Altay 60,000 (562). |
| 09. Chuvash 1,751,000 (167). | 23. Nogay 60,000 (571). |
| 10. Bashkir 1,371,000 (175). | 24. Chulym 48,000 (626). |
| 11. Yakut/Sakha 328,000 (268). | 25. Shor 16,000 (908). |
| 12. Karakalpak 303,000 (274). | 26. Karagas/Tofa(lar) 650 (1867). |
| 13. Crimean Tatar 300,000 (276). | 27. Karaim 600 (1881). ¹ |
| 14. Kумык 228,000 (316). | |

With close to 110 million native speakers, the linguistic phylum of the Turks represents ca. 2.3% of the World Population as of 1996 (Indo-European 48.5%, Sino-Tibetan 22.5%, see DÉCSY 1986). As the traditional territory of the Turkic peoples in the European Middle Ages can be regarded the area between the East Balkans, Iran, Mongolia, the Volga-Bend and South Ukraine/Rumania. Originally (ca. until the 3rd century A.D.), their ancestral centers were located in the area south of the Balkhash Lake in Central Asia (northeast of Almaty, see 1.5).

As mounted nomads, the Turks probably first came with the Hun invasion in the 4th century A.D. to Europe and then over the Caspian Lake and Caucasus to Asia Minor. They occupied large territories, superseding the original population and organizing powerful political units (Ottoman Empire centered in Anatolia, Golden Horde and its successor states in the present-day South Russia including the Crimean peninsula).

According to the some views the Huns (the people of Attila the Hun in Central Europe of the 5th century A.D.) and the Avars (maintaining an empire in the Carpathian Basin between the 6th and the 9th centuries A.D.) also spoke Turkic languages. The same has been assumed for the Hsiung-nu and Zhuan-zhuans (Ruanruans, Juanjuans) in West China (supposedly from 300 B.C. to 300 A.D.)

¹After the names of the people, the estimated speaker number follows; in parentheses, the world-ranking of the particular language is given in decreasing order of the speaker number. Details in DÉCSY 1986.56-58.

More large Turkic groups came with the Mongol invasion to Europe in the 13th century; basically, these tribes established the southeast Kipchak-type European Turkic world in the area of the Lower Volga and adjacent territories, assimilating earlier Turkic (Kazar, Volga-Bulgar, Kuman, Pecheneg) nations as well as Iranian and other groups (Obugrians, Hungarians in Bashkiria and north of the Caucasus). The armies (troops) of Batu khan may have consisted mainly of Turks led by a thin rank of Mongol military officers and generals; the Mongol leaders in the Volga region (in the Golden Horde, 12th–15th centuries) took over the Turkic language of their subordinates as early as in the middle of the 13th century. Batu khan himself spoke Turkic at the end his life; this recalls the linguistic metamorphosis of Charlemagne who as a child spoke (a kind of) German (Franconian) and as an adult changed over to pure “Latin-French”.

Most Turkic peoples in Europe and Asia (except the Yakuts and the Chuvash) converted to Islam, playing a similar role in the expansion of this world religion as the Germans had in the Christianization in the West. In spite of their devotion to Islam, no Turkic groups have never adopted Arabic as spoken language of the everyday communication (at tje Turks, Arabic remained limited to the clergy, to service and religious scholarship). Today, 24 of the 27 Turkic peoples belong to the Muslim world. Only the Yakuts and the Chuvash are listed as (Orthodox) Christian. The ancestors of the Karaims converted to Judaism probably in the 10th century.

During their long history, the Turks contacted mainly the Chinese, the Yenissei-peoples, various Iranian groups (Saka, Sogd, Alan, Persian), India, the Byzantine world and later the Russians. Some Greek (as the result of Alexander the Great’s raids), Syriac (Manichaeism) as well as Western Roman traces (influence of Imperial Rome) can also be found in their tradition. The Turk tribes superseded and linguistically assimilated many native groups in the old western Siberia and in southeast Russia. In the 18th century, the Tuva still spoke a Southern Samoyedic language, in the Ob-river region many Ugric tribes became Tatarized as the result of their conversion to Islam. Many believe that the Bashkirs and parts of the Kazan-Tatars may have been Hungarians (of Magna Hungaria) in the Volga-Kama region; these people of the area were Turkicized-Muslimized latest in the 15th-16th centuries.

1.2 Old Turkic was a language spoken by a group of Oguz tribes and the forebears of the ancient Uigurs in the area of the present-day Mongolia (Seven-Stream-Land, see 1.5, northeast of Almaty) between ca. 700 A.D. and 1,000 to 1,100 A.D. Its corpus is represented in written form by five different notational systems:

1.2.1 Runic Inscriptions and Manuscripts of Old Uigur Texts from Turfan, Miran, Tun-huang, Etsen-gol. Documents or their copies are in

scholarly collections in Berlin (Germany), in London (Great Britain), in St. Petersburg, in Paris (Bibliothèque nationale, Musée Guimet), in Stockholm, in Beijing, Urumchi (Inner Mongolia) as well as in Japan (Kyoto, Nagoya, Tokyo). Discovery of further material in Mongolia and neighboring areas can be expected. Dialectal differences have been determined in their language (termed as Yarkend, Taranchi, Ili-Talas). The genres are: memoir-like historical reports, religious magic descriptions, military documents (these in more careless spelling). Many of them were carved in stone (rocks). The manuscripts (mostly of Uigur provenience) were written on paper and are as regards the scribal technique (feather, brush, pen, ink), similar to the Chinese documents of the same age. Samples of this type of script are given by V. GABAIN § 8. For present-day problems of the Runic script in petroglyphs see TRYJARSKI 1995 and (in an illustrative way) SCHCHERBA 1995.

1.2.2 *Uigur Script*. The most commonly used Old Turkic script, mainly in manuscripts (occasionally also on stone as the inscription of the Chüyung-kuan/Juyongguan arch yard section of the Great Wall north of Beijing); manuscripts from Turfan, Xinjiang, Northwest China (specimens in v. GABAIN §9). The medieval Mongol and, later, the Manchu scripts were derived from the Uigur writing system. The same signs marked *o*, *u* and, in compounds, *ö* and *ü*.

1.2.3 *Sogdic script*. Used only by Buddhists, the spelling inconsistent. Horizontal lines from right to left. Limited number of documents. Specimens at v. Gabain §10.

1.2.4 *Manichaeic Script*. Documents from Turfan and Tun-huang. Horizontal lines from right to left. Specimens at V. GABAIN §11.

1.2.5 *Brahmi Script*. Brought from India by Buddhist missionaries. Used in Sanskrit texts in Central Asia (also by the Sogds and Tokhars). A syllabic script with some new signs especially for *ä*, *ü*, *e*, *ö* and *öö*. Specimens at V. GABAIN §12.

The cultural background of Old Turkic is unambiguously pre-Islamic: Buddhistic, Late Manichaeic as well as in some instances Chinese and East Christian. Elements of the original Shamanism of the Turkic peoples is clearly recognizable in the Proto-Turkic vocabulary (see 5.5, p. 83 below).

Theoretically, Old Turkic should be close to the present-day Turkic languages or dialects spoken in Xinjiang (Sinkiang, Northwest China), East-Kazakhstan and Tuva. However, intensive migration (and with it, continuous linguistic balancing) and the supremacy of the Arabic Islam-influenced common Eastern Turkic Literary Languages (Karakhanid, 11th–

to 12th centuries; Chagatay, 15th to 19th centuries) changed the local patois so much that the present-day Turks of the areas do not carry on the original linguistic setting of Old Turkic. The modern "Uigurs" of the area introduced their name after the first World War exclusively for historical-geographic reasons and not because their language would be a direct continuation of Old Turkic (except, perhaps, the archaic group of the Yellow-Uigurs of Kansu/China). We should stress that migration and linguistic equalization (interaction) is a permanent factor which maintained, furthered and created a unity and linguistic similarity among Turkic groups living far from each other in the vast territory between Mongolia and the Balkan Peninsula in Europe.

1.3 The Turkic Protolanguage and Problems of its Reconstruction. The main source of reconstruction of the Turkic Protolanguage is Old Turkic (1.2). In the reconstruction, this means a considerable difference with regard to Indo-European and Uralic. In these fields, the comparison of a large number of individual languages is the only way to describe the two protolanguages (Indo-European and Uralic). At Proto-Turkic we are in a certain sense in a similar situation as in the field of comparative Slavic. There is a relatively well described written language from the time around 1 000 A.D. (we can call it "lead language"). It is Old Church Slavonic for Slavic, and Old Turkic (1.2 above) for Turkic. The current 27 Turkic languages are by no means farther from each other than the ca. twelve Slavic languages. The similarity index between the lead language (Old Church Slavonic there, Old Turkic here) is approximately the same. This permits the conclusion that the relationship between Old Turkic and Proto-Turkic is similar to that between Old Church Slavonic and Proto-Slavic—both with regard to the language structure and the chronological separation. This means, *mutatis mutandis*, that Old Turkic and Proto-Turkic represent basically the same language form. The differences are minimal in the language structure itself. It is important in this connection that both Proto-Turkic and Early Old Turkic are pre-Islamic. Late Old Turkic—represented in its initial stage mainly by Mahmud al-Kashgari and his famous Arabic dictionary (1073-1074)—is unambiguously Islamic (Karakhanid). In the present book, in principle only Early (pre-Islamic) Old Turkic was considered for the Proto-Turkic reconstruction. This principle was followed earlier by ANNEMARIE V. GABAIN in her *Alttürkische Grammatik* (V. GABAIN 1974). Even so, the inherited Old-Turkic/Proto-Turkic vocabulary comprises close to 3,400 indigenous words—the largest of the lexicon of any well-established proto-language as proved by the following comparison (Proto-Slavic and Proto-Germanic data estimated):

Uralic, around 4,000 B.C., ca. 500 words;
 Finno-Ugric, around 3,000, ca. 1,200 words;
 Indo-European, around 4,000/3,000, ca. 2400 words;

Proto-Slavic, around 800 A.D., ca. 2,000 words;
 Proto-Germanic, around 500 A.D., ca. 1,800 words.

The phonetic and grammatical structure of Old Turkic/Proto-Turkic was extremely well developed. This means that the dissolution of the Turkic Protolanguage took place relatively late: probably at the beginning of the first (oldest) Islamic mission in the 8th century.

There is a principal question in connection with the reconstruction of the Turkic Protolanguage: how much can the traditional comparative method contribute to its reconstruction *beyond* Old Turkic. Would it be possible to reconstruct so that we ignore Old Turkic? Could this be a methodological test, an "anti-system" which may lead to different results than the principal equation of (Early) Old Turkic with Proto-Turkic. Experience shows that even if we ignored Old Turkic as a lead language (which would be irresponsible), we would come approximately to the same results in the reconstruction of Proto-Turkic as with the theoretical equation of (Early) Old Turkic with Proto-Turkic. Maybe certain residual elements which have existed in Proto-Turkic do not show up in Old Turkic and exist only in some individual languages (e.g. the quantity correlation of vowels in Turkmen, Kaladzh and Yakut, some specific morphological features). The possibility of this cannot be excluded; nevertheless, features established by a self-possessed comparative method would not considerably modify the picture we receive by careful equation of Early Old Turkic with Proto-Turkic.

1.4. Dissolution of the Turkic Protolanguage: Chronological Considerations. Islam was founded in the 7th century and soon spread over large territories as the result of an expansive religious fervor and of well-planned missionary activities in the 7th-8th centuries. However, it became a stable and unifying factor in the Turkic world not before the 10th century. Some tribes may have been Islamized earlier (mainly in the South); but the typical Turkic Muslim world as we have known it for the last 1,000 years was not established before the 10th-11th centuries. The migrations of the Turks from their primordial home in the area southwest from Lake Baikal may have begun in the 3rd-4th centuries B.C. Their exodus was directed first to the south where the mounted nomad Turks raided and occupied territories which traditionally are regarded as Chinese (West Chinese, Chinese Far West). It is not known whether the Hsiung-nu or the Zhuan-zhuan (Juanjuan, Ruanruan)—who built up empires in West China between the 3rd century B.C. and the 2nd century A.D.—were Turks (see 1.5 and 1.7 below); nevertheless, we can suppose that the notorious "icon" of the "Barbarian" was created in China on the basis of raids led by Turks against the "Land of the Middle" (Middle Empire). Mounted nomads riding on their horses were extremely fast and mobile and easily prevailed over sedentary peoples. The linguistic implication of this was an intensive communicatory interaction between different nomad groups even over long geo-

graphic distances. This steady communication—concomitant with intensive, occasionally eruptive, migrations—worked against the build-up of separate dialects and languages stable and durable in the area of the sedentary cultures in Europe and in China. It is a universally valid observation that the present-day languages of peoples with mounted nomad tradition are less differentiated with regard to their dialects (cf. Turks, Hungarians) than those of peoples with intact sedentariness. Although as early as the 10th century most Turkic tribes were in the area of their current geographic positions, their linguistic unity remained basically unbroken. Thus I would set the time of the dissolution of the Turkic Protolanguage to the end of the 10th century A.D. Note that this refers only to the time of *dissolution* of Proto-Turkic. This ancestral common old form of all Turkic languages may have had a continuance of several thousand years before this dissolution. Thus as early as 3,000 or 4,000 B.C., a Proto-Turkic language may have existed in a simpler form than the one reconstructed here; this ancestral Early Proto-Turkic was comparable chronologically to Proto-Uralic and Proto-Indo-European. The difference between Proto-Indo-European or Proto-Uralic (the dissolution of both of them set to 4,000 B.C.) on one side and Proto-Turkic on the other side is that Proto-Turkic was in a certain sense more introverted; it possessed the power to keep its speaker community together over a very long period (five thousand years). Indo-European and Uralic, however, began to split into smaller units, and this process led over a time span of of ca. 5,000 years to a multitude of separate narrower (secondary, tertiary, etc.) units and individual languages between Western Europe and Northern India. The same procedure of final separation began in the Turkic World only around 1,000 A.D. The unsplit internal development until 1,000 A.D. produced a language which was extremely rich in its vocabulary and surprisingly differentiated in its grammar. Especially in its structure, Proto-Turkic remained untouched by foreign influence; this language with its rich and differentiated vocabulary was able to serve as a communication vehicle many world-conquerers, the most successful of them were

- the Hsiung-nu (Huns), the Zhuan-zhuan (Avars) who conquered large parts of western China and Asia as well of Europe (if their identification with the Huns and Avars is correct);
- the Oguz Seldzhuks who laid the foundation of the Ottoman Empire (after 1453 A.D. centered in Istanbul);
- the Kazars and the Volga-Bolgars (8th-12th centuries);
- as a second language (language of the leading class) the Hungarians who conquered the Carpathian Basin around 900 A. D.;
- the Kumans and Pechenegs of the 9th-10th centuries;
- the armies of the Mongol invasion of the 13th century and their numerous subsequent Khanats (Siberian, Tatar, Crimean, Kazan) in southeast Europe and south of Central Asia;
- Tamerlane with his raids in the 14th century in southwest Central Asia and in the territories north of the Caucasus.

Sultan Suleiman and the sedentary world of the Ottoman Empire
between the 16th and 19th centuries.

No doubt that the leaders of the Mongol invasions of China and Europe, Dzhingis Khan and his sons and successors (Ögödei, Möngke, Kubilai, Chagatai, Özbek, Batu) continued the military work initiated by early Turkic tribes on the basis of the mounted nomad mobility in landlocked ("heart-land") areas of Central Eurasia, bringing the largest parts of the territory under a centralized control; their success is unimaginable without Turkic language traditions. Also the swift Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin between 896-915 A.D. was the result of a magnificent application of Turkic military strategy by a Uralic tribe which left the forest zone, adjusted to the mounted nomad way of life, and took over the military organization of the steppe-Turks.

It cannot be stressed often enough that Proto-Turkic remained an introverted language without substantial dialectal differentiation enriching itself mainly from its own internal sources both in phonetic and grammar as well as in the vocabulary for at least five thousand years. The foreign influence on it was minimal and probably began not earlier than the first millennium A. D. (Chinese, perhaps Tokharian, Sogdic, Indic, Iranian, Greek, see 6.1–6.7 below). All this supposes that the speakers of Proto-Turkic lived in isolation for a long time (ca. 3,000 years) in a relatively small area (Seven-Stream-Land, see 1.5). Groups which left this home-territory, lost their language and become Chinese speaking, or, perhaps, Mongols, Tokharians. However, the linguistic unity of the Turkic groups which stayed in the primordial home remained untouched for many thousand years. As we are going to see, the relative unity of the Turkic languages—at least in the Muslim area—was preserved even in the Old Turkic time, into the Middle Age, or even, into the 19th century. See for this the Sarajevo-Beijing-Axis (1.6 below). This linguistic perseverance was the result of an imposing introvertedness as well as internal enrichments; these properties elevate Turkic to a unique position among those linguistic phyla of the world for which protolanguages were properly reconstructed (Indo-European, Uralic, Semitic). Note that even the strong Arabic and Persian influence brought by Islam did not interrupt the relative internal unity of the Turkic world. Therefore, the Lir/Shaz difference in the Proto-Turkic times should not be dramatized (see 1.6 below). Chuvash and Nonchuvash spoke the same language until the 10th century A.D.

1.5 The Turkic Primordial Home. The view that the primordial ancestral home of the Turkic peoples was in the area southwest from Lake Baikal is generally accepted, mainly on the basis of reports in historical sources (Chinese, Western). A closer definition would be the area south from the Upper Yenisei, so-called the Seven-Stream-Land and the Talas-Valley. The Seven-Stream-Land (Russian *Semirech'ie*, Kazak *Dzhetisu*

<*Jetisu*, German *Siebenstrom-Land*) is the area in the net of the following rivers: Ili, Karatal, Bien, Aksu, Lepsa, Baskan and Sarkand (note that only Ili listed in Webster's New Geographical Dictionary). It is arid land confined by the range of the northern Tien Shan and the Dzungarian Alatau down to the Balkash, Sysakol and Alakol Lake. From the southern flat bank of the Balkash, broad sand deserts spread (Takum, Sary-Ishokotrau, Lyuk-kum), divided by numerous dry river beds (Bakanas). The desert vegetation serves as winter pastureland (grassland); only in the northwest around Ili river is irrigation farming possible. The mountains are covered with deciduous forest to ca. 8,000 feet above sea level. Flora and fauna did not change much during the last several millennia; thus the animal and plant names in the Proto-Turkic vocabulary offer some clues for positioning the ancestral homeland of the Turkic people in this well-defined territory.

This territory is basically in the center of the historically documented migrations of the Turkic tribes; they first moved apparently to the south (northwest China, as the Hsiung-nu and Zhuan-zhuan, later the Uigurs) or to west (Huns, Avars, Onogurs, Pechenegs, Kumans, Seldzhuks/Oguz, Tatars-Kipchaks). It is remarkable that except for the migration of the Yakuts—which probably began late around the 9th-10th century A.D.) no larger groups moved to the north or northeast. As mounted nomads, the Turks preferred the steppe and only seldom settled down in the steppe-forest or the forest zone

In Indo-European and Uralic research, mostly the so-called "Linguistic Paleontology" has been applied to determine the ancestral home-land of the particular protolanguages. The methods of this research has been described on many places (MALLORY 1976, DÉCSY 1983). If the historical evidence is convincing, there is no real need to work with Linguistic Paleontology to find the common homeland of the Turks. Nevertheless, I offer here some data based on a recent discussion (DÉCSY 1992) with regard to the names of animals in the Proto-Turkic/Old Turkic vocabulary according to the word list of V. GABAIN 1974 (meanings also in German and the Turkey-Turkish; numbers of the units in the particular group appear in parentheses). Some Late Old Turkic words were also added to the list (mainly from Drevne-Tjurskij Slovar and Sevortjan).

4.5.1 Birds (14) Aves

bujmul white necked, kite, predatory bird of the subfamily Milvinae or

Elaninae || weißnackig, Weih(e) (Vogelart) || bir nevi kush vG333

käkälik partridge, Perdix perdix || Rebhuhn || keklik vG340b

käkük cuckoo, Cuculus canorus || Kuckuck || gughuk kushu vG341

kögürchkän pigeon, Columba livia || Taube || güvercin vG343

qargha crow (Corvus) || Rabe || karga vG355b

qaz I goose (Anser) || Gans || kaz vG356b

quju (*kugu*?) swan || Schwan || kughu vG359b

qush bird || Vogel || kush vG360
quzghun raven, *Corvus corax* || Rabe || kuzgun vG360b
sagyzhghan magpie, *Pica pica* || Elster || saksaghan vG361
taqyghu hen, adult female bird || Huhn || tavuk vG367b
tojan (toghan?) falcon, *Falco* || Falke || doghan vG372
turungaja crane, *Magalornis grus* || Kranich || turna vG375
ular partridge, *Perdix perdix* || Rebhuhn || keklik vG377b

4.5.2 Horse and donkey (8) Perissodactyla

adghyr admissarius (*Equus*) masc., stallion || Hengst || ajgyr vG317
adghyrlıq stud || Gestüt || hara vG317
adughun horse (*Equus*) || Pferd || at vG 317b
at || horse, *Equus caballus* || Pferd || at vG322
azman young gelding || junger Wallach || idish at vG323
äshgäk donkey, *Equus asinus* || Esel || eshek vG325b
emlik newborn animal; untamed horse Sevortjan 277
eshgek donkey, *Equus asinus* USp, DTS Sevortjan 317-318

4.5.3 Goats and Sheep (8) Cavicornia

ächkü goat, *Capra* || Ziege || kechi vG323 (animal)
älik wild goat || Wildziege || yabani kechi G323b (animal)
erkech male goat (billy goat), Caper MK, DTS 179 Sevortjan 300
irkI castrated ram, male sheep (genus *Ovis*) Kashgari; cf. Hungarian *ürü*
 'sheep, wether' Sevortjan 377-8
oghlaq kid (of a goat), (genus *Capra*) DTS Sevortjan 404-405
qoj(n) (qonjun?) sheep (species *Ovis aries*) || Schaf || kojun vG359
qozy lamb, young sheep (species *Ovis aries*) || Lamm || kuzu vG359
urqachy ewe (female sheep) Sevortjan 603 (animal)

4.5.4 Bovines (5) Artiodactyla

buqa bull, adult male bovine mammal || Stier || bogha, cf. Hungarian *bika*
 'bull' G332
buzaghu calf || Kalb || buzaghy vG333
inäk cow, *Bos* DTS 209-211, Sevortjan 358-360, cf. Hungarian *ünő*
öküz ox, adult castrated bull (genus *Bos*) || Ochse (ein Kulturwanderwort)
 || öküz vG351b, cf. Hungarian *ökör*, a Chuvash-type word
ud I (Br.) cow, *Bos* || Kuh, Rind || inek, syghyr vG377

4.5.5 Camels (4) Camelidae

atan I camel (castrated), *Camelus* Kashgari, DTS Sevortjan 202
azma castrated (ram, etc.), 'junger Wallach'
bughra camel (male), *Camelus* || Kamelhengst || erkek deve vG331b
tävä camel (genus *Camelus*) || Kamel || deve vG370b,

4.5.6 Insects (4) Insecta

chümäli ant || Ameise || karyndzha vG 335

örmeküch spider (Order Araneae)(< öör) Sevortjan 549

qonguz bug, beetle (order Coleoptera) || Käfer || bok böceghi vG359

qumursgha ant || Ameise || karyndzha vG359b

4.5.7 Canines (3) Canoidae

böri wolf, *Canis lupus* || Wolf || kurt vG331

it I dog, *Canis familiaris* || Hund || köpek vG339b

tilkü fox (*Vulpus*) || Fuchs || tilki vG371b (animal)

4.5.8 Felines (3) Felidae

arslan lion, *Panthera leo* || Löwe, nomen proprium, Titel || aslan, shahys ismi, unvan G321

bars tiger, *Panthera tigris* || Tiger, nomen proprium || kaplan, shahys ismi vG327

irbiz lynx || Schneeleopard, Luchs oder eine andere Großkatze || vashak (?) vG338b

4.5.9 Reptiles (also worms) (3) Reptilia

baqa toad, *Bufo* || Kröte || kara kurbagha vG326b, cf. Hungarian *béka*

jylan snake (suborder Serpentes) || Schlange || jylan vG385b

qurt (Br.) worm || Wurm || kurt vG360

4.5.10 Apes/Monkeys (1) Primates

bichin ape, *Simia* (family Pongidae) || Affe || maymun vG329 (Iranian?)

Bear (1) Ursidae

adygh/ajygh bear, *Ursus* Sevortjan 112-113

4.5.11 Elephant (1) Proboscidea

janga elephant, *Elephas maximus* || Elefant || fil vG382b

4.5.12 Fish (1) Pisces

balyq II fish, *Piscis* || Fisch || balyk vG326b

4.5.13 Hare (1) Leporidae

tawishqan hare (family Leporidae) || Hase || tavshan vG368b

4.5.14 Swine, Pig (1) Suidae

tonguz swine (family Suidae) || Schwein || domuz vG372b

4.5.15 Unspecified Genera and Concepts in connection with Animals (8)
änük the young (of an animal) || *junges* || *javru* (hajvan) vG324. cf.

Hungarian *ünő* (see also 4.5.4)

emlik newborn animal; untamed horse Sevortjan 277

kölük (< **köl*) pack animal || *Tragtier* || *jük* hajvam vG343

kirpi hedgehog Clauson 737 (*kirpii*)

mingü riding animal || *Reittier* || *binek* hajvany vG347

qara I domesticated animal || *Vieh* || (*ehli*) hajvan vG355b

qyl I hair (long gair of an animal) || (*langes Tier*)haar || *kyl* vG357

syghun stag (adult male of various deer) || *Maral* || *bir nevi* gejik vG362b

The data collection shows the following numeric relationship between the different animal species: birds (14), horses and donkeys (8), goats and sheep (8), bovines (5), camels (4), insects (4), canines (3), felines (3), reptiles (also worms) (3), apes/monkeys (1), bear (1), elephant (1), fish (1), hare (1), swine/pig (1), generic 8 = 66.

It is worthwhile to compare these ancestral Turkic animal names with the corresponding semantic field of other reconstructed protolanguages. Proto-Uralic had 55 (listed DÉCSY 1990.88), and Proto-Indo-European possessed 48 animal names. We know ten Indo-European names for goat and goat-related concepts (this animal played a major role in their ancestral mythology, and apparently, in their economy). From the other species of animals, the following were attested for Proto-Indo-European (the number in parentheses indicates synonyms): monkey, lamb (3), blackbird, fish (4), bird, duck, bee, hedgehog, horse, eagle, young animal (2), mouse, wild animal, animal with armor (Pokorny 866-98), louse (2), cuckoo, hornless (animal), young deer (female), large fish, worm (maggot), salmon, cow (2), small animal, heifer, pig, domestic pig (sow, female hog), wolf (2), wasp, frog (toad), quail = 48 (includes 10 goat names). Details in DÉCSY 1991.69-229. Comparable Uralic data in DÉCSY 1990.90

The great majority of animals denoted with the Proto-Turkic words listed above are all spread in the area we define as the geographic location of the Turkic primordial home in the Seven-Stream-Land. Even if some animals were or are not known in the area—such as the elephant—their presence does not diminish the evidential value of the above collection. The absence of a large number of fish names hints to the fact that the area was not rich in rivers and lakes; further that fishing was not a substantial part of the economy. A similar conclusion can be reached on the basis of the relatively small number of wild animals. However, it should not be forgotten that some Proto-Turkic fish or wild animal names may have disappeared from the language of the Turks during their migration in the desert and steppe areas.

Final conclusions can be made about this problem only after special investigations on other semantic fields of the Proto-Turkic vocabulary (names of plants, trees, climate terms). Many terms in the Proto-Turkic

animal names hint of a developed early husbandry which may have become an economic necessity in the desert and steppe world early on. See the particular fields in the chapter on Proto-Turkic semantics.

1.6 Migration of the Turks; Spread of their Languages. The only meaningful grouping of the Turkic languages is by geographic location:

Southwest: Turkey-Turkish (before 1920: Osmanic-Turkish); Azeri, Turkmen, Kaladzh, Karakalpak. Historical group name: Oguz.

Southeast: Uigur, Uzbek, Sala(r), New Uigur

Northwest and Central: Kipchak (Tatar, Bashkir, Kazak, Chulym), Chuvash (special character); Small Units of Europe/Caucasus Balkar, Nogay

Northeast: Kirghiz, Yakut (special character), Tuva(special character), Small Units in Siberia (such as Khakas, Karagas, Altay, Tuva, Shor)

The individual languages are *mutatis mutandis* so similar to each other that they could be regarded even today as dialects of the same language (except, perhaps, Yakut, Chuvash). This unity is due to at least four factors:

The general linguistic perseverance (archaism) of the Turkic languages;

Steady and intensive communication between groups after the great migrations from the primordial home—natural in the mounted nomad way of life.

Role of the “Post-Old-Turkic” written languages such as Karakhanid (11th-12th centuries), Chagatai (14-19th centuries), Osmanic Turkic (13th-20th centuries).

Unifying influence of the Arabic-Persian religious culture which synchronized the intellectual culture in all Muslim-Turkic areas. As everywhere in the Muslim world, the religion secured an intensive communication between the lower groups and the leading classes (nobility, clergy, neophytes).

The Russian influence, strongly secular after 1917 with state-agency-directed prescriptive language planing. This excluded Turkey-Turkish (Republic-Turkish) as Turkey was outside of the Soviet Union.

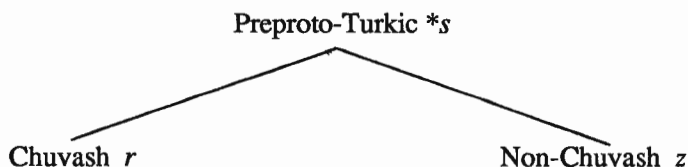
No doubt, as a result of the military success between the 3rd and 19th centuries, large originally non-Turkic ethnic groups were Turkicized. The most important of them are in the areas north of Persia and Afghanistan, the Caucasus area, the Middle-Volga and Lower Kama valley (Tatar, Bashkir lands), the present-day South Russia including the Crimea and parts of Ukraine and Rumania/Moldova, large Armenian territories and, as the perhaps most significant, all Anatolia (present-day Turkey) and North Africa (Egypt, Maghreb). In many areas, a kind of “Standard Turki” (Turkis) was the language of the state and local administration as well as of the military which played a decisive role in the spread of the Turkic language standard. The alien ethnic groups learned—as evidenced—everywhere the obligatory standard *acrolect* (here Turki) without being

disturbed by any former Turkic dialectal binding from their previous languages.

Islamization meant Turkicization (and not Arabization). Thus the famous Sarajevo-Beijing-Axis came into being in the second part of our millennium which, still exists in spite of withdrawal of Turkic groups and/or ethnic loss (also ethnic cleansing) in Russian-ruled territories. The anecdote goes that if someone purchased a donkey in Sarajevo in 1900 and began to travel with it through Serbia, Bulgaria, Rumania, South Russia and Central Asia to Beijing (the journey may have lasted several years), the only language which was understood everywhere during the long ride was Turkic (even if, underway, one made some excursions to the north and south). The well unified (coherent/homogenous) Turkic was the main spoken language in a territory which comprised the steppe between China/Mongolia and the lower Danube: the area which is called steppe and is regarded as the classical operational field of the mounted nomad world conquerors from Attila the Hun to Suleiman the Magnificent.

1.7 Family Tree Considerations. Because of the weak differentiation of the Turkic languages/dialects (for background see 1.6) it is almost impossible to reconstruct the chronological procedures based on language characteristics which lead to the present-day distribution (little changed since about 1,000 A.D.). Nevertheless, in chart no. 2 (p. 21), I make an attempt; note, however that the system offered there is hypothetical.

It is possible to divide the Turkic languages in two groups: Chuvash-type and Non-Chuvash-type. The basic observation of the division is: on the place of the Chuvash *r* a *z* appears in the non-Chuvash languages. ("rhotacism"). The rhotacism is quite common in the languages of the world, cf. Latin *dominorum* < **dominosum*. The *r*-form is generally the secondary one. This may be the case in the Turkic too, although some considerations support the primacy of *r* (Mongol has *r* in comparable cases). Further, the *z* itself seems to be a secondary product too (< **s* or another consonant, perhaps *dh*, cf. GOLDEN 1992.96). The most plausible explanation for the split *r/z* would be that both consonants go back to an **s* which developed under certain conditions differently in the two areas:



Note that the frequency of *s* in Proto-Turkic as analyzed in the present book is relatively low (4.3%, see Chart 3, p. 24). This means that a number of the original Proto-Turkic *s* must have changed into other consonants.

The assumption that the Hsiung-nu, the Huns, the Zhuan-zhuan and the Avars—or even the Kazars, not to mention the Onogurs—would have spoken Turkic languages is a hypothesis. It cannot be proven by *linguistic* means. However, we must suppose some languages for these historically extremely significant groups which were militarily well organized so that they prevailed over the Chinese. Their empires built in China and Central Europe endangered in both areas the established power centers (China in the first millennium B.C. and A.D., Roman Empire in the 3rd-5th centuries A.D., Byzantium and Charlemagne's eastern lands in the 7th century A.D.). The Hsiung-nu, the Huns and the Avars were certainly mounted nomads. They were not Tibetans, certainly not Chinese, not Mongols or Tungusic; they were also not Paleo-Siberians (Yenisei-groups) and not Indo-Europeans (Iranians, Sogds, Tokharians) whose tribes were traditionally sedentary. All these considerations speak for the Turkic identity of the Huns (Hsiung-ni in Asia) and the Avars (Zhuan-zhuans in Asia). The Chuvash are an affiliation of the old Lir-type units. The Volga-Bolgars and Kazars, may be successor tribes of the Onogurs (who lived in the first centuries A.D. at the Caspian Sea) or residuals of the Hsiung-ni and Zhuan-zhuans.

English meaning	(Proto-)Chuvash (Lir-Type)	Nonchuvash (Shaz-Type)
'noon, south'	l (Lambdacism) dül	sh tüsh (Uigur)
'to bring'	i il	a al
'ox' 'eye'	r (Rhotacism) *ükür *kör	z *üküz köz
'wind' 'seven'	sj (s, ch) sjil sjich	j (d) jel (Turkey-Turkish) jedi (Turkey-Turkish)
'manure' 'swamp'	sh shar (<* sar)	s saz (Kirgiz)
— 'pepper'	ś (sj) paraś (parasj)	č boroč (Kazak)

Chart 1. Chuvash (Lir) and Nonchuvash (Shaz) correspondences.

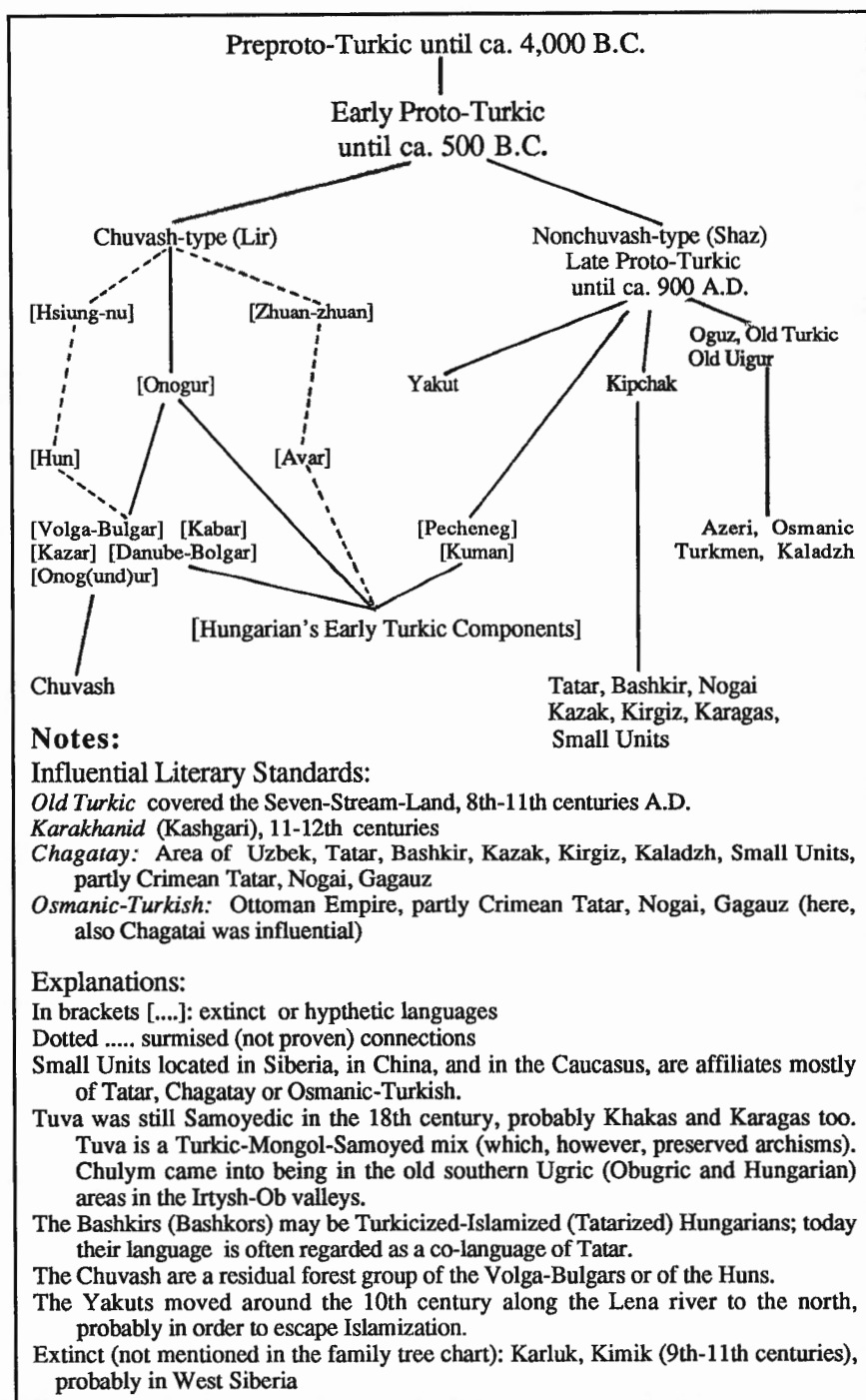


Chart 2. Attempt at a Family Tree of the Turkic Languages

We may hypothesize that the Lir-Turks lived originally in the southern parts of the Turkic homeland in the Seven-Stream-Land; they moved then to the western areas of present-day China (Hsiung-ni and Zhuan-zhuan, 3rd century B.C. to 3rd century A.D.), then they migrated to the Northwest into present-day Turkmenia and Kazakstan, founding there the Onogur Confederation (a member tribe of which may have been the Ugric Hungarians whose international name goes back to *onogur* 'Ten Arrows', according to GOLDEN 1992.22 'Ten Tribes'). Later on, the Onogurs migrated to the northwest and settled in the area of the Lower Volga founding there the Volga-Bolgar and Kazar entities; the Shaz-Turks (Kipchaks) migrating after them (and often attacking and superseding them) became the southern units of the Turkic World settling north of the Lake Caspian and the Black Sea. Apparently from here, the Huns (originally Onogur/Volga-Bolgars) moved to the west and, in the 4th-5th centuries, established their powerful center in the Carpathian Basin. Their raids and wars led to the demise of the Roman Empire in 474 A.D. After the death of their great king Attila the Hun (453), the Huns retreated from the Carpathian Basin to the East (Volga-area?). Their west-migration was successfully "replayed" by the Avars in the 6th century who maintained a powerful state in present-day Hungary until the first two decades of the 9th century. The Avars (or their groups) may have retreated from Central Europe in the beginning of the 9th century to the east (following the way of the Huns) and built up (or just ethnically enhanced) the historically well-known Volga-Bolgar and the Kazar "empires" there. Ancestors of the Hungarians may have lived in the political system of the Onogurs (2nd-3rd centuries) and then of the Volga-Bolgars and the Kazars (4th-8th centuries A.D.), receiving a certain number of Chuvash-type (Lir-type) loans from them (in addition to a considerable number of Shaz-type borrowings). Groups of the Pechenegs migrated to the Lower Danube before and/or after the Mongol Invasion (in Central Europe 1242) and were assimilated there by the Christian Ukrainians (that time still Russians), Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles as well as the Slavic Bulgarians. The Christian Gagauz may be their residuals who were later linguistically strongly influenced—as were other small Turkic ethnicities in the Black Sea area—by Tatar (Chagatai) and Osmanic. The Kuman and Pecheneg ethnic contribution to the Rumanians, Ukrainians, Moldavians, Bulgarians and Hungarians was certainly stronger than the historians of these peoples admit. The last political and military center of the Pechenegs may have been Kharkiv (Russian Kharkov < from *Kara*?). Some larger Pecheneg groups joined the Kumans and moved with them to the southwest (Danube-estuary, Carpathian Basin) between the 10th and 13th centuries. The Lir-Turks were linguistically everywhere absorbed by the fresh Kipchak (Tatar) groups except for the Chuvash who moved into the Forest Zone, probably to escape Islamization and linguistic Tatarization. The original "Lir/Shaz" diversion of the Turkic World was replaced by the Kipchak/Oguz contrast.

2. Phonetics/Phonology

The following data are based on a worksheet which contains the corpus of Proto-Turkic words (pp. 93–172) prepared for computational operations. The document (68 pages) is not printed in this book, however, Chart 3 on p. 24 contains the results of the vowel and consonant frequencies which make it possible to analyze and control the numeric data below.² Details with regard to the transcription are to be found on p. 92.

2.1 The Phoneme System of Proto-Turkic (Late Proto-Turkic) can be displayed in the following way:

i	y	ü	u
ä	a	ö	o

The frequency of the vowels is in decreasing order:

a	1409(8.8 %)	i	833(5.2%)
u	1147(7.2%)	ä	801(5.0%)
y	895(5.6%)	o	363(2.3%)
ü	855(5.3%)	ö	291(1.3%)

The position of the individual vowels in the words is displayed in Chart 3 (p. 24). Note that there are 24 occurrences for *e* (mainly from Yenissei-Runic and from Brahmi-script). These *-e* are probably incorrect denotations for *ä* or *i* and were disregarded in the system above. The high frequency of the so-called primordial vowels *a* and *u* is evident. The vowel *y* (often spelled as *ĩ* or *i*, see p. 92) is typical for the Eastern Eurasian language area (*Sprachbund*); it exists in most languages between Poland and Japan either in a closed version (*y*) or as a middle vowel (*ə*). It can be a remnant of a very old (pre-timbric) reduced vowel (details in DÉCSY 1983.95-96). But the *y* may also come from an earlier *i* (by velarization), or from *u* (by delabialization). The low frequency of the central labial vowels *o* and *ö* speaks for their late origin; this is supported also with the fact that they did not occur in suffixes (3.3). The source of *o* can be *u*, and the *ö* may come from *ü*. Chart 3 (p. 24) shows that *o/ö* occurred in 641

²The original disks are in the possession of the Eurasian Linguistic Association in Bloomington, Indiana. For the system of transcription (denotation) see p. 92 (Remarks to the Proto-Turkic-English Wordlists).

cases in first syllables (*o* 377 times and *ö* 284 times) and not more than 10 times (or maximum 14) in non-first syllables. This also speaks for their subordinate role and late origin in Proto-Turkic. This view is generally accepted in traditional Turkic historical linguistics. Note that *o* seems to be secondary in Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Uralic too (details DÉCSY 1990.24 and 1991.38). The vowel *ö* cannot be supposed for Proto-Uralic or Proto-Finno-Ugric at all.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
a	163	541	119	260	203	55	50	15	2		1		1,409	8.80
ä	109	252	44	205	114	30	38	7	1	1			801	5.00
b	177	5	36	4	2		1		1				226	1.40
c				1									1	
ch	32	50	78	51	46	56	15	5	1				334	2.10
d		72	96	36	13	15	3						235	1.50
dh		6	13										19	
dz			1			1							2	
e			10	14									24	
g		52	101	72	57	31	14	17	4	1			349	2.20
gh		1	117	119	83	56	21	19	4				420	2.60
h			2	2	2		1						7	
i	125	249	83	218	79	31	37	10	2		1		835	5.20
j	252	56	53	7	5	5	3	1		1			383	2.40
k	227	30	95	74	87	34	19	22	1	1		1	591	3.70
kh		1											1	
l		127	301	147	155	109	23	8	1				871	5.40
m	34	44	132	37	44	20	2	4					317	2.00
n	15	59	156	84	197	82	15	26	9		1		644	4.00
ng		37	153	11	25	2		1					229	1.40
o	98	259	2		2	1		1					363	2.30
ö	123	161	2	2	1	1				1			291	1.30
p		14	106	19	1	1							141	
q	264	37	134	88	92	65	23	18	2	1			724	4.50
r		206	433	157	187	94	15	7	5	1	1		1,106	7.00
s	450	74	61	42	26	27	10	3	2	2			697	4.30
sh		50	90	69	94	42	3	4	1				353	2.20
t	769	84	226	155	86	50	5	3	1				1,379	8.60
u	263	288	134	225	139	53	37	7	1				1,147	7.20
ü	175	229	83	206	81	48	26	5	1		1		855	5.30
v		30	121	4		1							156	1.00
w		1	4	1	1								7	
y	99	236	82	276	106	31	45	14	4	2			895	5.60
z		69	109	34	47	15	17	10	9	2	1	1	314	2.00
zh		4											4	
	3,375	3,324	3,177	2,620	1,975	956	423	207	52	13	6	2	16,132	100.00

Chart 3. Phoneme Count of the 35 Proto-Turkic Vowels and Consonants. Traditional denotation. Explanations of the first line on the top: Column 1–12: Position of the Phonemes in the Word; Column 13: Absolute Total; Column 14: Total Percentage.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
a	163	541	119	260	203	55	50	15	2		1		1,409	8.80
ä	109	252	44	205	114	30	38	7	1	1			801	5.00
e			10	14									24	
i	125	249	83	218	79	31	37	10	2		1		835	5.20
o	98	259	2		2	1		1					363	2.30
ö	123	161	2	2	1	1					1		291	1.30
u	262	288	134	225	139	53	37	7	1				1,147	7.20
ü	175	229	83	206	81	48	26	5	1		1		855	5.30
y	99	236	82	276	106	31	45	14	4	2			895	5.60
	1,154	2,215	559	1,406	775	250	232	59	11	4	3		6,620	40.70

Chart 4. Phoneme Count of the Proto-Turkic Vowels. Lines and Columns the same as on p. 24.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,154	2,215	559	1,406	775	250	232	59	11	4	3		6,620	40.70
2,220	1,109	2,618	1,214	1,200	706	191	148	41	9	3	2	9,512	59.30
3,374	3,324	3,177	2,620	1,975	956	423	207	52	13	6	2	16,132	100.00

Chart 5. Vowels and Consonant Phoneme Counts in Comparison. Vowels in the upper, consonants in the middle, and total in the lower line. Lines and Columns the same as on p. 24.

(Continues from p. 23)

from Chart 3 (p. 24) that *o/ö* occurred in 641 cases in first syllables (*o* 377 times and *ö* 284 times) and not more than 10 times (or maximum 14) in non-first syllables. This also speaks for the subordinate role and late origin of *o/ö* in Proto-Turkic. This view is almost unanimously accepted in the traditional historical study of the Turkic languages. Note that *o* seems to be secondary in Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Uralic too. The vowel *ö* cannot be supposed for Proto-Uralic or Proto-Finno-Ugric at all (details DÉCSY 1990.24 and 1991.38).

Taking into account these assumed protolinguistic or preprotolinguistic developments, we come to the following vowel system for Early Proto-Turkic:

i y ü u

ä a

This is a classical case of the so-called "dichotomic opening grade system" (for more DÉCSY 1983.104–105 and 116–117). This system was master-

fully analyzed with the method of "linguistic phonetics" and "structural phonemics" by John Lotz (LOTZ 1975). Note that the opposition labial/illabial was limited to the closed set (*i/y* vs. *ü/u*), and the opposition open/closed to *ä/a* vs. *i/y*.

The existence of *o/ö* may be supposed for Proto-Turkic (or even for Old Turkic) only at an allophonic level. According to this explanation, the *u* and *ü* as phonemes (archiphonemes) had two variations (allophones) in the pronunciation (conditioned or unconditioned—this should be found out by further investigations):



Later on, the [o] and [ö] may have been phonologized (phonemicized): [o] became /o/ and [ö] becoming /ö/. The indigenous Turkic Runic script has signs only for *u* and *ü* (as well as for *i*) but not for *o*, *ö* (and *e*). It means that the speakers of the Proto-Turkic times did not know the middle (central) phoneme set /o, e, ö/. Only the Brahmi manuscript denoted them (1.2.5).

2.2 The Proto-Turkic Consonant System. Its reconstruction requires attentive application of traditional views and modern phonological principles. Generally, it is not easy to separate the phonemes and the allophones. This is valid in special sense for Proto-Turkic (see below in this chapter).

First the consonants (or their signs) are put together on the basis of the traditional denotation applied in the corpus (see Wordlist below). The units *c*, *dzh*, *e*, *h*, *kh* and *zh* were disregarded as each of them occurs with negligible frequency in the material. The *v* was pronounced bilabial, occasionally the sign *w* occurred in the Old Turkic denotations and in the present corpus too as a spelling peculiarity; this bilabial *w* is rendered here in principle as *v* (and also in the corpus except for some negligible cases). It is important to emphasize that the sign *v* stands thus for bilabial *w*! (See box on p. 28.)

The set *b/d/g must* be removed first from this system. In the pronunciation, they were spirantized in intervocalic position. Denotationally, the sign *b* occurs in initial position in the words; however, we do not know much about its real sound value in this position. In sandhi (in juncture, within connected larger rhythmic units) it was pronounced, apparently spirantized, i.e. as *v* (=w, bilabial spirant). It is well known from Turkic historical phonology that *b* (<*p*) and *m* are interchangeable. This leads phonologically to the surprising result that in Proto-Turkic, there was only

one single /p/ phoneme (archiphoneme) which, however had four different allophones (variants, conditioned realizations). See the diagram on p. 29. On the basis of the traditional denotation we come to the following quite complicated system of consonant phonemes:

p	t	k	q
b	d	g	
v (w)	dh	j	gh
	s	sh	
	z	ch	
m	n		ng
	l		
	r		

Chart 6. The Proto-Turkic Consonant System. Traditional denotation.

Note that, diachronically, two different [w]-s ([v]-s) appear in Old Turkic; one which may have been originally /w/ (an independent phoneme), and one which was the allophone of /p/ both intervocally and in word onset (if “sentence phonetically” in sandhi). As the pronunciation of /p/ was either *p*, *w*, *b* and *m*, the denotators (Romanizing transcribers of Runic, Brahmi, Sogdic, later Arabic, etc. textes) could have used arbitrarily either *p*, *w*, *b* or even *m* for writing /p/, and its allophones(*w*, *b* and *m*).

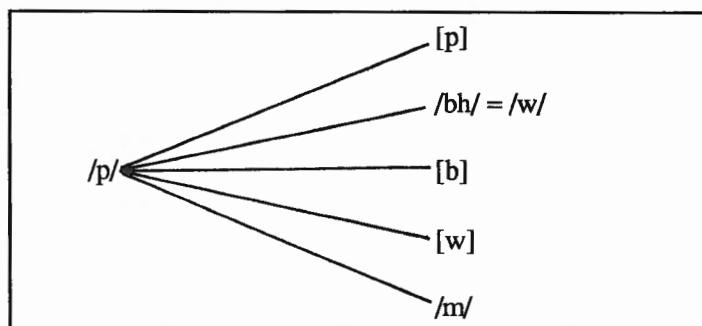


Chart 7. The phoneme /p/ and its allophones.

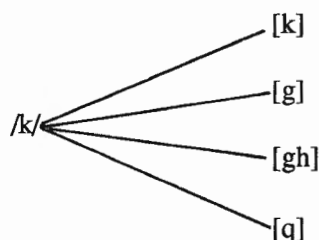
As Chart 3 (p. 24) displays, most Turkologists preferred to use *b* in word onset (out of 225 instances only 49 have *b* in non-initial use). The reason for this may have been that, in isolated word enumerations, *b* cannot come in sandhi and therefore cannot be spoken spirantized. Or the onset*b* can be just a “visual position-bound” Romanizing tradition established by philologists in early times (19th century) and consistently followed by later generations. In any case, we can suggest an interpretation according to

which the bilabial set consisted in Proto-Turkic of just one single phoneme. The simplest way would be to write *p* (= /p/) in word onset for all traditional *p*, *b*, *w* and *m*. The question whether these four bilabials in non-word-initial position were somehow interchangeable requires further investigation. For the relationship phoneme/allophone in connection with /p/ see Chart 7 on p. 26.

By phonological operation similar to /p/ (Chart 7, p. 26), we can reduce the two dental stops (the voiceless *t* and voiced *d*, further the dental spirants *dh* and the guttural/velar spirant *gh*) in each case to a single phoneme (archiphoneme):



It is well-known that the *q* is mainly a product of denotational technique only in Turkology. It is a tradition to use this letter, although it occurs only before a back vowel (positionally conditioned; an apparent influence of the Arabic script). The element *q* in Turkic scripts is thus only a variation of *k*. In a diagram:



Here we have a similar phenomenon as above in connection with /p/ which had also four allophones (Chart 7, p. 27). This displays a structural similarity between the bilabial and the velar (guttural) sets. It is important to stress that in the Arabic denotation of Turkic texts the difference of *k* vs. *q* is an alien element; it was used in a slavish/servile imitation of the Arabic pattern in which the differentiation *k* vs. *q* is phonemic. In "non-vocalized scripts" (such as Arabic), the differentiation *k/q* indicates, in any case the front/back character of the missing vowel (GY. KARA's view, see p. 36).

The word lists in this book use the traditional denotation of the sources (V. GABAIN, CLAUSON, SEVORTJAN, *Drevneturskij slovar*) because it was

impossible to work within a simple phonological system as offered above in this chapter. The reasons for this were:

An consistent change over to the phonological denotation would have broken the connection to the earlier research, especially to the vocabulary sources (v. GABAIN, CLAUSON, SEVORTJAN, Drevne-tjurskij slovar’);

The new phonological system can be derived in a meaningful way only from the old (non-phonological) as offered above.

Data on the basis of the new simplified phonological system can be easily “re-constructed” from the old system denotations but not vice-versa.

If we accept this above explanations, the phonemic consonant system of Proto-Turkic can be displayed in the following way.

p	t		k
	s	sh	
/w/	z		j
	ch		
/m/	n		ng
	l		
	r		

The system is put here for discussion and will not be applied for denotation in this book even if the author is convinced that it is a correct interpretation:

The elements *w* and *m* were included in (/./, = sign of phonemeness) as some of them may be primordial, i.e. historically original and only later sank down to the level of allophones of /p/. The primordial /m/ and /w/ began then facultatively alternate with [b] and [p]—the variations of the phoneme /p/. Proto-Turkic had, if we do not count /m/ and /v/ only 12 consonant phonemes, 14 if we count *m/w* as phonemes; compare this with the 22 units of the traditional system (p. 27 above). It has only one set of stops (voiceless); however, the stops could be pronounced quite differently in various positions in the word or within larger rhythmical units (“rhythmemes”, melodic segments).

The limited role of the voiced/voiceless (sonority) correlation should be separately noted. It exists practically only at

s/z

which is thus an orphan opposition. Note that the consonant *z* is probably a late sound product (*z* < *s*) according to observations made in the language universals research. The low frequency of *z* in Proto-Turkic and Old Turkic

seems to support this explanation (see also 1.7, p. 19 above). We did not include the elements *c*, *dh*, *dzh*, *zh*, *e*, *h*, *kh* *w* and *zh* simple denotational units of the traditional transcription or at most in some cases marginal phonemes (represented by a frequency less than 1%). It may appear strange that the /p/, the archiphoneme of the variation group [p] can be found only by a very low frequency in the traditional Romanized denotation (absolute: 141, only in non-first syllables, less than 1% occurrence). As the traditional spelling is non-phonemic, the /p/ was differently rendered (see the varieties between V. GABAIN and CLAUSON).

2.3 Phoneme-Statistics. The basic data are in Chart 3 (p. 24) for this. Here (p. 32, box, Chart 8), the units are arranged in decreasing order giving the values of occurrence not in absolute values (as it is in the chart on p.24) but in percentages in decreasing order.

As we see in Chart 8 (p. 31, box), eight vowel phonemes with a percentage of 41.2 oppose 18 consonant phonemes 58.8% in the vocabulary. This relationship is quite typical in the languages of the world. Remarkable is the high occurrence of the neutral vowel *y* and its balanced distribution between first (absolute total 335) and second syllable groups (358). Note that *y* is outside of the vowel harmony mechanism, perhaps this is the reason of its "popularity". The low frequency of *o/ö* may be due to their late origin (see above 1.7 and 2.1).

The relatively high frequency of *l* and *r* also attracts attention, all the more since they could not occur in word initial position. The higher is their number in the middle of the words. This may be the result of a compensatory trend ("Massenentfaltung"). Of course, if we put the variant-values of /p/, /t/ and /k/ together, then these surpass the *l* and *r*:

$$\begin{aligned} q (4.5) + k (3.7) + gh (2.6) + g (2.2) &= 13.0 \\ t (8.6), dh (-) + d (1.5) &= 10.1 \end{aligned}$$

This means that the *k*-group and the *t*-group stand together for more than 23% of the phoneme frequency. It is, at the same time, remarkable that the group *p/m/v/w/b* adds only to a total of 4.8%; this is unusual, as the bilabials have generally high vocabulary frequency in many languages. Note that *m* and *w* also belong phylogenetically to the oldest (elementary) units of human speech according to Language Origins Research. Note also the existence of *ng* which is also an archaic phoneme (early product of phonogenesis). The lack of *h* is also notable: Proto-Turkic was thus an *h*-less language (phylogenetic importance of the laryngeals was treated globally in DÉCSY 1983.7-29, comments by RUHLEN on pp. 31-33, same place).

Note that the corpus does not permit to accept a palatal *n* (*nj*),

2.3 Phoneme Combinatorics concerns sequentialization of the vowels and consonants to syllables and words (also called phonotactics or phonotaxis) in the 3375 words listed in the Corpus (Proto-Turkic-English Wordlistn , pp. 93–171). As the words consist of syllables, and the syllables of phonemes, the rules of their combination are of foremost importance. Modern linguistics is concerned with this problem on a formalistic basis using an extremely fine-tuned catalog of rules and a complicated visual-oriented denotational system. The widely extended method cannot be applied here, the material offered in this paragraph and in the corpus offers only stimuli for formalistic interpretation in special follow-up studies. Here following should be noted: [Continues on p. 32.]

Total (26 real units)		Segment vowels (8 units)	
a	8.8	a	8.8
t	8.6	u	7.2
u	7.2	y	5.6
r	7.0	ü	5.3
y	5.6	i	5.2
l	5.4	ä	5.0
ü	5.3	o	2.3
i	5.2	ö	1.8 = 41.20%
ä	5.0	Segment Consonants (18 units)	
q	4.5	t	8.6
s	4.3	r	7.0
n	4.0	l	5.4
k	3.7	q	4.5
gh	2.6	s	4.3
j	2.4	n	4.0
o	2.3	gh	2.6
g	2.2	j	2.4
sh	2.2	k	3.7
m	2.0	g	2.2
z	2.0	sh	2.2
ch	2.1	ch	2.1
ö	1.8	m	2.0
d	1.5	z	2.0
b	1.4	d	1.5
ng	1.4	b	1.4
Rest	1.4	ng	1.4
100.0		v	1.0 = 58.8%
			100.0

The "Rest" comprises the following nine units: p(141), d (19), e(24), ch(19), h (7), w(7), zh(4) dzh(2), kh(1) = 1.4%. In parentheses the absolute number of occurrence.

Chart 8. Frequency of occurrence (traditional denotation).

2.3.1 No clusters can occur in word-onset. This is a universal-global phenomenon. The Indo-European word-initial clusters (both in Proto-Indo-European and in its successor languages) constitute a deviation from the global rule. The material of the Proto-Turkic corpus (pp. 93-171) speaks for itself, there is no need for further proofs or enumeration.

2.3.2 From the constitutive phonemes, the units *l*, *r*, *sh*, *v* (*w*) never occur in initial position. Noteworthy here is *l* and *r*. As *v/w* are only variations (allophones) of */p/*, in the traditional denotational system they may be included in initial *b* or *m*. Traditionally, *m* occurs only in 34 instances in initial position (see Chart 3, p.24); most *m* are typically closing elements in first syllables of the type CVC. The consonant *sh* occurs, actually, in initial position in the word *shad* 'highest ranking official after the kagan' (vg.365) and *shunda* '(to) here' (< *sho* 'this', vG§190, p. 94 in the 1974 edition). Otherwise, in Old Turkic, onset-*sh* occurs only in Sanskrit loans (see 6.2 below).

2.3.3 There are 514 consonant clusters in the underived forms of the corpus. Only syllable-closing clusters of monosyllabics were counted. The denotational signs *gh* and *dh* were listed as *g* and *d*, respectively. Otherwise, the traditional (non-phonemic) transcription was kept. The 514 clusters represent 165 different types. 194 clusters appear more than once; 64 clusters occur only once each. Their list is:

2.3.3.1 Clusters occurring intervocalically more than once between first and second syllable. In decreasing order of the occurrence:

01. rg 23	09. nd 10	17. vr 7
02. rt 19	10. nt 10	18. dr 6
03. kch 18	11. rk 10	19. ngr 6
04. nch 15	12. rm 10	20. nl 6
05. lt 13	13. zg 9	21. rch 6
06. rq 12	14. zl 9	22. rp 6
07. lg 11	15. gl 7	23. tl 6
08. rl 11	16. mg 7	23. vsh 6

2.3.3.2 Eleven (11) clusters occur intervocalically in bisyllabics five times each: *chg* 5, *dg* 5, *gs* 5, *kr* 5, *ngl* 5, *pr* 5, *qt* 5, *rd* 5, *sg* 5, *shl* 5, *sr* 5.

2.3.3.3 Thirteen (13) clusters occur intervocalically in bisyllabics four times each: *chk* 4, *dl* 4, *gl* 4, *jm* 4, *ksh* 4, *lm* 4, *lp* 4, *ml* 4, *ngd* 4, *sht* 4, *sk* 4, *tr* 4.

2.3.3.4 Twenty-three (23) clusters occur intervocalically in bisyllabics three times each: *chq* 3, *chl* 3, *chr* 3, *gt* 3, *ks* 3, *kt* 3, *lq* 3, *lj* 3, *lq* 3, *ms* 3, *msh* 3, *mt* 3, *pl* 3, *rsh* 3, *ql* 3, *qr* 3, *qs* 3, *sq* 3, *ts* 3, *vl* 3, *zhm* 3, *zk* 3, *zm* 3.

2.3.3.5 Thirty (30) clusters occur intervocalically in bisyllabics three times each: *bl* 2, *br* 2, *chk* 2, *chm* 2, *chs* 2, *ch* 2, *gr* 2, *gsh* 2, *gt* 2, *lg* 2, *kl* 2, *lch* 2, *lv* 2, *mgl*; 2, *mq* 2, *mr* 2, *ngh* 2, *ngk* 2, *ngt* 2, *pk* 2, *rng* 2, *qm* 2, *shg* 2, *shn* 2, *st* 2, *tk* 2, *tch* 2, *vch* 2, *vg* 2, *tm* 2.

2.3.3.6 Sixty-four clusters occurring intervocalically in each case once between first and second syllable: 1.bch; 2.bg; 3.cht; 4.cng; 5.dm; 6.dn; 7.ds; 8.dt; 9.gm; 10.gn; 11.gz; 12.jd; 13.jl; 14.jp; 15.jq; 16.jr; 17.jt; 18.khsh; 19.km; 20.lb; 21.ld; 22.ld; 23.ll; 24.ln; 25.ls; 26.md; 27.mdh; 28. mdzh; 29mgz; 30.mv; 31.mvr; 32.ngh; 33.ngm; 34.ngsh; 35.ns; 36. nz; 37.pg; 38.ps; 39.psh; 40.qb; 41.qg; 42.qsh; 43.rb; 44.rsh 45.rsl; 46. rz; 47.sb; 48.shk; 49.shq; 50.shr; 51.sht; 52.sl; 53.sm; 54.tj; 55.tsh; 56.vgt; 57.vs; 58.vt; 59.vz; 60.zd; 61.zn; 62.zq; 63.zs; 64.zt.

There were only two words found with long consonants: *ll* (*jollugh* 'happy') and *chch* attested in *yghachchy* 'carpenter' (this in juncture: *yghach* tree, wood + the suffix *-chy*). Examples for the triple clusters: *arslan* 'lion, Panthera leo' (vG321), *silkür* 'to have some-thing shaken' (CLAUSON 827; derivative, *seesilk* 'to shake' vG363). Further details with regard to consonant clusters are to be found in the Morphology in the chapter on the stem structure (2.1).

2.4.4 Alternations. There are no systematic "meaning bearing" alternations. Nevertheless, some must be considered as they could clarify etymological connections:

2.4.4.1 *r ~ z*

köz eye ~ *kör* to see. The form *kör* could be a Lir-Turkic element surviving in a Shaz-Turkic. See also the suffix *-syr/-sir* privative/caritive adjective builder vs. *-syz/-siz* (see 3.3.2, p. 63 below).

2.4.4.2 *r ~ l*

talqa bitter, sour ~ form variant *talqaa* and *tarqaa*. The alternation *r ~ l* is quite common in the languages of the world (Indo-European, Uralic). The reason is: preprotolinguistically, the *l* and *r* are going back to an undivided protoliquid consonant *L/R*. The undividedness is well preserved in Chinese, Japanese, and in Austro-Tai.

2.4.4.3 *i ~ ä (ä ~ i ä ~ e, i ~ e)*

quite common on the "form variant" level; stems with *ä* may belong to stems with *i* or *e*, cf. *it* II to do ~ *ät*; *käriř* fight ~ *kir*? vG341b and Clauson 747; *kikřür* to incite (mutually) ~ *käk* 'vengeance'; *sämäk* I thicket, forest ~ *simäk*

2.4.4.4 *i ~ y*

iz trace ~ *yz*; *jir* II there, left, north ~ *jyr*, *jyry*, *ir*; *qydygh* border ~ *kidigh* (vG357)

2.4.4.5 *y ~ ü*

jygh to collect ~ *jüg* II

2.4.4.6 *y ~ a*

yncha thus ~ *ancha*

2.4.4.7 *y ~ jy**ygh* to clot, to coagulate ~ *jygh*2.4.4.8 *s ~ sh**is* II soot; smell of smoke ~ *ysh*2.4.4.9 *q ~ w**qaghuq* urinary bladder ~ *qawuk*2.4.4.10 *d(h) ~ j**udysh* to compete in sleeping with somebody (cooperative), to become numbed, to coagulate ~ *udhush* and *ujush*2.4.4.11 *j ~ g**üjür* millet, *Panicum miliaceum* Clauson 275-276 (*ügür*, *ujur*, *jügür*)**2.5 Vowel Harmony and Vowel Harmonic Parallel Forms**

Vowel Harmony (Vowel Attraction, Synharmony) is a structuring of the vowels in a word from the beginning to the end. If the vowel in the first syllable has a certain group quality, the vowels in the subsequent (follow-up) syllables must have the same group quality. In the Turkic languages, only front/back quality had primary relevance; the labial/illabial one is secondary as is the open/closed (shifted, vertical). The vowel *i* was neutral with regard to the front/back attraction. It is obvious because of this status exemption that a so-called "total vowel harmony" has never existed in Proto-Turkic. A more consistent vowel harmony, especially in the setting labial/illabial, may have appeared and unfolded in individual Turkic languages of later times. Hungarian and Finnish prove that this labial/illabial vowel harmony may develop late and coincidentally in related languages. The front/back vowel harmony is not only older but also stabler (more consistent) than its labial/illabial counterpart.

The phenomenon called Vowel Harmonic Parallel Forms (VHPF) is well attested in Uralic (DÉCSY 1990.37). In Proto-Indo-European, this was—in a rudimentary form—the starting point of the *ablaut* (apophony, DÉCSY 1991.37). Vowel Harmonic Parallel Forms are also known in Turkic (Proto-Turkic); however, they did not have a high importance comparable, e.g., to Tungusic in which they were used for gender differentiation (data in DÉCSY 1990.37).

For Proto-Turkic, the following units can be considered as Vowel Harmonic Parallel Forms (VHPF).

In the first two columns the word pairs are given (left the primary), in the third column (right) meaning and explanations follow if necessary. Full sets of the words involved should be looked up in the Proto-Turkic-English Word List (pp. 93-171).

<i>adyra</i>	<i>ödürä</i>	to and fro (partial, shifted VHPF)
<i>ajman</i>	<i>äjmän</i>	to take shy
<i>ang I</i>	<i>äng</i>	much

<i>ang</i> II	<i>äng</i>	game (hunting)
<i>angyt</i>	<i>äng-(it)</i>	to bow
<i>ärin</i> II	<i>ary</i>	to be lazy
<i>at</i> I	<i>ät</i>	cf. <i>ät</i> flesh, meat; <i>at</i> horse
<i>ävir</i>	<i>avyr</i>	to turn, to twist
<i>kävräk</i>	<i>*qovraq</i>	crumbling, weak, fragile cf. Hungarian <i>kóró</i>
<i>*oghur</i>	<i>ägir, ögür</i>	cf. <i>oghurchaq</i> spool Sevortjan 418-419, supposed source of Hungarian <i>orsó</i> id.
<i>ög</i> II	<i>*oq?</i>	mind, reason (shifted to <i>uq?</i>)
<i>ök</i>	<i>uq</i> II	to think, to understand, to find out (shifted, <i>ök < *oq?</i>)
<i>ötrü</i>	<i>*ady</i>	then (<i>seeadyra</i> and <i>ödürä</i>)
<i>tarkhan</i>	<i>tärkän</i>	title of a high ranking person; <i>tarkan</i> male (king), <i>tärkän</i> queen Clauson 544
<i>tor</i> I	<i>*tör</i>	a net for catching birds or fish cf. Hungarian <i>tör</i> 'a trap', EtWbUng 1544); cf. also Mongol <i>toghur</i>
<i>tölä</i> I	<i>tola</i>	to lamb Clauson 492 (<i>tolaa</i>)
<i>tölä</i> II	<i>tola</i>	to pay Clauson 492 (<i>tolaa</i>) <Mongol?
<i>ulatu</i>	<i>üläätüü</i>	silk handkerchief DTS 609, Clauson 134 (reads <i>üläätüü</i>)
<i>töläk</i>	<i>dolak</i>	tranquil, sedate, Clauson 498, cf. Mongol <i>dolgijen</i>
<i>tutush</i> I	<i>tütüsh</i>	quarrel Clauson 461 ()
<i>üdür</i>	<i>adyr</i>	to choose, to part, to separate Clauson 67-68 DTS 378 (<i>ödür</i>)
<i>ylysh</i>	<i>ilish</i>	to compete in descending Clauson 153, DTS 218

2.6 The Quantity Correlation apparently did not exist in Proto-Turkic either at the vowels or at the consonants. From the present-day Turkic languages, this type of dichotomy is known in Turkmen, Kaladzh, Yakut and Tuva. Long vowels have been supposed for Old Turkic words occasionally by A. V. GABAIN (on the basis of the Brahmi denotations), with more (however, often with prejudicative) consistency by CLAUSON (on the basis of comparative considerations with silent reference mainly to Turkmen). The number of relevant or convincing cases is, however, extremely small. The evidential value of most examples of Clauson is questionable. Turkmen may have received the quantity correlation from the neighboring Persian which has strongly influenced it in other areas too (e.g., in syntax which belongs to the sophisticated influence forms in language contact, cf. SOPER 1996). The Yakut and Tuva long vowels can constitute internal developments initiated by foreign influence (first of all, Mongol). Coincidences in independently developed features between genetically related languages (as Turkmen, Yakut and Tuva are) are common. Nevertheless, an exhaustive comparison of the long vowels in Turkmen, Yakut, Tuva may bring results which can confirm long vocal quantity in Proto-Turkic. However, researchers should consider that the quantity of the vowels may be in its

origin archaic but in the later unfolding unstable, erratic, and of marginal importance. It can be introduced/dropped in a cyclical way (see Indo-European and/or Latin vs. Romance). Its existence or lack cannot be regarded as a substantial issue. Focusing on it diverts research from more important and solvable problems (such as vowel quality, phoneme systems, details in morphology and syntax, semantics). Note that no quantity correlation has ever been supposed with regard to the consonants of Proto-Turkic. In the word corpus (pp. 93-171), there are only two words rendered with long consonants: *jollugh* 'happy' and *yghachchy* 'carpenter' (see 2.3.3.6).

2.7 The Palatality Correletation is an important typological index in the Eastern part of Eurasia (in the huge area between Poland/Lituania and Japan/China). In my view, this phenomenon does not exist in the Turkic languages in the same form as, e.g. in Russian or Japanese. I cannot share JAKOBSON's views according to which the palatality correlation should be a comprehensive areal feature of Eastern Eurasia. Note that the visual-orthographic differentiation *k/q* (palatal *k* vs. velar *q*) has no phonemic basis in Turkic and is not regarded as realization of a palatality correlation (p. 28).

2.8 The Word Stress and its place on the last syllable (ultima-stress) is common in the present-day Turkic languages. Nothing stands in the way of the assumption that as early as at the end of the Proto-Turkic time (Late Proto-Turkic), the word stress lay on the last syllable. As the natural (universal) position of word stress is on the first syllable; thus the word-final stress in Turkic may be secondary (actually, there are cases for first syllable/non-ultima stress in Turkic even today (cf. JOHANSON 1995.113). The change to ultima-stress may be connected in Turkic somehow with the position of the predicate at the end of the sentence. The word end position of the predicate is a common phenomenon of the East Eurasian languages (4.8 below). Beginning with Cheremis (Mari) in the Middle-Volga region to the East as far as Japan, all languages put the predicate to the end of the sentence. Note that Russian and Mordvin are the easternmost languages of Eurasia which are not subject to this rigid rule of the word order. The end word stress of Turkic is so striking that it was taken over by non-Turkic languages which also stand under strong Turkic influence (e.g. Udmurt/Votyak). The predicate at the end of the sentence, nolens-volens, carries a certain stress even in non-emphatic (emotionally neutral) sentences. Nevertheless, these ideas and the entire Proto-Turkic word stress demand further investigations first of all in the frame of the international research on language universals. In this, the fact should be considered that other East Eurasian languages with the rigid end-position of the predicate in the sentence did not change over to ultima-word stress (e.g. in Japanese, Mongol).

3. Morphology

The corpus is represented by the 3,374 words itemized in the Proto-Turkic–English Wordlist (pp. 93–171). Of this,

- 687 units are monosyllabics (20.9%).
- 383 units consist of more than six phonemes (11.7%).
- 2,305 words consist of four, five, six phonemes (67.9%).
For their further subdivisions of these 2,305 words
see 3.1.2.3 below.

The monosyllabics can contain one, two, three, or four phonemes (details 3.1). The bulk of the 2,303 units represent bisyllabics, underived and/or unmotivated (etymologically non-transparent, opaque) words. The 383 more-than-six-phoneme words are derivatives or compounds (etymologically motivated and transparent). The number of derivatives is high (11.7%) as is the number of the derivative suffixes (3.3 below). This supports the view that (Late) Proto-Turkic in the time of its dissolution (shortly before 1000 A.D.) was a well-developed introverted language with sophisticated system of internal word and suffix creations.

The stem words could take not only building suffixes (such derivatives are listed among the 3375 words, see 3.1) but also possessive endings and case endings as well as certain verbal endings. These endings (grammatical suffixes) did not change the lexical meaning of the words: they indicated merely relationships to other words or phrases on a regular basis in the sentence. The checklist of the grammatical suffixes follows below (3.4 ff.).

3.1 Stem Structure

The high number of the monosyllabics points to an ancestral age of Proto-Turkic: generally, an extended time span is needed for the original bisyllabic stems to become monosyllabic. The primacy of the bisyllabic type is proven by the fact that the one-syllable words in the inflection/derivation receive a vowel which is the remnant of the original end vowel of the present-day consonant stem. We can speak also about a

vowel stem, and about a
consonant stem

in connection with the stem structure (in v. GABAIN's formulation: Stems ending in vowel and stems ending in consonant, vG §230, p. 120). Note that cases for a special oblique case stem with the extension *-n* are to be

found in the declension of the pronouns (vG §178, p. 86). According to the statistics below, the corpus contains 687 monosyllabic and 2640 nonmonosyllabic stems.

3.1.1 The 687 monosyllabics are listed below according to the following subgroups:

3.1.1.1 Type V	4
3.1.1.2 Type VC	171
3.1.1.3 Type VCC	16
3.1.1.4 Type CV	19
3.1.1.5 Type CVCC	32
3.1.1.6 Type CVC	445 = 687

The list displays 201 syllables with vocalic onset vs. 486 with consonant onset. As the monosyllabics may have specific importance, they will be enumerated full in 3.1.1.1–3.1.1.6 (pp. 38–51). The English meanings are given shortened, unabridged semantic should be looked up in the Proto-Turkic–English Wordlist (pp. 93–171). In the blocks below, first the words with initial vowel are listed (V 3.1.1.1, VC 3.1.1.2, VCC 3.1.1.3). There are views among phoneticians that vocalic onset does not exist or did not exist at all: before an initial vowel a kind of glottal stop is always pronounced. The traditional denotation of Old Turkic or present-day observations in the Turkic area do not support this thesis. Nevertheless, it cannot be excluded that the vocalic onset of words (common since the birth of Greek orthography) is only a denotational habit which influences our phonetic perception. Note that the syllable statistics here are based on different counts than the frequency data in Chart 3 (p. 24). This independent count led in some negligible cases to slightly different totals.

3.1.1.1 Type V (four instances of one phoneme words)

<i>o</i>	there is (3rd pers. sing. of 'to be')
<i>ö</i>	to think vG350b (<* <i>ög</i> , or vice versa; Kara)
<i>u</i>	to be able, to endure
<i>y</i>	plant, crop, forest, seed, bush, vegetation

Note that no *a*, *ä* or *ü* occur as one-vowel words. In Old Turkic, *u* II (Br.) 'to be able, to endure' is read by Clauson as *oo* (Clauson 2a). All four words may have been shortened from VC.

3.1.1.2 Type VC (171 instances, two phoneme words). Complete list:

<i>ach</i>	hungry, pain
<i>agh</i>	to climb

<i>aj</i> I	oh! (interjection; to be read as <i>i</i> ?)
<i>aj</i> II	to say (speech)
<i>aj</i> III	moon (celestial body)
<i>al</i> I	means
<i>al</i> II	vermilion (color)
<i>al</i> III	side
<i>al</i> IV	to take, to receive, to marry (a woman)
<i>ang</i> I	much (<i>äng</i> VHPF)
<i>ang</i> II	game (hunting) (cf. <i>äng</i> VHPF)
<i>aq</i> I	white (white horse)
<i>aq</i> II	to flow
<i>aq</i> III	net
<i>ar</i> I	to go around
<i>ar</i> II	to mislead
<i>ar</i> III	to be(come) emaciated, to lose weight
<i>as</i> I	sable; female slave
<i>as</i> II	to hang (transitive)
<i>ash</i> I	food
<i>ash</i> II	to multiply
<i>ash</i> III	to transgress
<i>at</i> I	name (<i>aat</i>)
<i>at</i> II	horse, Equus caballus
<i>at</i> III	son of a concubine (probably same as <i>at</i> II)
<i>at</i> IV	to shoot
<i>av</i>	hunt(ing) (<i>ab</i>)
<i>az</i> I	brown horse
<i>az</i> II	little
<i>az</i> IV	to err
<i>äd</i>	stuff
<i>äm</i> I	to suck(le)
<i>äm</i> II	medicine (same as <i>äm</i> I?)
<i>är</i> I	man, male, (lord?)
<i>är</i> II	to be, to exist, to take place, to concern
<i>är</i> III	to arrive
<i>äs</i>	attention, wit, intellect
<i>äsh</i> I	to row
<i>äsh</i> II	to amble (horse)
<i>ät</i> I	flesh, meat (VHPF?)
<i>ät</i> II	to make, to do (<i>it</i>)
<i>äv</i> I	house, tent
<i>äv</i> II	to run (<i>eb</i>)
<i>äz</i>	to press, to smash, to rub
<i>ich</i> I	inside, internal (part)
<i>ich</i> II	to drink

<i>ig</i> I	illness
<i>ig</i> II	file (napil'nik 'a steel tool'),
<i>ij</i> I	to bend Sevortjan 330-332
<i>ij</i> II	goods (<i>ed</i>)
<i>ij</i> III	to follow
<i>ij</i> IV	odor
<i>ik</i>	spool
<i>il</i> I	land, tribe
<i>il</i> II	front (part), east (same as <i>il</i> I?)
<i>il</i> III	to attach, to attack
<i>il</i> IV	to hang (transitive, Kashgari)
<i>im</i>	mark (cut on the ear of sheep, etc.)
<i>in</i> I	to go down
<i>in</i> II	width
<i>ir</i> I	early
<i>ir</i> II	to resist
<i>is</i> I	to smell with
<i>is</i> II	soot; smell of smoke
<i>ish</i> I	companion
<i>ish</i> II	affair, work, enterprise, service
<i>ish</i> III	to spin Sevortjan 396 (<i>iish</i> , Turkmen)
<i>it</i> I	dog, Canis familiaris
<i>it</i> II	to do vG339b (<i>ät</i>)
<i>it</i> III	to pull, to lead (by the reins)
<i>it</i> IV	to beat, to press, to push
<i>iz</i>	trace
<i>oj</i> II	cavity, pipe, hole
<i>oj</i> III	dun (color of a horse's coat)
<i>oj</i> IV	intellect
<i>oj</i> V	to gamble (<i>*oj</i> , asterisk)
<i>ol</i>	that (oblique stem <i>on</i>)
<i>on</i>	ten
<i>ong</i> II	right-side, west, south
<i>ong</i> III	to fade, to wither
<i>op</i>	to sip noisily
<i>oq</i> I	arrow, a unit of the tribal organization
<i>oq</i> II	restrictive particle
<i>or</i> I	to mow, to cut, to harvest
<i>or</i> II	to dig
<i>or</i> III	ditch
<i>osh</i>	this (dem. pronoun), used as exclamation
<i>ot</i> I	fire (<i>oot</i>)
<i>ot</i> II	grass, drug (plant) (<i>oot</i>)
<i>oz</i>	to flee

<i>öch</i> I	revenge (cf. <i>öchāsh</i>)
<i>öch</i> II	to be extinguished
<i>öd</i>	time cf. Hungarian <i>idő</i> 'id.'
<i>ög</i> I	mother, stepmother (kinship)
<i>ög</i> II	mind, reason (< * <i>ük?</i> VHPF to <i>uq?</i>)
<i>ög</i> III	to praise
<i>ök</i>	to think
<i>öl</i> I	to die
<i>öl</i> II	wet
<i>öng</i> I	color
<i>öng</i> II	in front of, south
<i>öp</i>	to kiss (onomatopoetic)
<i>ör</i> I	to rise
<i>ör</i> II	to spin, to plait, to knit
<i>ör</i> III	waist of a robe
<i>ös</i> I	to blow
<i>ös</i> II	to grow, to increase
<i>öt</i> I	bile, gall
<i>öt</i> II	to ask
<i>öt</i> III	to be skilled
<i>öt</i> IV	to utter
<i>öz</i> I	self, body (<i>ööz</i>)
<i>öz</i> II	valley
<i>uch</i> I	tip, end, peak
<i>uch</i> II	a kind of tree, a mountain tree
<i>uch</i> III	to fly, to die (of a superior)
<i>ud</i> I	cow, ox
<i>ud</i> II	to follow
<i>ugh</i>	tent rib, roof rafter
<i>uj</i>	to squeeze
<i>ul</i> I	foundation, basis
<i>ul</i> II	to be overcooked (of meat)
<i>um</i> I	to covet, to expect
<i>um</i> II	indigestion
<i>un</i>	flour
<i>up</i>	strengthening prefix, also <i>ap</i> , <i>äp</i> , (<i>up</i>), <i>üp</i> .
<i>uq</i> I	clan, offspring, name;
<i>uq</i> II	to understand, to find out
<i>ur</i>	to strike something or someone (accusative)
<i>us</i> I	to be thirsty
<i>us</i> II	vulture
<i>us</i> III	mental power, intellect
<i>us</i> IV	to think (a noun-verb)
<i>ush</i>	to crumble (intr. > <i>ushal</i>)

<i>ut</i>	to win something at gambling, to beat,
<i>uv</i>	to crush, to crumble Clauson 4, DTS 619
<i>uz</i>	craftsman, craft
<i>üch</i>	three
<i>üg</i>	to collect, to pile up,
<i>ük</i>	to heap up, to accumulate
<i>üm</i>	pants
<i>ün I</i>	sound
<i>ün II</i>	to rise
<i>üng</i>	to dig a hole, to hollow
<i>ür I</i>	long time
<i>ür II</i>	to bark
<i>ür III</i>	to blow
<i>üşh I</i>	to crowd together
<i>üşh II</i>	to perforate, to cut a hole in something
<i>üt I</i>	hole, passage v
<i>üt II</i>	advice
<i>üt III</i>	to singe (to burn slightly)
<i>üz I</i>	fat
<i>üz II</i>	deaf
<i>üz III</i>	to pull something apart or to pieces
<i>ych</i>	to hide oneself, to disappear
<i>yd</i>	to send
<i>ygh</i>	to clot, to coagulate (probably to <i>jygh</i>)
<i>yj I</i>	to suppress
<i>yj II</i>	to tremble
<i>yl</i>	to descend
<i>yq I</i>	hickup
<i>yq II</i>	to flow
<i>yq III</i>	shelter, (wind)shelter
<i>yr I</i>	song
<i>yr II</i>	(to be) ashamed (only in the compound
<i>yrq</i>	sign (favorable at fortune-telling), oracle
<i>yrq</i>	omen, divination
<i>ys</i>	to wipe (<* <i>jysh</i> , etc.)
<i>yt</i>	dog Clauson
<i>yz</i>	footstep, trace

3.1.1.3 Monosyllabics of the Type CV, all two phoneme words. The number of items is 19, extremely low. There are only two interjections and one pronoun among them. Sixteen (16) words have sophisticated meanings. The question is, how far do they represent retention (being primary words of the syllable type CV) or are apocopy products? The pronouns (*bo*), *ja* and *qy* (interjections) belong, probably to the first group (primary units), those words which have derivatives to the second one.

<i>bo</i>	this (pron. dem., oblique stem <i>mun-</i>)
<i>ba</i>	to bind
<i>by</i>	knife
<i>ja</i> I	interjection (local, here)
<i>ja</i> II	bow
<i>ji</i>	to eat vG386 (<i>je</i>)
<i>ju</i>	to wash
<i>kü</i> I	fame
<i>kü</i> II	to protect
<i>nä</i>	what, what? (<i>n</i> with subdot in Brahmi script)
<i>qy</i>	hi!, come here! (interjection)
<i>sa</i>	to count
<i>sö</i>	time, past
<i>su</i>	to submit, to send
<i>sü</i> II	army (<i>sü</i> I is Old Turkic, not Proto-Turkic)
<i>sho</i>	that, this, there (vG94)
<i>sy</i>	to break
<i>ti</i>	to say
<i>tu</i>	to lock down
<i>tü</i>	hair of the body (non-head)
<i>ty</i>	continuously Clauson 433

3.1.1.4 Type VCC (16 three phoneme words). Except for *üsk* and *üst*, all words have an *l* or *r* before the last consonant. Closing consonant in each case a stop (*k* or *t*; a *p* appears only in *alp*). Note *l* and *r* were strongly involved in Proto-Indo-European *word onset* clusters (DÉCSY 1991.36-37).

<i>alp</i>	brave, hero, difficult, energetic
<i>alq</i>	to complete, to conclude (intr.)
<i>art</i> I	pass(age) in a mountain range
<i>ärk</i>	power
<i>ärt</i> I	to pass by
<i>ilk</i>	beginning
<i>ilt</i>	to lead, to attack
<i>irk</i> I	castrated ram, male sheep
<i>irk</i> II	to gather (intransitive)
<i>irt</i>	gift, present
<i>ört</i> I	flame
<i>ört</i> II	to cover
<i>ürk</i>	to be frightened (intr.)
<i>üsk</i>	front(al)
<i>üst</i>	upper surface
<i>ylq</i>	to spoil oneself

3.1.1.5 Type CVCC (32 instances, four phoneme words). In three cases (*janch*, *kānch* and *tynch*) *n* in 29 instances *l* or *r* appear before the end consonant. With regard to the structure of the type see 3.1.2 (VCC).

<i>barq</i>	property < <i>bar</i> I)
<i>bars</i>	tiger, <i>Panthera tigris</i>
<i>bärk</i>	firm, dense (forest); < <i>bäk-bäg?</i> (if <i>r</i> added)
<i>birt</i>	tax, tribute (cf. <i>birim</i> 'debt')
<i>byrt</i>	to break
<i>bört</i>	to feel, to touch
<i>jalq</i>	to oppose
<i>janch</i>	to crush, to sin
<i>jarp</i>	firm, safe vG384, Clauson 957
<i>jart</i>	to split
<i>jolq</i>	to encounter (< <i>joll/jola</i>)
<i>jort</i>	to trot (horse)
<i>jurt</i>	land, house, homestead
<i>jyrt</i>	to tear
<i>kānch</i>	young, child
<i>qart</i>	abscess, sore
<i>qurt</i>	worm
<i>sarp</i>	difficult
<i>silk</i>	to shake
<i>syrt</i>	mountain stream, thick coarse hair
<i>talq</i>	to do harm (?)
<i>tart</i>	to pull, to drag, to weigh
<i>tärk</i>	fast, quickly, very soon
<i>tärs</i>	reverse (direction)
<i>tolp</i>	all, whole, completely total
<i>tört</i>	four
<i>turq</i>	the length (of something)
<i>türk</i> I	powerful, strong
<i>türk</i> II	Turkish (thing, not language < <i>türk</i> I?)
<i>türt</i> I	to rub, to anoint
<i>türt</i> II	to spur on
<i>tynch</i>	rest, repose, at rest

3.1.1.6 Type CVC (445 instances, three phoneme words). The bulk of the monosyllabics belong to this type. Further research should answer the question what had caused the appearance of this word type in Proto-Turkic. The most probable assumption is that it came late into being. This tenet is proven by the fact that these words have vowel stems (see 3.1, introductory remarks above) which are used before old derivational or inflectional suffixes.

<i>baj</i>	rich
<i>bar</i> I	to exist, all (pronoun)
<i>bar</i> II	to go
<i>bas</i>	to press, to follow
<i>bash</i> I	head, leader (metaphoric)
<i>bash</i> II	wound, sore
<i>bat</i> I	soon, right away
<i>bat</i> II	to sink (intr.)
<i>bat</i> III	to unfold, to open up
<i>bäg</i>	master
<i>bäz</i> I	blister
<i>bäz</i> II	to tremble
<i>bil</i> I	to know
<i>bil</i> II	waist
<i>bir</i> I	one (num. rad.) < * <i>bärk</i> firm, dense'?)
<i>bir</i> II	to give
<i>bit</i>	face
<i>biz</i>	we (pron. pers.)
<i>boj</i>	color
<i>bol</i>	to be(come)
<i>boq</i>	green mold, excrement
<i>bor</i>	wine grapes
<i>bosh</i>	free (basis of many derivatives in Old Turkic)
<i>boz</i>	gray
<i>bök</i>	to be tired of (alsobük)
<i>bul</i>	to find
<i>bur</i>	to smell
<i>bus</i>	to become sorrowful
<i>but</i>	leg, foot
<i>buz</i>	to destroy
<i>büg</i>	to bend
<i>bük</i>	to be sick and tired of (also <i>bök</i>)
<i>bür</i>	bud (< * <i>bürk</i> ?)
<i>büt</i>	to end
<i>byr</i>	here, right side, south (cardinal point)
<i>bysh</i>	to ripen, to cook ready, to make well-cooked
<i>chal</i>	to beat, to throw
<i>chang</i>	small bell (a Chinese-Tib. onomatopoeic?)
<i>chaq</i> I	exactly
<i>chaq</i> II	to strike
<i>chav</i>	fame, good reputation Clauson 393
<i>chim</i>	fold(-in), wrinkle
<i>chiz</i>	to draw (line)
<i>chogh</i>	brilliance
<i>chom</i>	to dive

<i>choq</i>	to slaughter
<i>chök</i>	to kneel down (camel?)
<i>chöp</i>	rubbish, garbage
<i>chugh</i>	bunch, fetter
<i>jad</i> III	to spread
<i>jagh</i> I	fat, grease
<i>jagh</i> II	to rain, to pour down (<i>notegh</i> ~ <i>d</i> , <i>j</i> < <i>d</i> ?)
<i>jagh</i> III	to sacrifice
<i>jaj</i> I	summer
<i>jaj</i> II	to spread (may be a form variant of <i>jad</i> III)
<i>jaj</i> III	to shake, to swing to and fro
<i>jal</i>	o break out in flame
<i>jan</i> I	hip, side
<i>jan</i> II	to return (may be same as <i>jan</i> I)
<i>jan</i> III	to threaten
<i>jap</i>	to make
<i>jaq</i> I	to rub, to apply pressure to a surface
<i>jaq</i> II	to approach
<i>jaq</i> III	to ignite Clauson 897 (to <i>jal</i>)
<i>jar</i> I	saliva
<i>jar</i> II	cliff Clauson 953-954
<i>jash</i> I	tear(s)
<i>jash</i> II	age of life, fresh, young
<i>jash</i> III	damage
<i>jash</i> IV	to hide (intr.)
<i>jat</i> I	alien
<i>jat</i> II	to lie (on a place)
<i>jaz</i> I	spring(time)
<i>jaz</i> II	to offend
<i>jäk</i>	greedy, daemon
<i>jäl</i>	to ride (on horseback)
<i>jig</i> I	better
<i>jig</i> II	fresh
<i>jil</i>	wind, obsession
<i>jim</i>	food
<i>jing</i>	mucus
<i>jip</i>	thread
<i>jir</i> I	land, earth, place
<i>jir</i> II	there, left, north vG386b (<i>jyr</i> , <i>jyry</i> , <i>ir</i>)
<i>jit</i> I	to arrive, to attain, to suffice
<i>jit</i> II	to lose
<i>jiz</i>	brass (< copper?)
<i>jod</i>	to perish
<i>jol</i>	road

<i>joq</i>	not existing, there is no(t), death, void
<i>jor</i>	to walk
<i>jör</i>	to explain
<i>jul I</i>	to take by force
<i>jul II</i>	to trade vG388 (* <i>jul</i> -)
<i>jul III</i>	rivulet, lake
<i>jum</i>	to press, to close
<i>jun</i>	to wash (intr. refl.)
<i>juq</i>	to adhere
<i>juv</i>	to mislead
<i>jüd</i>	to load
<i>jüg</i>	to collapse (of humans)
<i>jük I</i>	burden
<i>jük II</i>	to collect
<i>jür</i>	to go
<i>jüz I</i>	hundred (100, numer. rad.)
<i>jüz II</i>	face, front (part), present
<i>jüz III</i>	member (?)
<i>jyd</i>	smell
<i>jygh</i>	to collect (cf. <i>jüg II</i> 'to collect')
<i>jyl I</i>	year
<i>jyqI</i>	chance
<i>jyqII</i>	to throw down vG385b
<i>jyr</i>	song
<i>jysh</i>	mountain pasture land
<i>jyv</i>	to praise
<i>käch</i>	to pass (time), to elapse, to run away
<i>käd</i>	to put on (dress)
<i>käk</i>	vengeance
<i>käl</i>	to come (back)
<i>käm</i>	illness, cf. Mongolian <i>gäm</i> 'id.' (G. Kara)
<i>kär</i>	to stretch, to spread out Clauson 735
<i>käs</i>	to cut
<i>kät</i>	to pierce, to crack
<i>käv</i>	to chew
<i>käz I</i>	to travel, to walk about
<i>käz II</i>	to walk, to roam
<i>kib</i>	mould, model, figure
<i>kich</i>	long (time)
<i>kid</i>	rear, end
<i>kim</i>	who, when, how (pron. interrog.)
<i>kin I</i>	later, behind
<i>kin II</i>	musk
<i>king</i>	broad, exact

<i>kir</i> I	filth
<i>kir</i> II	to enter
<i>kish</i> I	sable (both animal and its skin)
<i>kish</i> II	a quiver Clauson 752 (<i>kāsh</i>)
<i>kit</i>	to leave, to disappear (intr.)
<i>kiz</i> I	container, closed bag
<i>kiz</i> II	secret, holder
<i>kōch</i>	to change one's abode, to migrate
<i>kōj</i>	to burn (intr.)
<i>kōk</i> I	sky, blue
<i>kōk</i> II	root, origin
<i>kōk</i> III	thong
<i>köl</i> I	lake
<i>köl</i> II	to bind
<i>köm</i>	to inter, to bury
<i>köp</i> I	much, all
<i>köp</i> II	to swell, to foam, to boil over
<i>kör</i>	to see
<i>körk</i>	image, beautiful
<i>köz</i>	eye (cf. <i>kör</i> with <i>r</i> ~ <i>z</i>)
<i>kük</i>	perhaps
<i>kül</i> II	ash(es) (<i>kül</i> I Old Turkic, not Proto-Turkic)
<i>kül</i> III	to laugh, to smile
<i>kün</i> I	day, sun, south
<i>küng</i>	female slave, concubine
<i>küp</i>	barrel
<i>kür</i> I	trick
<i>kür</i> II	dense, rich, fat, brave, cruel
<i>küt</i>	to wait (for), to preserve, to keep, to possess
<i>küz</i>	fall (season)
<i>man</i>	sheep which has passed the age of four
<i>män</i>	I, me (pron. pers. nom.) (<i>m[ä]n, bän</i>)
<i>mäng</i>	fodder, booty
<i>min</i> I	broth(<i>bün</i>)
<i>min</i> II	to mount (horse)
<i>min</i> III	thousand
<i>mun</i>	to run around like a madman
<i>mung</i>	need, grief
<i>mün</i>	debt, cf. Hungarian <i>bűn</i> 'sin'
<i>nän</i>	not the least (<i>n</i> topdot, Brahmi)
<i>qach</i> I	how many, how much (?)
<i>qach</i> II	to run away
<i>qaj</i>	to bend or turn oneself
<i>qal</i> I	lunatic

<i>qal</i> II	to remain, to stay
<i>qam</i> I	magician, shaman
<i>qam</i> II	to strike down
<i>qan</i> I	blood
<i>qan</i> II	to be satiated
<i>qang</i>	father
<i>qap</i> III	to grasp, to catch, to get hold on
<i>qap</i> IV	to cover
<i>qaq</i> I	something dried
<i>qaq</i> II	a little part, bit
<i>qaq</i> III	to strike, to tap, to knock on (onomatopoetic)
<i>qar</i> I	snow vG355b
<i>qar</i> II	upper arm
<i>qas</i>	bark of the tree (e.g. of the birch)
<i>qash</i> I	eyebrow
<i>qash</i> II	precious stone (same as <i>qash</i> I?)
<i>qat</i> I	times (-times)
<i>qat</i> II	to add, to mix (same as <i>qat</i> I)
<i>qat</i> III	to be hard or firm vG356, Clauson 595
<i>qaz</i> I	goose (Anser)
<i>qaz</i> II	to dig
<i>qod</i>	to put, to leave
<i>qoj</i>	sheep (species <i>Ovis aries</i> , also <i>qojn</i>)
<i>qol</i> I	arm
<i>qol</i> II	to ask, to beg
<i>qon</i>	to settle down, to stop for a night
<i>qop</i>	all, many indeed (num. indef.)
<i>qoq</i> I	to be decreased
<i>qoq</i> II	to give out a smell or burning, to stink
<i>qor</i>	harm, damage
<i>qorq</i>	to be afraid
<i>qosh</i> I	pair (same as <i>qosh</i> I)
<i>qosh</i> II	to team, to harness (horses)
<i>qov</i>	to follow, to pursue, to chase, to persecute
<i>quch</i>	to cross one's arms or legs, to embrace
<i>qul</i>	slave
<i>qum</i>	sand, cf. Hungarian <i>homok</i>
<i>qun</i>	to rob, to plunder
<i>qur</i> I	belt
<i>qur</i> II	sequence
<i>qus</i>	to vomit
<i>qush</i>	bird
<i>qut</i> I	good fortune, happiness
<i>qut</i> II	one of an element

<i>qut</i> III	to languish
<i>qydh</i>	to annihilate
<i>qygh</i>	manure, filth, animal dung
<i>qyl</i> I	hair (long hair of an animal)
<i>qyl</i> II	to do (modal auxiliary):
<i>qyn</i>	pain
<i>qyna</i>	to torture
<i>qyng</i>	crosseyed
<i>qyrq</i>	forty
<i>qys</i>	to nip
<i>qysh</i>	winter
<i>qyv</i> I	luck, fortune
<i>qyv</i> II	parsimony
<i>qyz</i> I	girl, daughter
<i>qyz</i> II	to be red or hot
<i>qyz</i> III	rare, expensive
<i>sach</i> I	hair
<i>sach</i> II	to scatter (probably same as <i>sach</i> I)
<i>sach</i> III	an iron pan for baking, frying pan
<i>sagh</i> I	sound, healthy Clauson 803 (<i>saagh</i>)
<i>sagh</i> II	stock for beating wool Clauson 803 (<i>saagh</i>)
<i>sagh</i> III	intellect Clauson 803 (<i>saagh</i>)
<i>sagh</i> IV	to milk Clauson 804 (<i>saagh</i>)
<i>saj</i>	dry stony river bed, desert
<i>sal</i>	to move something, to set
<i>san</i> I	number, counting (may be the same as <i>san</i> II)
<i>san</i> II	to think, cf. Hungarian <i>szán</i> 'to regret'
<i>sanch</i>	to cut (through)
<i>sap</i> I	the handle of a sword or knife Clauson 782
<i>sap</i> II	sequence, a turn to do something
<i>sap</i> III	to thread (a needle), to continue, to outfit
<i>saq</i> I	attentive (careful)
<i>saq</i> II	to reckon, to think Clauson 804
<i>sash</i> I	wild, untamed, unbroken
<i>sat</i>	to sell
<i>sav</i>	word
<i>säch</i>	to select
<i>sän</i>	you, thou (pers. pron. 2nd person)
<i>säp</i>	to equipe
<i>sär</i>	to endure, to be patient
<i>säv</i>	to love
<i>sik</i> I	penis
<i>sik</i> II	to copulate
<i>sing</i> I	humming Clauson 832

<i>sing</i> II	to sink into, to be absorbed or digested
<i>sish</i> I	spit
<i>sish</i> II	to swell
<i>siz</i>	your (possessive pron. 2nd person plural)
<i>soj</i>	to skin an animal, to peel a fruit, to strip
<i>sol</i>	left
<i>song</i> I	good natured
<i>song</i> II	later, after, end
<i>soq</i> I	to crush
<i>soq</i> II	to insert
<i>sor</i> I	to suck Clauson 843
<i>sor</i> II	to ask a question
<i>sög</i>	to roast
<i>sök</i> I	to scold, to curse, to revile
<i>sök</i> II	to break down, to tear apart
<i>sök</i> III	to kneel down
<i>söl</i>	juice (in meat or in a tree)
<i>sön</i>	to stop (acting)
<i>söz</i>	word
<i>sugh</i>	to drain off Clauson 805
<i>sun</i>	to stretch, to reach, to lie down
<i>suq</i> I	greedy, greed, envy, envious
<i>suq</i> II	intensifying particle
<i>sut</i>	to spit
<i>suv</i>	water
<i>sür</i>	to drive away
<i>sürch</i>	to stumble
<i>sürt</i>	to rub something in
<i>süs</i>	to butt
<i>süt</i>	milk
<i>süz</i>	to sift, to clean
<i>sygh</i>	to fit into Clauson 804
<i>sym</i>	alliterative intensifying prefix Clauson 828
<i>syn</i> I	parts of the human body
<i>syn</i> II	thumb (<— corpse, body?)
<i>syn</i> III	to break something to pieces
<i>syp</i>	a one-year-old colt
<i>syq</i> I	narrow
<i>syq</i> II	shallow, scanty
<i>syq</i> III	stalk (?) Clauson 804
<i>syq</i> IV	to press, to squeeze, to compress,
<i>sysh</i> I	a spit, fork, spike
<i>sysh</i> II	swelling, boil
<i>sysh</i> III	to swell (<i>syysh</i> , <i>shyysh</i>)

<i>syt</i>	to spit
<i>syz</i>	to melt (intransitive)
<i>tab</i>	scar, mark on the body
<i>tagh</i>	hill, mountain, north
<i>taj</i> II	to slide down
<i>tal</i> I	branch
<i>tal</i> II	to weaken
<i>tam</i> I	a wall
<i>tam</i> II	the bolt or bar of a door (same as <i>tam</i> I?)
<i>tam</i> III	to drip Clauson 503 (<i>dam</i>)
<i>tan</i> I	a cool breeze Clauson 510 (<i>taan</i>)
<i>tan</i> II	body Clauson 510
<i>tan</i> III	refuse to admit
<i>tan</i> IV	to deny, to disclaim
<i>tang</i> I	daybreak
<i>tang</i> II	wonder, surprise, amazing
<i>tang</i> III	the noise of a heavy thing (onomatopoetic)
<i>tang</i> IV	a mound around a ruined building
<i>tang</i> V	sieve (loan?)
<i>tang</i> VI	a measure of capacity of seed cotton
<i>tang</i> VII	to wrap up, to tie up tightly
<i>tap</i> I	desire, satisfaction, sufficient
<i>tap</i> II	to serve, to respect
<i>tap</i> III	to find
<i>taq</i> I	need, bond service
<i>taq</i> II	to fix, to attach
<i>tar</i> I	narrow, constricted, confined
<i>tar</i> II	a raft made of inflated skins fastened together
<i>tar</i> III	a kind of milk product
<i>tar</i> IV	to disperse, or divide up (something)
<i>tash</i> I	stone
<i>tash</i> II	outside
<i>tash</i> III	to overflow
<i>tat</i> I	alien subject, feudal tenant, farmer
<i>tat</i> II	to taste (intransitive)
<i>tat</i> III	rust
<i>täg</i> I	as (conj. compar.)
<i>täg</i> II	to reach
<i>täk</i>	only
<i>täl</i> I	to faint
<i>täl</i> III	to pierce
<i>täng</i> I	equal, equivalent
<i>täng</i> II	kind, sort (<i>teng</i> < Chinese?)
<i>täng</i> III	to soar (of bird)

<i>tāp</i>	to kick, to stamp
<i>tār</i>	sweat, wages (payment)
<i>tāt</i>	to resist, to oppose
<i>tāv</i> I	misleading, trick
<i>tāv</i> II	to impale (on a spit)
<i>tāz</i>	to flee
<i>tih</i>	tooth (<i>cf. tish</i>)
<i>tik</i>	to set up
<i>til</i> I	to slice Clauson 490 (<i>dil</i>)
<i>til</i> II	tongue, language
<i>tim</i>	skin filled with wine
<i>tin</i>	rein
<i>tir</i> I	to live
<i>tir</i> II	to gather, to bring together, collect, assemble
<i>tish</i>	tooth (<i>cf. tih</i>)
<i>tīt</i> I	to be said, to be called (names)
<i>tīt</i> II	to give up
<i>tīt</i> III	to ache, to throb
<i>tiz</i> I	knee
<i>tiz</i> II	to line up (same as <i>tiz</i> I?)
<i>tob</i>	a ball
<i>tod</i> I	full
<i>tod</i> II	to be satiated (same as <i>tod</i> I?)
<i>toth</i> I	bustard, long legged game bird (Old World)
<i>toth</i> II	to be satiated
<i>togh</i> I	dust
<i>togh</i> II	obstructed, obstruction
<i>togh</i> III	to go straight for
<i>toj</i>	lime, city
<i>tol</i>	to be filled, full
<i>ton</i> I	to be closed, fastened
<i>ton</i> II	garment, clothing
<i>tong</i> I	frozen hard, very cold
<i>tong</i> II	solid
<i>tong</i> III	to be frozen hard (<i>dong</i> ; <i>tong</i> I noun-verb)
<i>tong</i> IV	to freeze
<i>top</i> I	all (num. and pron. indef.)
<i>top</i> II	to pile up (same as <i>top</i> I?)
<i>toq</i> I	satiated
<i>toq</i> II	close shaven (on the head), hornless
<i>tor</i> I	a net for catching birds or fish
<i>tor</i> II	net
<i>tosh</i> I	spring (water)
<i>tosh</i> II	to fill

<i>tot</i>	only in: <i>tot uchuz</i> 'worthless'
<i>toz</i> I	birch, Betula
<i>toz</i> II	dust
<i>toz</i> III	to rise (fragrant)
<i>tök</i>	to pour out
<i>töl</i>	progeny
<i>töp</i>	kind of food prepared from boiled wheat
<i>tör</i>	the place of honor
<i>töz</i>	root
<i>tuch</i>	an alloy of copper
<i>tugh</i> II	to be born (<i>tugh</i> I Old Turkic only)
<i>tuj</i>	to notice
<i>tul</i> I	widow
<i>tul</i> II	to bar
<i>tul</i> III	to strike
<i>turn</i> I	cold, a cold
<i>turn</i> II	uniform(ly)
<i>tun</i> I	first born, first (husband)
<i>tun</i> II	tranquility, calm
<i>tun</i> III	to be locked up
<i>tur</i> I	to stand (upright, or still)
<i>tur</i> II	to be, or become, weak or emaciated
<i>tush</i> I	time
<i>tush</i> II	companion
<i>tush</i> III	to meet (same as <i>tush</i> II?)
<i>tut</i>	to hold, to grasp, to seize
<i>tuz</i>	salt
<i>tü</i>	hair of the body (non-head)
<i>tüg</i>	to tie
<i>tül</i>	dream
<i>tün</i>	night
<i>tüp</i>	root of the tree or plant, ground
<i>tür</i>	to roll up (a scroll, one's sleeves, etc.)
<i>tüş</i> I	fruit, reward
<i>tüş</i> II	to fall, to die
<i>tüt</i>	to smoke
<i>tüz</i> I	proportionate
<i>tüz</i> II	to arrange
<i>tydh</i>	to obstruct, to restrain Clauson 450
<i>tygh</i> I	a color of the horses coat, some kind of roan
<i>tygh</i> II	to blunt
<i>tyn</i> I	breath, rest, life
<i>tyn</i> II	to breathe, to come to a rest, to be at ease
<i>tyn</i> III	to speak

<i>tyng</i>	tone, sound, a tinkling sound?
<i>tyq</i>	to push, to cram, to stuff up
<i>tyt</i> I	larch, <i>Larix</i>
<i>tyt</i> II	to tear into pieces

3.1.2 Nonmonosyllabics

Initial morphem groups of the corpus can be easily reviewed on the basis of the Proto-Turkic–English Wordlist (pp. 93–171) which also contains frequency data² with type-counts; they make possible further morphophonematic research which is outside the scope of the present book. The most common initial consonant groups are (in parenthesis the absolute number of occurrence): *ta*. (198), *qa* (120), *qa* (120), *tä* (115), *to* (113), *sy* (103), *tu* (102), *ja* (101). All other onset CV groups have an occurrence less than 100 (absolute).

3.1.2.2 Type VCV. This group of the shortest bisyllabics comprises 76 words. They have special importance for the prehistory of the Turkic (and generally, for language origins research). It is namely improbable that they came into being by shortening of longer words in late periods. Their second part can constitute, in certain circumstances, remnants of old compounds or of very old suffixes. In the middle, the phylogenetically old consonant *gh* (4), *w/b/p/m* (5), and the generally high frequency *l/r* (9) occur. Phylogenetically, high age can be assumed for concepts such as

ana mother,
apa I older relative,
ata I father (this occurs, probably,
 in the name of Attila the Hun),
äkä elder sister (honorific),
iki two (num. card.),
ini younger brother,
ökä younger sister (infant's vocalization?),
udy to sleep (*uju*),
ury I male child,
uva II interjection, answer to a call.

Because of their importance for preprotolinguistic etymological research, I list all 76 words with their English meanings. However, it should be kept in mind that all initial vowel words may have a kind of “consonantoid” element

²They are put together in a special block on the computer disk Ivy I and II (TKiR 1 and II), Document name “PrtMorphCount.” In possession of the Eurasian Linguistic Association in Bloomington, Indiana.

(probably glottal stop) before their vocalic onset. If this can be proven, the syllable type assignment of all these words would change to CVCV

<i>achy</i>	to ache
<i>ada</i>	danger
<i>aghu</i>	poison
<i>aghy</i>	property, wealth
<i>aja</i> I	palm (flat) of the hand
<i>aja</i> II	to respect
<i>ala</i>	colored, leprosy, leprous
<i>ana</i>	mother
<i>apa</i> I	older relative, ancestor, (<i>apa</i> I Old Turkic)
<i>aqy</i>	generous, liberal
<i>ara</i>	interval (in space)
<i>ary</i> I	to get (become) exhausted, to stop
<i>ary</i> II	to get clean (intransitive)
<i>ary</i> III	bee, wasp
<i>asha</i> I	beyond, across
<i>asha</i> II	to eat
<i>ata</i> I	father
<i>ata</i> II	to call (by name; derivative of <i>at</i> I ?)
<i>aty</i>	male relative (same stem as <i>ata</i> I ?)
<i>azu</i>	or, about, some
<i>ächü</i>	ancestors (male?)
<i>äkä</i>	elder sister (honorific)
<i>ärä</i>	to melt, to disappear
<i>ichi</i>	elder brother, cf. Hungarian <i>öcs</i>
<i>idi</i> I	master, proprietor (also <i>ijä</i> , <i>d > j</i> or <i>j > d</i> ?)
<i>idi</i> II	not at all (reassertion of negation)
<i>ige</i>	to file, to grind
<i>ijä</i>	after (temporal, causal conjunction)
<i>iki</i>	two (num. card.)
<i>ini</i>	younger brother
<i>iri</i>	to rot (<i>erik</i> 'rotten', <i>jirü</i> 'to rot' Sevortjan 372-374)
<i>irü</i>	fate, fortune
<i>ito</i>	to push Sevortjan 386-387 (Kashgari)
<i>oba</i>	camp(site) (of a clan?) Sevortjan 400, Clauson 5-6 (Turkmen, <i>oobaa</i>)
<i>oqy</i> I	to call out aloud
<i>oqy</i> II	to belch, to vomit (cf. <i>öjü</i>)
<i>ory</i> I	young, masculine; recent reading <i>ury</i> , cf. Hungarian <i>úr</i> 'lord' (Róna-Tas' view)
<i>ory</i> II	shout, outcry

<i>ota</i> I	to burn
<i>ota</i> II	to cut grass, to treat with medicinal herbs
<i>ova</i>	plain, valley cf. Russian <i>ovrag</i> 'ravine' Vasmer 2.250
<i>ögä</i>	fame
<i>ögü</i>	to crush (onomatopoetic?)
<i>öjü</i>	to vomit (cf. <i>uqu</i> II)
<i>öli</i>	to get wet
<i>ökä</i>	younger sister, lall word?
<i>öri</i>	elevated
<i>ucha</i>	rump
<i>udu</i> I	dream DTS 606, Clauson 42 (cross reference to <i>uu</i>)
<i>udu</i> II	after
<i>udu</i> III	mound, heap Clauson 42
<i>udy</i>	to sleep
<i>ugu</i> (Uigur)	Attribut zum Namen des Staats Kūsān/ Kucha (a Tokhar state)
<i>uja</i> I	lair, nest vG379, Clauson 267 (<i>ujaa</i>), DTS 607
<i>uja</i> II	blood relative Clauson 267 (<i>ujaa</i>), DTS 607
<i>uju</i>	to sleep ; Finno-Ugric parallels?
<i>ula</i> II	to repair (something broken), to join things together,
<i>ula</i> III	a mound as a landmark Clauson 126, DTS 608
<i>ula</i> IV	<i>ula jundlugh</i> name of an Oghuz clan
<i>uly</i>	to howl
<i>una</i> I	look at [that]
<i>una</i> II	to be pleased, to agree (<i>unaa</i>)
<i>uru</i>	nomen proprium
<i>ury</i> I	male child, son Clauson 197 (<i>uryy</i>), DTS 314
<i>ury</i> II	argument, quarrel, shout, outcry
<i>uva</i> I	food (kind of) Clauson 6, DTS 619
<i>uva</i> II	interjection, answer to a call Clauson 6, DTS 619
<i>ügi</i>	owl Clauson 101 (<i>üügii</i> , occasionally with <i>ö</i> or <i>k/h</i> , see Doerfer TMEN 2.612), DTS 622 and 623
<i>ülä</i>	to distribute, to divide
<i>üshä</i>	to scrape Clauson 256 (<i>üshää</i>)
<i>ütii</i>	to iron Clauson 45 (hapax legomenon, <i>ütii</i>),
<i>üve</i>	to smash

<i>üzä</i>	above, on high
<i>ydu</i>	after (?) Clauson 40-41 (<i>yydhuu</i> , gerund of <i>ydh</i>)
<i>yra</i> II	to sway (intransitive) (<i>yra</i> I Old Turkic)
<i>yra</i> III	character, temper, exterior

3.1.2.3 The largest group (2301 units) of use of space limitations, they cannot be listed here (they are on the computer file "Proto Turk 4 6 Morph"). Here we can set up the following subdivisions according to a combination of phoneme number and syllable types:

3.1.2.3.1 Four Phoneme Words (all bisyllabic) = 604

3.1.2.3.1.1 Bisyllabic Four Phoneme Words	VC-VC = 327
3.1.2.3.1.2 Bisyllabic Four Phoneme Words	VC-CV = 113
3.1.2.3.1.3 Bisyllabic Four Phoneme Words	<u>CV-CV = 164</u>
Adds up to	604

3.1.2.3.2 Bisyllabic Five Phoneme Words = 982. This group may have a special importance for preprotolinguistic investigations. Their second syllables might be archaic elements (independent words) or derivational suffixes which came into being from a second part of ancestral compounds. Even their phonemic analysis could result in unexpected results with regard to the word creation (on the theoretical side of this problem see JOHANSON 1995: *Wie entsteht ein türkisches Wort?*). The subdivisions of these groups are (data on a computer file "Pr Turk 4 6 Morph").

3.1.2.3.2.1 Bisyllabic Five Phoneme Words	VC-CVC = 218
3.1.2.3.2.2 Bisyllabic Five Phoneme Words	CV-CVC = 591
3.1.2.3.2.3 Bisyllabic Five Phoneme Words	CVC-CV = 163
3.1.2.3.2.4 Bisyllabic Five Phoneme Words	<u>V-CVCC = 10</u>
Adds up to	982

3.1.2.3.3 Trisyllabic Five Phoneme Words V-CV-CV = 18. They are (for meaning see Proto-Turkic English Wordlist, pp. 93-171):

<i>adyru</i>	<i>äsizä</i>	<i>ulatu</i>
<i>aghyna</i>	<i>ileri</i>	<i>ulaty</i>
<i>alangu</i>	<i>oghura</i>	<i>uzaty</i>
<i>aryty</i>	<i>ömälä</i>	<i>üzängi</i>
<i>äkächi</i>	<i>ujala</i>	<i>ydala</i>
<i>äsängü</i>	<i>ulaju</i>	<i>ynaru</i>

3.1.2.3.4 The number of Six Phoneme Words is 545. Their syllable

types are multifarious and must be evaluated in separate studies. See remarks in 3.1.2.3.2 which are valid for these words with the difference that in this group recognizable (established) derivational suffixes occur more frequently than in the Five Syllable Words.

3.1.2.3.5 The number of the words longer than six phonemes is 383. Most of them are either derivatives or compounds (3.2). Their subdivisions are:

3.1.2.3.5.1 The Seven Phoneme Words total 182. They must be evaluated in separate studies.

3.1.2.3.5.2 The Eight Phoneme Words total 149.

3.1.2.3.5.3 There are 41 Nine Phoneme Words. They are all enumerated here. The figure "9" after the word is the phoneme number qualificator.

ät'özqodugh 9	küvänchlik 9	tartyshlygh 9
bojunduruq 9	nächikläti 9	tavishsyz 9
buchghaqsyz 9	saqynusyz 9	tolquqlan 9
bulunchsuz 9	sävinchlän 9	topragglygh 9
burchyntur 9	sävinchlig 9	turqughlan 9
jalapyrghaq 9	sävinchsüz 9	tutjaqlan 9
jaratyngghly 9	sorguchlan 9	tülügärük 9
jitibchsiz 9	sökmänlän 9	tüngüldür 9
kärgäkbol 9	sügsügshish 9	türgäklän 9
kärgäklig 9	sürdüshtür 9	türgünlän 9
kärgäksiz 9	sürtüshtür 9	tydyghygh 9
kögürchkän 9	symsymraq 9	umamaqlygh 9
körünchlüg 9	symtaghsyz 9	unaghanchur 9
közqapau 9	tamduksuz 9	

3.1.2.3.5.4 The six Ten Phoneme Words are:

adyräörürä 10	tänglänchiz 10
janarärngäk 10	unytmaqsyz 10
oqshartyghsyz 10	üzlänchülüg 10

3.1.2.3.5.5 There are four Eleven Phoneme Words:

kichmätinara 11	todhghurumsyn 11
tägirmiläjü 11	utsuqmaqsyz 11

3.1.2.3.5.5 The two Twelve Phoneme words are:

soqarlachbörk 12, and	töskärichsiz 12.
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3.1.2.3.6 Cases of Unusual Syllable Types. Several items only; all curious or unique.

CCV(V) *jmää* and, so (< *jimää*)

VCC-CV *inchkā* narrow (cf. Turkey-Turkish *indzhe*) vG338b
inchkü peace (*jinchkā*)
yrqla to cast lots, to consult the omens Clauson 217
inchküüg peaceful
inchsirät to irritate vG338b

3.2 Pronouns

3.2.1 Personal Pronouns and Demonstrative Pronouns represent—as a rule, especially in the 1st and 2nd person—archaic elements in many languages of the world. As object, they are always definite in the sentence (i. e., they have no connotations which enable them to denote class concepts). The personal pronouns often serve as basis of inflectional endings with verbal character. Therefore, it is appropriate to list them before the chapters which deal with secondary morphological elements (Possessive Inflection, Verbal Endings). For practical reasons, the demonstrative and indefinite pronouns (interrogative, etc.) are also dealt with in this chapter.

1st person singular <i>bän/män</i>	1st person plural <i>biz/miz</i>
2nd person singular <i>sän</i>	2nd person plural <i>siz</i>
3rd person singular (<i>*in?</i>), <i>bo</i> , <i>öz</i> , <i>käntü</i>	3rd person plural (<i>*inz?</i>), <i>bo</i> or <i>bolar</i>

For 3rd person singular and plural the corresponding demonstrative pronouns (*bo*, *bolar*) may have been used (as in Old Turkic); this innovation seems to be Late Proto-Turkic. The original forms of the 3rd person (**in?* and **inz?*) were preserved in some adverbs and conjunctions (vG §189, p. 92) as well as in the Possessive Inflection (see 3.5 below). The reduplicative forms of *öz* and *käntü* (self, person, life, own, etc.) were used as plural 3rd person of the personal pronouns (*öz öz*, *käntü käntü*). (For these words see the data sets from the Proto-Turkic—English Wordlist, p. 123 and p. 112 :*öz* I ‘self, body’ and *käntü* ‘oneself’.) In special functions, *öz* and *käntü* were also called “reflexive nouns” (cf. V. GABAIN 1974.101–105).

In predicative use the 3rd person singular was *ol* or *o*, and the 3rd person plural *ol* or *olar*. This *ol* (plural *olar*.) may be connected on a preprotolinguistic basis with *är* II ‘to be, to exist, to take place, to concern’ (an auxiliary high frequency word), if we accept the possibility of an alternation *l ~ r* and of a vertical vowel harmony (*u* for *a* interpreted as *o*).

Note the stem extension *n* in the 1st and the 2nd person singular (see also 3.2.2). If we regard the demonstrative pronominal elements *bo/bolar* as Late Proto-Turkic innovations, the *z*—as a sonorization product from *s*—and the *n* as a secondary extension, we can surmise the following original system of Personal Pronouns for Early Proto-Turkic:

1st person singular <i>mā</i>	1st person plural <i>mis</i> (<*mit)
2nd person singular <i>sā</i> (<tā)?	2nd person plural <i>sis</i> (<t*it)
3rd person singular <i>i</i>	3rd person plural <i>is</i> (<*it)

The *m* in the first person singular and plural is here an archiphoneme for *p*, *b*, *v* (*w*), *m* (see Chart 7 above on p. 27). On a preprotolinguistic basis, the *s-s* may come from an original *t* which may have been the primary plural marker.

3.2.2 Demonstrative Pronouns. These are, first of all *bo* 'this', *ol* 'that' and *sho* 'that, those' (not in the Proto-Turkic-English Wordlist because of the unusual *sh-* in initial position). It is remarkable that the front/back vowel harmony—quite common in many languages of the world—is not involved here (cf. Hungarian *ez* 'this' and *az* 'that'; not that front/back occurs even in the non-vowel-harmonic English, cf. *this* vs. *that*). Remarkable is the interrogative pronoun *nā* 'what, what?' the original function of which may have been demonstrative (deictic). This *nā* and its 14 Proto-Turkic derivatives (mostly adverbs, see Proto-Turkic-English Wordlist, p. 117 below) display initial *n* (no other Proto-Turkic words have this onset). This *n* may be identical with the stem extension in the Personal Pronouns (3.2.1). Cf. also 4.2 below.

3.2.3 Other pronouns and pronounoids (pronomenoids). First of all, the interrogativa belong here. Many of them with special meanings (listed V. GABAIN §§194-197, pp. 99-101, cf. also Tekin 1968:141) are derived from the following three basic forms:

- kim* who
- nā* what with its derivatives (v. Gabain §194)
- qa* which or *-qa* and derivatives (v. Gabain §194)

They could be inflected or appear in compounds creating forms for sophisticated modal/causal concepts. They could be qualified also as particles (see 3.9.2)

3.3 Derivation

Note that the vowels *o* and *ö* (as well as the closed *e*) do not occur in the building suffixes which hints to the secondary (late) origin of these phonemes (we have a similar situation in the Uralic Protolanguage). In the following lists, illustrative data are given only occasionally; they are to be found in the dictionary parts or in ANNEMARIE V. GABAIN's *Altürkische Grammatik*, §§44-167. From the vowel harmonic parallel realizations of the suffixes (e.g., *-qun/ghun/-kün/gün*, or *-tan/-tän/-tyn/-tın/-tun/-tün*) only those for which there are attestations in the corpus or in V. GABAIN's list are included. Note however, that (except for *o* and *ö*) all vowels may occur

in the usual vowel-harmonic-based suffix sets. The list is arranged in eight groups according to the main function of the building suffixes. Within the functional groups, the suffixes appear in alphabetical order.

Although there are no constitutional formal word class differences between substantive and adjective, following the convention of earlier grammarians, substantive and adjective suffixes are listed separately below. The derivational suffixes consisted originally of monosyllabics of the type CV. Vowels preceding the consonants in the following lists were originally part (end vowel) of the stems. In a number of cases, the simple (one-letter) consonantal suffix (such as *q* or *p*) is added directly to the stem. Preprotolinguistically, the building suffixes constituted second parts of compounds or syntactic word constructions (see remarks in 3.1.2.3.2 above).

3.3.1 Denominal Substantive Builders

- an/-än denominal substantive builder expressing familiarity and emotion /affection in relationship
- aq/-äk/-uq/-ük/-yq denominal diminutive substantive builder
- ch denominal substantive builder; diminutive, hypercoristic *atachym* < *ata* father; *öguchim* my dear mother (-*m* is possessive suffix 1st person singular, thus *atachym* 'my little father')
- cha/-chä denominal substantive builder; expresses intensity; makes particles, identical with the Equative case
- chaq/-chäk denominal substantive builder *bychaq* 'small knife' < *by* knife
- chy/-chi denominal substantive builder; builds nomina actoris (doer). Common unentire Turkic area, cf. also Mongol -*ci*
- ki/-qy denominal adjective builder, belonging to someone (occasionally makes substantives)
- l denominal adjective builder, vG 60, § 5, vG1 and 65, § 75
- lagh/-läg denominal substantive builder
- lyhg/-lig denominal substantive (nomina possessi) builder: provided with something, cf. *ilig* (< **illig*) king (~*il* empire)
- lyq/-lik/-luk/-lük denominal substantive (concrete and abstract s) and adjective builder
- m denominal substantive builder identical with the possessive ending 1st person singular in addresses and titles: *tängrim* Majesty (< *tängri*)
- qa/-kä denominal substantive and adverb builder; identical with dative ending; rare as building suffix (< *qu* 'family')
- qan/-kän denominal substantive (title) builder. From the appellative *qan* ruler
- qaq/-käk/ghaq/gäk denominal diminutive and intensity builder; rare
- qu/-kü/-ghu/-gü denominal substantive and adjective builder; rare
- qun/ghun/-kün/gün denominal plural (collective?) builder vG 60, § 50

- saz/-sāz/-syz/-siz/-suz/-süz** denominal adjective builder with privative (caritive) meaning; very productive
- suq/-sük/(-syq)** denominal substantive builder; rare
- sush/-süş** denominal substantive builder; rare
- t** denominal substantive builder; only in several archaic words; probably loansuffix (from the Mongol plural ending *-t*); meaning of plurality in Turkic depleted
- tag/-täg/-dag/-däg** denominal substantive builder; rare
- tam/-täm/-dam/-däm** denominal substantive and adjective builder; rare
- tan/-tän/-tyn/-tin/-tun/-tün** adjective builder (local/modal/distributive meanings); rare
- tash/-täsh/-dash/-däsh** denominal substantive builder; comitative meaning, doing something together with somebody who is close to the actor
- täg**, occasionally also **-tagh/-dagh/-däg**. Expresses equation, identical with the conjunction/postposition *täg* as, than.
- ysh/-ish** denominal substantive builder; rare
- z** substantive builder, archaic/obsolete, in some cases dual builder (*köz*, eye, *biz* we, *siz* you, *tiz* knee)

3.3.2 Denominal Adjective Builders

- ang/-äng/-ung** etc. adjective builder, provided with something (nomina possessoris)
- ki** occasionally also **-qy**, adjective builder; often after locative case ending
- la/-lä** rare adjective builder, mainly in words which stand in predicate (remnant of an earlier predicative inflection?)
- lygh/-lig** adjective builder, provided with something (nomina possessoris)
- saq/-säk** adjective builder, cf. *käksäk* hated (*käk* hatred)
- sygh/-sig/(-chygh/-chig)** adjective builder, like... as... (the substantive as reference member of the phrase)
- syr/-sir** privative/caritive adjective builder, same as **-syz/-siz**, a Lir-Turkic variation of which it may be
- syz/-siz/-suz/-süz** privative/caritive adjective builder; very productive
- ta/-tä** very rare adjective builder; *quanta* bloody, *oqta* bow shoot
- tyn/-tin/-dyn/-din** same as the ablative ending, builds mainly adjectives used in attributive (non-predicative) function with local and distributive meanings
- yl** adjective builder, occurs in some fascinating metaphors such as *jashyl* green (*jash* life, fresh) and *qyzyl* red (*qyz* hot)

3.3.3 Denominal Verbal Builders

- a/-ä/-y/-i/-u/ü** denominal verbal builder, e.g., *ata* to call (*at* name)
- d/-ad/-äd** denominal verbal builder, to become something (intr.) or to

- make (transit.) something into something, e.g. *qutad* to become lucky (*qut* luck), *jigäd* to defeat (actually, to become better, cf. *jig* better)
- ghar/-gär/-qar/-kär-** denominal verbal builder; low frequency
 - l** denominal verbal builder, not frequent
 - la/-lä** denominal verbal builder, almost unlimitedly productive
 - n** denominal verbal builder, not frequent
 - q/-yq/-ik** denominal verbal builder, e.g. *jolq* to meet (*jol* road)
 - qa/-kä/-gha/-gä** denominal verbal builder, often for abstract concepts
 - qyr/-kir/-ghyr** denominal verbal builder, often for sound imitation
 - r** denominal verbal builder, makes mainly abstracts
 - ra/-rä** denominal verbal builder, rare
 - sa/-sä** denominal verbal builder
 - su/-sü** denominal verbal builder, shortened from the denominal (!) substantive -*suq/-sük/(-syq)*
 - sy/-si** denominal verbal builder, rare
 - syra/-sirä** denominal verbal builder, rare, expresses the verbal negation complex 'to be without something'; a compound suffix from **syz-ra*
 - ta/-tä/-da/-dä** denominal verbal builder, to act with the concept of the basis noun as instrument (means)
 - yrqa/-urqa/-irkä** denominal verbal builder

3.3.4 Deverbal Substantive Builders

- a/-ä/-y/-i/-u/-ü** deverbal substantive builder
- aghu/-ägül** deverbal substantive (adjective) builder, nomina actoris, rare
- al/-äl/-yl** deverbal substantive builder, Mongolic parallel
- d** deverbal substantive builder, obsolete
- duq/-dük/-tuk/-tük** deverbal substantive builder; often adjective
- gha/-gä** deverbal substantive builder, rare
- ghach/-gäch** deverbal substantive builder, makes nouns denoting instruments
- ghaq/-gäk/-ghuq/-gük** deverbal substantive (adjective) builder, "customary doer" (vG &114), a special item of nomen actoris, Mongolic parallels
- ghma/-gmä/(-ygma/-igmä)** deverbal substantive (adjective) builder, rare
- ghu/-gü/(-qu/kü)** deverbal substantive (adjective) builder, nomina actoris, derivatives denote abstract concepts and instruments, Mongolic parallels
- ghuchy/güchi/(-quchy/-küchi)** variant of *ghu/-gü/(-qu/kü)* deverbal substantive (adjective) builder, nomina actoris, derivatives denote abstract concepts and instruments, Mongolic parallels; synonym with -*tachy*
- ghuluq** variant of *ghu/-gü/(-qu/kü)* deverbal substantive (adjective) builder, nomina actoris, derivatives denote abstract concepts and

instruments, Mongolic parallels

- ghuqa** variant of *-ghul/-gü(/-qu/kü)* deverbal substantive (adjective) builder, nomina actoris, derivatives denote abstract concepts and instruments. There are Mongolic parallels
- ghusus** variant of *-ghul/-gü(/-qu/kü)* deverbal substantive (adjective) builder, nomina actoris, derivatives denote abstract concepts and instruments, Mongolic parallels
- ghyn/-gin/qyn/-kin/-ghan** deverbal substantive (adjective) builder, rare
- jagh/-jäg/-ajagh/-äjäg** deverbal substantive builder, hypothetic variation of *-jaql/-jäkl/-ajaql/-äjäk*
- jaq/-jäk/-ajaq/-äjäk** deverbal substantive builder, very rare
- juq/-jük** deverbal substantive builder, frequently as predicat noun
- ma/-mä** rare deverbal substantive builder (more frequently adjective)
- maq/-mäq** deverbal substantive builder for abstract concepts, Mongolic parallels
- maz/-māz** deverbal substantive builder for negative nouns used mainly in predicative function
- myr/-mur** deverbal substantive builder, rare
- mysh/-mish/-mash/-māsh/(-mush/-mish)** deverbal substantive builder for nouns used mainly in predicative function, tense-indifferent, active or possessive
- nch(/-ynch/-inch/-ünch)** deverbal substantive builder, stems often not attested (only derivatives)
- nchsyz/-nchsiz/-nchsuz/-nchsüz** deverbal substantive/adjective builder, negative nominal form to *-nch(/-ynch/-inch/-ünch)*
- p** deverbal substantive builder, rare but archaic, cf. *tolp* entire (*tol* to fulfill).
- q/-uq/-üq** deverbal substantive/adjective builder, functionally close to *gh-*
- r(/-är/-ir)** deverbal substantive builder of so-called predicate nouns present tense
- sh(/-ysh/-ush/-üşh)** deverbal substantive builder
- sygh/-sig/-sugh/-süg** deverbal substantive/adjective builder, hypothetic variation of *-syq/-sik/-suk/-sük*
- syq/-sik/-suk/-sük** deverbal substantive/adjective builder,
- t(/-yt/-ut/-üşh)** deverbal substantive builder
- tachy/-tächi/-dachy/-dächi/** deverbal substantive builder, nomina actoris (doer); frequent compound suffix
- ygh/-ig/-üg** deverbal substantive builder, often builds abstract concepts
- yghly/-igli/(-yqly)** deverbal substantive builder, builds nomina actoris (doers), e.g. *jaratygly* creator (*jarat* to create)
- ym/-im/-am/-ām** deverbal substantive builder, e.g. *istām* wish (*istā* to seek)
- yn/-in/-ün** deverbal substantive (also adjective) builder, rare

-z deverbil substantive builder, obsolete/archaic

3.3.5 Deverbil Adjective Builders

The deverbil adjectives serve in special functions; therefore they are listed separately, although with regard to the ending (suffix) many of them are identical with the corresponding deverbil substantive builders. They are not really independent lexical units; their main function is syntactic (expressing tenses, as attributes specifying or limiting the meaning of their headwords); they frequently appear as nominal predicates (predicate noun).

- ar/-är/-ur/-ür** deverbil adjective builder, mainly as predicate noun denoting past (aorist)
- duk/-dük/-tuk/-tük** deverbil adjective builder, denotes past tense
- ghaly/-gäli/qaly/-käli** deverbil adjective builder occurs as attribute preceding verb-nouns, vG §§138 and 233
- ghma/-gmä/(-ygma/-igmä)** deverbil adjective builder, identical with the corresponding deverbil substantive builder *-ghma/-gmä/(-ygma/-igmä)*
- ghu/-gü/(-qu/-kü)** deverbil adjective builder expressing customary necessity
- ghuluq/-gülük/(-quluq/-külük)** deverbil adjective builder expressing customary necessity; extension of *-ghu/-gü/(-qu/-kü)*; *lul/-lülük*, etc., stresses adjective character
- ghusuz/-güsüz** as deverbil adjective builder is the negative form to *-ghuluq/-gülük/(-quluq/-külük)*
- juq/jük** deverbil adjective builder, mainly as predicate noun denoting past (perfect)
- ma/-mä** rare deverbil adjective builder (also substantive builder, less frequently)
- maqligh/-mäklik** deverbil adjective builder; suffix-accumulation (suffix-chain)
- maqsyz/-mäksiz** deverbil adjective builder, negation form of the suffix *-maqligh/-mäklik*
- maz/-māz** deverbil adjective builder, used as predicate noun in connection with negation
- msyz/-msiz** deverbil adjective builder for negative/abessive
- mysh/-mish/-mash/-māsh/(-mush/-mish)** deverbil adjective builder used mainly as predicate noun
- q/-k/-uq/-ük** deverbil adjective builder
- sygh/-sugh/-sig** deverbil adjective builder, phonetic variation of *-syq/-suq/-sik*
- syq/-suq/-sik** deverbil adjective builder
- un/-ün** deverbil adjective builder, rare
- ygh/-ig/-agh/(-āgh)** deverbil adjective builder, denotes resultate in

active and passive

- yghly/-igli/(-yqly) deverbil adjective builder, identical with the deverbil substantive builder of -yghly/-igli/(-yqly)
- ymlyg/-imlig deverbil adjective builder
- ynchsyz/-nchsiz negative (opposite) of -ynchygh/-inchig
- ynchygh/-inchig deverbil adjective builder
- ynsyg/-insig deverbil adjective builder, phonetic variation of -ynchygh/-inchig

3.3.6 Deverbil Verbal Builders

- d deverbil verbal builder, obsolete (not transparent)
- ghsa/-gsä deverbil verbal builder, main meaning "to intend to do something"
- ghur/-gür/-qur/-kür deverbil verbal builder; factitive
- ma/-mä deverbil verbal builder; suffix of verbal negation; all other derivative suffixes must precede this element (except for verbalnouns or converbs)
- q/-uq/-ük deverbil verbal builder; intensifies the meaning of the simplex
- suq/-sik deverbil verbal builder, rare passive marker
- sy/-si deverbil verbal builder, rare
- t (/yt/-it) deverbil verbal builder, makes factitive and passive verbs, their meaning not very different from that of the simplex
- tur/-tür deverbil verbal builder of factitive verbs
- ur/ür/-ir/-är (-yr rare) deverbil verbal builder, factitive (transitive)
- uz/üz deverbil verbal builder, factitive, rare
- yl/-ul/-ül/-il/-al deverbil verbal builder, passive or medium (reflexive)
- ymsyn/-imsin deverbil verbal builder with simulative meaning ("to pretend to...")
- yn/-ün/-in deverbil verbal builder for medium/reflexive
- ysh/-ash/-üşh deverbil verbal builder of cooperativeness and mutuality; in suffix-chains always last before -ma/-mä

3.3.7 Verbalnoun Suffixes

The difference between a deverbil noun (substantive or adjective) builder and verbalnoun suffix is that the verbalnoun suffixes can be mechanically added to each verb; they make no independent lexical units and can be regarded as grammatical/inflectional elements. They appear only in predicate and cannot serve as subject, object or attribute. With this, they are functionally similar to the so-called "Converb" (see under 3.3.8).

- duq/-dük/-tuq/-tük verbalnoun suffix; main meaning past tense
- ghu/gü verbalnoun suffix, expresses necessity ("must") and purpose
- ghuqa/gükä verbalnoun suffix consisting of *ghu*/-gü and *qa*/kä (compound suffix); expresses necessity ("must") and purpose

- ghuluq/gükä** verbalnoun suffix consisting of *ghu-/* and *luq* (compound suffix, no front vowel variation attested in Old Turkic); expresses necessity ('must') and purpose
- sygh/-sig/sugh/-süg** verbalnoun suffix, expresses necessity ("must") and purpose

3.3.8 Predicativity (Converb) Suffixes

The term "converb" was used by the school represented mainly by BANG and V. GABAIN (vG229). They occur only as predicates, and cannot serve in any other syntactic function: they cannot serve as subject, object or attribute. They also cannot take the possessive suffixes. See also above 3.3.7 as well as MOUSTAKAS' 1996. Unfortunately, the term "converb" is theoretically not well defined. List of the relevant Old Turkic suffixes:

- ghaly/gäli(/qaly/-käli)** predicativity (converb) suffix
- ghyncha/-ginchä** predicativity (converb) suffix with the temporal meaning 'as far as, until, before'
- jyn** predicativity (converb) suffix rare, Mongol parallels
- majyn** predicativity (converb) suffix, negative of *-yn* and *jyn*
- maty/mady-mäti/-mädi** predicativity (converb) suffix, negative of the predicativity (converb) suffix *-p/-yp/-ip/-up/-üp(/-ap/äp)*
- matyn/madyn(-mätin/-mädin)** predicativity (converb) suffix, negative of the predicativity (converb) suffix *-pan/-pän*
- p/-yp/-ip-up/-üp(/-ap/äp)** predicativity (converb) suffix, expresses pretemporality in relation to the finite form of the main verb
- pan/-pän** predicativity (converb) suffix, a compound suffix (*-p* extended with *n*), expresses pretemporality in relation to the finite form of the main verb
- qan/-kän** predicativity (converb) suffix with temporal meaning (see vG §437, p. 181)
- u/-ü(/-a/-ä/-y/i)** predicativity (converb) suffix, corresponds to English gerund, expresses temporality (pretemporality or contemporality) in relation to the main verb (often a modal auxiliary such as "can")
- yn** predicativity (converb) suffix, rare, Mongol parallels

3.4 Compounds, in a strict sense cannot be supposed for Turkic. What we conventionally call compound in Turkic and in many other languages, is a lexicalized syntactic construction (phrase). In order to clarify the concept, we refer to Greek

1. *Neoneesos* 'new island' which is a compound displaying a composition vowel *-o-*, and
2. *Neaneesos* 'new island' which is a lexicalized syntactic unit (cf. the German term "Zusammenrückung").

As there is no composition vowel in Turkic (such as Indo-European *-o-*), we cannot speak about (proper) compounds in this language. Here I list some “non-proper” compounds:

<i>är'öz</i>	body, individual, self <i>är</i> ‘flesh’ + <i>öz</i> ‘himself/herself’; the apostrophe is here a visual position sign
com- <i>janar ärngäk</i>	index finger G382b, Clauson 942
<i>joq bol</i>	to die (<i>bol</i> to become)
<i>kärgäk bol</i>	to die vG341b (<i>bol</i> perhaps <i>bul-</i> ?)
<i>käsmä ash</i>	chopped food
<i>kichmätin ara</i>	soon, as soon as (<i>ara</i> ‘interval’)
<i>köz gapaqy</i>	eyelid
<i>köz qashy</i>	eyebrow
<i>öd tengri</i>	god of time
<i>ögli</i>	friend (in <i>ädgü ögli</i>)
<i>soqarlach börk</i>	a tall hat Clauson 816 (compound)
<i>such qyl</i>	glance off, to dodge [a preverbal particle]
<i>suq ärngäk</i>	index finger [<i>suq</i> particle, see main body]
<i>sü tashyq</i>	to begin a war
<i>tang III</i>	(only in:) <i>tang tong</i> the noise of asomething heavyfalling on a solid object (onomat.)
<i>täng täng</i>	different vG370 (redupl.)
<i>toluny aj</i>	full moon
<i>toq toq</i>	reduplicative onomatopoeitics; noise of a solid thing fallen, rough (language) Clauson 464
<i>turum ara</i>	in the meantime vG375
<i>tülüg ärük</i>	apricot, <i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
<i>tyrt tyrt</i>	the sound of tearing fabric Clauson 534
<i>una basa</i>	just now vG378, DTS 612, Clauson 170
<i>unaghan chur</i>	nomen proprium masculinum DTS 612 (not in Clauson as an entry)
<i>üz buz</i>	hatred vG331 & vG380b (<i>üz boz</i>), Clauson 279 (<i>üüz buuz</i>), DTS 629

3.5 Possessive Suffixes. From the vowel-harmony variations only the archaic *a/ä* variants are given. Use of other vowels (except for *o/ö*) is possible but little applied.

1st person singular - <i>am/-äm</i>	1st person plural - <i>maz/mäz</i>
2nd person singular - <i>ang/-äng</i>	2nd person plural - <i>ngaz/-ngäz</i>
3rd person singular - <i>si</i>	3rd person plural - <i>si(lar)</i>

Note that the possessive endings preserved the original ending *-si* in the 3rd

person. The ending *-z* in the 1st and 2nd person plural is the result of sonorization (<*-s*). The *-s* was taken over analogically from the 3rd person *-si*. There is no need to guess a plural or dual marker in them. The category of number (numerus) did not exist in the Early Proto-Turkic possessive inflection.

3.6 Numerals Surprisingly, Proto-Turkic possessed a *complete set* of decimal numerals built up from its own linguistic material. Note that the decimal numerals (or several of them) can be even in well developed languages loans (cf. Japanese in which Chinese loan numerals are survived to the present time). A sophisticated numeral system such as the decimal one makes the grammatical category of the number (numerus, i.e., singular, plural, even dual) in the inflection unnecessary. The following set offers the Early Old Turkic numerals which certainly existed in this form at the end of the Late Proto-Turkic period and, supposedly also in the Early Proto-Turkic period (cf. TEKIN 1068.144–150):

<i>Cardinals</i>	<i>Ordinals</i>	<i>Distributiva</i>	<i>Collectiva</i>
bir 1	bashtynqy	birär	birägü
iki 2	ikinti	(one by one)	(together)
üch 3	üchünch	etc.	etc.
türt 4	törtünch		
bish 5	bishinch		
alty 6	altynch		
jiti 7	jitinch		
säkiz 8	säkizinch		
toquz 9	tokuzunch		
on 10	onunch		
jigirmi 20	jigirminch	:	
otuz 30			
qyrq 40			
ilig 50			
altmysh 60			
jitmish 70			
(säkiz on) 80			
(toquz on) 90			
jüz 100			
bing 1000			
tümän 10000			

Note especially the simplex *tümän* 10,000 which survived in the name of the Siberian city Tjumeny. Tümen was the name of a Turkic (or Tatar, evtl. Mongol) military unit consisting of 10,000 troops. Originally, the city of Tjumen was a military camp for such a unit.

This highly developed modern numeral system is well preserved in the

member languages. It proves that the Proto-Turkic language community existed far into the first millennium A.D. Important in this connection is that the Cardinals—except for 80 and 90—are all simplexes. Neither Indo-European (4,000 B.C.) nor Uralic (4,000 B.C.) or Finno-Ugric (3,000 B.C.) possessed in their protoform such a highly developed numeral system as Proto-Turkic. This perfect system of definite counting may have made the category of numbers (dual, plural) in a certain sense superfluous. This could explain the weak (rudimentary, underdeveloped) character of the “numerus-category” in the Turkic grammar (see 3.7.1 and 3.7.2 below).

Note that the ending *-nch* of the ordinals is an adjective builder suffix, and that the numerals if inflected receive the *endings of the pronouns* in oblique cases (see also 3.8.1.2).

3.7 Markers

Markers (Characters) are elements which do not change the lexical meaning of the word, nevertheless, they do not have the properties of the inflectional endings. Actually, they occur in combination with them. As they generally appear before the inflectional endings, they are in a certain sense “infixes” (unless they stand at the end of the word, e.g. in plural nominative). They do not build new lexical units, they just change the meaning of the basic word (noun or verb) in an extremely limited way (plural, dual, verbal moods and tenses).

3.7.1 *Plural of the nouns*

The singular of the nouns was a kind of numerus absolutus, i.e. it could also denote plurality too as it is the case even today in many languages of the world outside Europe. However, probably late, a plural marker was introduced as the result of adaptation to foreign systems (Mongol, Indo-European). But the numerus absolutus remained a basic feature of Proto-Turkic similar phenomenon in Uralic, cf. DÉCSY 1990.72–73).

3.7.1.1 *t-* (a Mongol loan suffix) only in some archaic forms, semantically (with regard to the plurality) depleted. The classical case is *tigit(im)* ‘my prince’, etc. See the Hungarian conquest-time chieftain-name *Tühütüm*, later *Töhötöm* and *Tétény*.

3.7.1.2 *-lar/-lär* late from an appellative ending in *-lar/-lär* in reduplication. Note, however, that there is no *l* in initial position in indigenous Turkic words. If not a loan, it can only be explained from the second (non-first) syllable of a Turkic word.

3.7.2 *Plural of Verbs*

The personal verbal endings were identical with the personal pronouns.

3.7.3 *Mood Markers*

Conditional -sar/-sär

Experience Form (Irrealis) -chal/-chä (chyl/-chi)

3.7.4 *Tense Markers*

present/aorist -ur/-ür

Past Tense I -t/-d

Past Tense II juq/jük

Future I -ghaj/-gäj

Future II -tachyl/-tächi

3.8 *Inflection*

Proto-Turkic was a monoparadigmatic language. There were no inflectional classes; in principle, the inflectional endings were identical for all words involved in the inflection regardless of the stem type.

3.8.1 *Inflection of Nouns and Pronouns: Case Endings.* The basic form is the endingless nominative. The oblique case endings came into being from postpositions.

3.8.1.1 *Nouns*Nominative *no ending*

Genitive -ng which appears as -(n)ung/- (n)ing/- (n)üng/- (n)yng, -(n)ang/- (n)äng (originally, supposedly a building suffix)

Dative -qa/kä (>ja/-jä, -a/-ä) (according to DOERFER 1977 <qa 'family', also building suffix, see above)

Accusative -gh/-g

Locative-Ablative -tal/-tä/-dal/-dä

Ablative -tyn/-tin/-dyn/-din

Instrumental -n (-yn/-in)

Ablative -chal/-chä (late)

Directive -gharul/-gärü

3.8.1.2 *Pronouns.* The endings are in genitive and accusative different from the case suffixes of the nouns.

Nominative -n (in bän, sän)

Genitive -ng which appears as -(n)ung/- (n)ing/- (n)üng/- (n)yng, -(n)ang/- (n)äng

Dative -nga/-ngä

Accusative -i

Locative-Ablative -tal/-tä/

Ablative -tyn/-tin

Instrumental -n (-yn/-in)

Ablative -chal/-chä (late)

Directive -gharul/-gärü

Note that the numerals took the endings of the pronouns (and not the nouns) in oblique cases. Most case ending came into being from building suffixes, postpositions, and independent words. To find the elements in question is the task of preprotolinguistic research. Some hints were given above.

3.8.2 Verbal Endings

3.8.2.1 Imperative

Phylogenetically, the forms of the imperative are more archaic (primary) in every language. Morphologically, they have similar forms(endings) than the indicative. The impertive calls to action, the indicative only to consideration (pondering, discussion, reasoning). The grammatization of reasoning is a late product of human language.

1st person singular -ajyn	1st person plural -alym/-älim
2nd person singular <i>plain verbal stem</i>	2nd person plural -ng or -ghyll/-gil
3rd person singular -zun/-zün	3rd person plural -zun(lar)-zün(lär)

3.8.2.2 Non-Imperative (postposited personal pronouns)

1st person singular bän/män	1st person plural biz/miz
2nd person singular sän	2nd person plural siz
3rd person singular (*in?), bo, öz, kántü	3rd person plural (*inz?), bo(lar)

3.9 Indeclinabilia

3.9.1 Adverbs and Postpositions

The adverbs served mostly with possessive endings as postpositions (V. GABAIN §326, p. 146.). They are to be found in the Proto-Turkic–English Wordlist, pp. 93–171); there is no need to enumerate them here (exhaustive list TEKIN 1968:150–162). They had local, temporal and modal (causal, etc. meanings). Note that *causal* postpositions—signs of complicated reasonings—did exist in Proto-Turkic, cf. *üchün* ‘because of’ (vG379, according to Clauson 28–29, one of the four ancient Turkic postpositions, see also DTS 62). Ca. 50 Old Turkic postpositions are listed in V. GABAIN 1974.135 ff. About 30 Old Turkic postpositions are of verbal origin, and approximately 15 of nominal origin (see also TEKIN 1968.162–168). In ancestral times, they were supposedly connected with the nominative, later with different other cases. They received the possessive endings.

3.9.2 Particles

raqıräk Intensification, comparison, cf. *sävük* beloved ~ *sävükräk* most loved; can be regarded as comparative suffix

mu used as interrogative particle after the word at which the question aims
täg/-tagh comparison

cha/chä comparison

ma/mä Intensification

oq/ök Intensification

sym alliterative intensifying prefix Clauson 828, cf. *symraq* a kind of cooked food with meat, spices, and sour cream Clauson 830 (*symraaq*) vs. *symsymraqa* id.

3.9.3 Conjunctions

<i>basa</i>	then (temporal conjunction)
<i>birök</i>	thus (pronoun, conjunction)
<i>ijä</i>	after (temporal, causal conjunction))
<i>nütäg</i>	just as vG348, Clauson 776, (<i>täg</i> :- postposition)

3.9.4 Interjections. Preprotolinguistically, all ancestral words of a given protolanguage were, originally, interjections. Most of them lost their original emotional undertone and became real words in traditional sense free of any affection. The emotional saturation remained only in a small group of words (many of them may be relatively late autogenetic products):

<i>aj</i> I	oh! (interjection; to be read as <i>i</i> ?)
<i>äsizä</i>	ach! interjection
<i>äsizimä</i>	ach! interjection
<i>ja</i> I	interjection (local, here)
<i>muna</i>	look (interjection)
<i>qy</i>	hi!, come here! (interjection) vG357,
<i>una basa</i>	just now vG378, DTS 612, Clauson 170
<i>uva</i> II	interjection, answer to a call Clauson 6, DTS 619

3.9.5 Auxiliaries. There are three of them: *är*, *bol*, *tur* (rare). All represent the semantic field of the existence verb. Listed and explained inby V. GABAIN 1974.126-131.

<i>är</i> II	to be, to exist, to take place, to concern auxiliary (high frequency), descriptive verb (seldom)
<i>bar</i>	there is (vG 128)
<i>bol</i>	to be(come)
<i>tur</i> II	to be, or become, weak or emaciated vG374b, Clauson 530 (<i>tuur</i>) , cf. Mongol <i>туру</i> -

Note that Proto-Turkic had no verb with the meaning 'to have' (see 4.9)

4. Syntax

The observations offered here are based mainly on comparative observations of the Turkic member languages and on the short reviews of the Old Turkic syntax by ANNEMARIE V. GABAIN §327–455 (pp. 147–193), by T. TEKIN 1967.199–213.

4.1 In Turkic, the gender is not grammaticized (as it is, e.g., in Indo-European, Semitic or Yenissei). Gender differences are expressed lexically or by syntactical constructions: *ärkäk bars* ‘male tiger’ *tishi bars* ‘female tiger’.

4.2 The definiteness was denoted, for one, by the ending of 3rd person singular *-si* (Old Turkic data V. GABAIN §360). This form of definiteness marking is common in the Uralic languages (DÉCSY 1990.81). The definiteness of the possessive endings ensues from the same quality as the definiteness of the possessive pronouns. Compare this in English and in many other languages with the possessive pronouns in attributive function which are inherently definite. Therefore, we cannot say **the my book*, only the construction *my book* is possible. Note that the personal pronouns (in accusative form) and the substantive forms of the demonstrative pronouns (3.2.2 above) are inherently definite.

4.3 The accusative object of the nouns is in principle always definite. The original function of the accusative ending *-gh/-g* at the nouns (3.8.1.1) as well as *-i* at the pronouns and numerals (3.8.1.2) was no doubt to make the object definite. This “definite making” power of the accusative was later eroded. But even today, the accusative object is made indefinite by the numeral *bir* ‘one’ (e.g. in Turkey-Turkish). This implies that the *bir*-less accusative is basically definite. The indefinite making the object by *bir* may be the result of late western influence.

4.4 The definite object appears in accusative immediately before the predicate. If so, originally it may have had been in nominative.

4.5 The indefinite object appears in nominative. Phylogenetically, this was probably the primary and general form of the object. The accusative—introduced late—served only as a definite object.

4.6 The pronominal subject can be missing; it is incorporated in predicate, cf. V. GABAIN §442. Modern syntaxists qualified Turkish as a "Pron-Drop-language" (see BOECHOTEN 1991.66). The drop refers here, apparently, to the pronominal subject 1st and 2nd person only. The reason is that the predicate form sufficiently marks the subject person, in any case, unmisunderstandably in the 1st and 2nd persons. The pronouns as 3rd person subject and as object in accusative can never be dropped (unless elliptic). All this phenomena are concomitant with the synthetic language type (e.g., Spanish, Latin, Russian, all have it).

4.7 The attribute appears before its headword. This is an important typological index of word order; the phenomenon is spread in Eastern Eurasia beginning with the Volga river area as far as Japan. This word-order rule concerns both the qualifying and the possessive attribute. The apposition (postposed attribute) follows the headword like in the Western European languages, see V. GABAIN 1974.158.

4.8 The predicate appears at the end of the sentence (emphatic deviation are possible). This is again a common feature of the Eastern Eurasian Zone (*Sprachbund*) between the Volga river and Japan.

4.9 Proto-Turkic had no verb with the meaning 'to have'. Its equivalent is the possessive construction (habeo-replacement). It had two formulas according to traditional views:

4.9.1 Archaic

Possessor in Genitive + possessed in nominative + Possessive ending; cf. *Bilgä kaghaning bodunii* 'the people of Bilgä Khan' (TEKIN 1968.204)

4.9.2 Innovative

Possessor in Nominative + possessed in nominative + Possessive ending, cf. *Kül titigin atysii* 'Prince Kül's nephew' (TEKIN 1968.204)

In my opinion, the "possessor in nominative" is the primary formula. The genitive with the ending *gh/g* was only introduced to make the formula somewhat materially "heavier". Note that there is no real function for genitive in languages which have possessive inflection. Therefore, the genitive must be late and, in any case, secondary in Turkic.

4.10 There was a large number of postpositions; they function as adverbs/adverbials (local, temporal, modal) and played a major role in shaping sentences as part of the predicate group. The Old Turkic postpositions are listed in V. GABAIN 1974, §§272-326 (pp. 135-146) who explained their origin from converbs, nouns and independent lexical units as well as their government rules. See also TEKIN 1967.162-168.

4.11 Note that the auxiliaries (*är*, *bol*, occasionally *tur*) could only be connected with finite verb forms and not with the so-called converbs (V. GABAIN §238).

4.12 There were no compound sentences in the sense of the European grammatical tradition. Especially, the subordination with phrases was missing. That is the reason why relative pronouns as conjunctions for subordinating sentences cannot be supposed for Proto-Turkic. See V. GABAIN 1874.149 (§331 ff.).

4.13 On the place of subordinating sentences of the present-day Western European languages, adverbs and gerunds (verbadverbs) of multifarious types were used (often built in into the tempus and modus system). Because of this extended syntactic function, adverbs and gerunds played a major role in Proto-Turkic. With this, Turkic is closer to the general (universal/global) syntactic type in the languages of the world than the Western European languages. For details see the adverb listings in TEKIN 1967.150-162. As the postpositions were originally adverbs, they also played an extremely important role in the sentence structure.

4.14 Conjunctions for coordinating sentences were not used. Probably the so-called asyndetic sentence connection was common (Peter comes, John goes). They were called "additive" sentence arrangements in earlier investigations (TEKIN 1967.199).

4.15 Onsets for a differentiated tempus-modus (tense-mood) system characteristic for the present-day Turkic languages did exist in Proto-Turkic of the pre-Muslim time (see 3.73 and 3.7.4 above). Their full-blown grammaticalized system was developed, however, after the Arabic influence began which went hand-in-hand with law-orientedness and legal thinking. For details of this Eurasian isogloss (including the Turkic connection) see HAARMANN 1970. In Turkic studies, this phenomenon (practically a mood, mostly pointing to the past tense) has been treated under different labels (irreal, guess, conditional, "Vermutung", etc. vG157).

4.16 Some cases indicate that the rigid formal opposition transitive/intransitive (secured, otherwise, by a consistent formal marking of appropriate building suffixes) did not exist in Proto-Turkic; there were cases of ambiguity, e.g. *tondur* 'to make shut' (transitive/causative) and 'to shut' (intransitive).

4.17 There was no agreement in number (TEKIN 1967.209-2-10) between subject and predicate. This is a natural phenomenon in languages in

which the category of number (numerus) is only weakly, however, the system of numerals well developed.

4.18 The suffix sequentialization with regard to derivative suffix, marker and (proper) inflectional suffix (e.g., case ending) should be: derivative suffix always comes in the first place (this is, however, a lexical and not a grammatical issue). In grammatical-inflectional sets, the marker is on the first place. With regard to the possessive suffix and case ending, the possessive ending has the sequential priority. As in the Uralic languages, we assume a so-called possessive stem also in the Turkic languages; to this possessive stem, the case endings could be added.

4.19 Turkic is a non-prefix language. Adverbs—especially local adverbs—fulfill the function of categories such as verbal aspect, action type (Aktionsart). In this, Turkic represents an archaic language type: the prefix is new (in any case, secondary) in the European languages which have it.

4.20 The question was expressed by particles and “question words” and not by intonational differences. Details V. GABAIN 156 (§§ 355–358).

4.21 As in most archaic languages of the world, the negation was originally synthetic/lexical along the line of semantic oppositions like “good—bad”, “to arrive—to leave”. Later, the negation was built into the system of the derivative suffixes (privative/caritive units) and of the gerunds (converb) in predicative use, cf.

<i>uquşlugh</i>	intelligent, smart, understanding
<i>uquşsuz</i>	without understanding (privative)
<i>urughlugh I</i>	of good family
<i>uruqsuz</i>	having no progeny, not of noble origin, not well-born

Proto-Turkic had no lexical unit (particle) in the meaning ‘no’. The verb *joq* ‘non existing, there is no(t), death, void’ used in the predicate is an archaic form of an analytical negation: *ol amty anjyng jok* ‘they are not rebellious now’. Basically, it is a full verb (TEKIN 1968:210).

4.22 The concept “Converb” (German Konverb) is a terminological innovation of the BANG-V. GABAIN school of Turkology. Most Turkologists avoid its use (see MENGES 1968). It is better to call the particular pattern “predicativity inflection” (as in Uralic). The idea in this is that the noun or verbalnoun (gerund) in the predicate can receive the endings of the verbs or the possessive endings/personal nouns (cf. MOUSTAKAS 1996: 137). The predicativity inflection appears to be a typological index in Eastern Eurasia; it appears, e.g., in Mordvin and the Samoyedic languages; it cannot be regarded as an isolated property of Turkic.

5. Proto-Turkic Semantics

The English–Proto-Turkic Wordlist (pp. 172–214 below) offers chances for a detailed semantic analysis of the ancestral concept stock of the Turks; such research may result in finding facts with regard to the pre-Muslim Turkic antiquities (missed in spite of impressive achievements in archaeology and anthropology). Chosen for tabulation in the following were several semantic groups which seem to have special importance for the way of life and thinking of the people of the Proto-Turkic era. The English meanings are shortened in these lists; for their full montage see the Proto-Turkic–English Wordlist (pp. 93–171). Most animal names—which, actually, belong to this chapter (see 5.4 below)—were listed in 1.5 above (pp. 14–17).

5.1 Plant names. The list contains 37 names for plants (trees, shrubbery) or concepts referring flora (leaves, grass, bark, etc.).

<i>alma</i>	apple, <i>Pyrus malus</i> MK, DTS Sevortjan 138
<i>andyz</i>	name of a medicinal plant DTS Sevortjan 150
<i>arpa</i>	barley, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
<i>artun</i>	cumin, <i>Cuminum cyminum</i>
<i>ärük</i>	plum, <i>Prunus</i>
<i>bughdaj</i>	wheat, cf. Hungarian <i>buza</i> ‘id.’
<i>burchaq</i>	pea, cf. Hungarian <i>borsó</i>
<i>bür</i>	bud, I can be < <i>*bürk</i>
<i>chywgha</i>	lime-twig
<i>igde</i>	<i>Zizipha rubra</i>
<i>jaghaq</i>	walnut, cf. Hungarian <i>dió</i> (< <i>gyiód</i>)
<i>jalpyrghaq</i>	leaf (<i>japurghak</i>)
<i>käntir</i>	hemp (?), cf. Hungarian <i>kender</i> ‘hemp’
<i>oprash</i>	to become dry together (of a plant)
<i>ot</i> II	grass, drug
<i>qadyz</i>	bark of a tree, cinnamon
<i>qamghaq</i>	salt-wort, daisy growing in salty soil
<i>qamysh</i>	reed (genus <i>Phragmites</i>)
<i>qonaq</i>	millet
<i>soghan</i>	onion
<i>sügsüg</i>	tamarisk (a desert shrub)
<i>tabylqu</i>	mountain ash, rowan
<i>tana</i>	sesame, <i>Sesamum indicum</i>
<i>toghraq</i>	poplar, <i>Populus</i>
<i>topra</i>	to become dry (of a plant)
<i>toz</i> I	birch, <i>Betula</i>

<i>tozghaq</i>	pollen
<i>tögi</i>	millet (shelled)
<i>turma</i>	Rettich, <i>Raphanus salivus</i>
<i>tuturqan</i>	rice, <i>Oryza sativa</i>
<i>tülüg ärük</i>	apricot, <i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
<i>usaq</i>	elm or poplar tree (< * <i>abysaq</i> ?)
<i>uch</i> II	a kind of tree, a mountain tree
<i>usqun</i>	garlic, <i>Allium sativum</i> , onion, <i>Allium cepa</i>
<i>ügrügän</i>	a plant with edible seeds <i>ü(ügrügään?</i>
<i>üjür</i>	millet, <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> (<i>ügür, jügür, jür</i>)
<i>üzärlük</i>	<i>Paganum harmala</i> , <i>Peganon harmala</i> rue
<i>üzüm</i>	grape (genus <i>Vitis</i>)

These ancestral plant names point to a semi-arid area as outlined in 1.5 above.

5.2 Equine Culture: Horse and Terms of its Breeding. The Turks were the people of the horse. Their preferred main equine type of horse which developed from the *Equus przewalskii*, a wild horse of Mongolia (Encyclopedia of Horse 1977, p. 12 and 17), was easily trapped and domesticated, originally perhaps as replacement for the reindeer commonly used in the Upper Yenissei area for hunting in early times (Encyclopedia of Horse 1977, p. 16 and 17). Medieval chronicles report that the Mongols had small (almost pony-like) “ugly” horses, undemanding with extremely high perseverance. This type of equine breed became the most important element in communication and warfare of the mounted nomads in Central Asia, especially of the Turks; it made possible the conquering of huge territories in China, Southwest Asia and Eastern Europe and the subsequent creation of political organizations of immense size in the heartland of Eurasia without any influence or stimuli from the maritime or interfluvial ancient cultures.

<i>atlan</i>	to ride (on horseback; from <i>at</i> II)
<i>atym</i>	good shooter (from <i>at</i> II?)
<i>ämlik</i>	newborn animal, untamed horse
<i>ängär</i>	saddle
<i>jasych</i>	arrow-head
<i>jäl</i>	to ride (on horseback)
<i>jälmä</i>	horseman
<i>jort</i>	to trot (horse)
<i>junt</i>	horse, <i>Equus</i>
<i>mang</i> I	the gait of a horse
<i>min</i> II	to mount (horse)
<i>mingü</i>	riding animal

<i>oj</i> III	dun (color of a horse's coat)
<i>omuz</i>	chest, shoulder, back (of the horse)
<i>öngmen</i>	chest of horse Sevortjan 537
<i>qashan</i>	to urinate (mainly horses)
<i>qashang</i>	lazy (man, horse)
<i>qashang</i>	sluggish (man, horse)
<i>qulun</i>	colt, foal (young offspring of a horse)
<i>saghyr</i> I	a game battue (during peace the main job of the military was hunting?)
<i>sögän</i>	packsaddle
<i>sülük</i> I	army horse Clauson 827
<i>syp</i>	a one-year-old colt (later donkey)
<i>tadhun</i>	two-year-old calf (<i>tadhuun</i>)
<i>täpin</i>	to urge (on ones's horse) with one's feet Clauson 442 (<i>däpin</i>)
<i>tärlik</i>	something which absorbs sweat, saddle-felt Clauson 546(<i>därlik</i> ?)
<i>tirgü</i>	saddle straps Clauson 544 (<i>tergüü</i> , <i>dergü</i>)
<i>tulungla</i>	to strike on the temples (cf. Finnish <i>haka päälle</i> , Hungarian <i>a fejére</i> , <i>hogy ne sántuljon</i>)
<i>turghur</i> II	to make (the horse) emaciated Clauson 541
<i>tuvyr</i>	to prick its ears (horse) Clauson 443
<i>tygh</i>	a color of the horses coat, some kind of roan Clauson 463 (<i>tyygh</i>)
<i>uchqash</i>	to ride together (two in the same saddle), a South Siberian and Kirghiz word, Sevortjan 613
<i>ujan</i>	bridle Sevortjan 577
<i>ukhsa</i>	to sleep (said only of horses), according to Kashgari at the Yemekh and Yabaku tribes; one of the rare cases where Kashgari gives a word-geographic qualification Clauson 97
<i>uqruiq</i>	lasso on the end of a pole Clauson 90, DTS 613; loan in Mongol
<i>utghun</i>	left side cinch (saddle girth) Clauson 47
<i>üchürgü</i>	saddle cloth, caparison
<i>ümsük</i>	the extremity of a saddle-bow (hapax legomenon) Clauson 165, DTS 385 (<i>ömsük</i>)
<i>üstäm</i>	belt or harness ornament Clauson 242, DTS 628
<i>üzängngi</i>	stirrup; stairs Clauson 289 (<i>üzengü</i> , <i>üzengi</i> , cf. Doerfer TMEN ii 598), DTS 630

(Bang: deverbal *n* < *üz* 'to lift' Gom-bocz, Ramstedt, cf. Mongolian *döröge* stirrup) Severtjan 623-4, cf. Chuvash *jerăna*; Gy. Kara's communication packsaddle Severtjan 659 (*yngyyrr*);

yngyr

5.3 Hydraulic concepts. Water, watering (irrigation) played a major role in the life of the desert peoples. Most of the following 28 words are derivatives of the word *suv* 'water'. For the concept of "hydraulic" see the classical works of Karl Wittfogel.

<i>susghaq</i>	a little scoop Clauson 856 (<i>susghaaq</i>)
<i>susyk</i>	bucket Clauson 856
<i>sut</i>	to spit vG364b Clauson 799 (<i>sood</i>)
<i>suv</i>	water vG364b, Clauson 783 (<i>suuv</i>)
<i>suva</i>	to irrigate, to water Clauson 785 (<i>suva</i>)
<i>suval</i>	to be watered, to be irrigated, to be plastered Clauson 785 (<i>suvaal</i>)
<i>suvar</i>	to water (lifestock or land) Clauson 786 (<i>suvghar</i>)
<i>suvash</i>	to help, to plaster Clauson 793
<i>suvchy</i>	water carrier Clauson 785 (<i>suvchyy</i>)
<i>suvla</i>	to irrigate, to water, to moisten, to drink Clauson 789 (<i>suvlaa</i>)
<i>suvlagh</i>	watering place for lifestock, a place abundant of water Clauson 788 (<i>suvlaagh</i>)
<i>suvlangh</i>	smooth (tree), straight or lank (hair) Clauson 788 (<i>suvlaangh</i>)
<i>suvlat</i>	to order to sprinkle water Clauson 789
<i>suvlugh</i>	watery, possessing water Clauson 788 and 826 (<i>suluq</i>)
<i>suvluq</i>	water trough, towel Clauson 787
<i>suvsa</i>	to be thirsty vG364b, Clauson 793 (<i>suvsa</i>)
<i>suvsaalyq</i>	thirsty, thirst
<i>suvluq</i>	water trough, towel Clauson 787
<i>suvsa</i>	to be thirsty vG364b, Clauson 793 (<i>suvsa</i>)
<i>suvsaalyq</i>	thirsty, thirst
<i>suvsusush</i>	drink Getränk ichki vG364b
<i>suvsy</i>	taste like water, to be watery Clauson 793
<i>suvsyz</i>	waterless, without water Clauson 792
<i>suvuq</i>	fluid, with thin (hair) Clauson 786
<i>suvuqlyk</i>	a liquid Clauson 787
<i>suvysh</i>	to have an excess of water Clauson 793
<i>suzaq</i>	village vG364b (loan?)

5.4 Husbandry. Most words concern life around the dwelling place (settlement). For this chapter see also the 60 animal names systematically arranged as clue in connection with the delineation of the primordial home (1.5 above).

<i>ajaz</i>	chill
<i>ajaz</i>	cloudless weather
<i>ajaz</i>	glow
<i>ajaz</i>	light
<i>ajran</i>	sour milk
<i>jylqy</i>	livestock (not that this is an "Überbegriff")
<i>sughur</i> I	marmot
<i>suvushghan</i>	tapeworm Clauson 793-794
<i>suvut</i> I	dried curd cheese Clauson 806
<i>suvut</i> II	guts stuffed with meat Clauson 806
<i>sydrysh</i>	to help to sweep off (snow)
<i>tim</i>	skin filled with wine
<i>timchi</i>	wine merchant
<i>toj</i>	lime, city
<i>tolvyr</i>	canopy
<i>tolvyr</i>	screen (window?)
<i>tolvyr</i>	veil

5.5 Language, pre-Islamic Religion; Intellectual Thinking

<i>joq</i>	non existing, there is no(t), death, void
<i>öd tengri</i>	God of the time at the Turks
<i>öngdūri</i>	in the east (<i>dūri</i> is a derivative suffix)
<i>qury</i> I	west vG360 ('backward in the tent?')
<i>qyzyl</i>	red
<i>qyzylsygh</i>	reddish
<i>sav</i>	word, synonymous with <i>söz</i>
<i>söz</i>	word Clauson 860 (<i>sööz</i>), an indigenous word, therefore, <i>sav</i> may be a loan
<i>jangghu</i>	echo (cf. <i>jan</i> II 'to return')
<i>jangghu</i>	noise
<i>jangghy</i>	new (cf. <i>jan</i> II 'to return')
<i>jun</i>	to wash (intr. refl.), on the basis of the loan into Hungarian <i>gyón</i> (<*jón) 'to confess' (i.e. 'to wash clean') it must have been a religious term
<i>san</i> I	number, counting (may be the same as <i>san</i> II)
<i>san</i> II	to think
<i>sumly</i>	to talk unintelligibly Clauson 829 (<i>sumlyy</i>)

<i>sumlym</i>	ignorant of Turkish Clauson 829
<i>sumlyt</i>	to urge someone to talk non-Turkish Clauson 829
<i>sürchük</i>	a story told at night Clauson 845
<i>tapuz</i>	to ask a riddle Clauson 448
<i>tapygh</i>	service, respectfulness
<i>tapyghchy</i>	servant
<i>tapyn</i>	to worship, to serve vG367b, Clauson 441–442
<i>tapyndur</i>	to make someone respect Clauson 442
<i>tavishla</i>	to utter a slight sound Clauson 447(– <i>ishlaa</i>)
<i>tiIII</i>	tongue, language
<i>tot</i>	only in: <i>tot uchuz</i> ‘worthless’ Clauson 449, cf. Hungarian <i>tót</i> ‘Slovak, (< — ‘Slav’)
<i>tökük</i>	libation, pouring of a liquid as sacrifice
<i>tutugh</i>	restraint, pledge, possession by an evil spirit
<i>um(a)j</i>	placenta after birth, name of a goddess cf. Humaaj, nomen proprium femininum in <i>Shaah naame</i> . Grundriß der iranischen Philologie 1.169 (vG398, Runic) vG377b, Clauson 164–165; pre-Islamic mythological connection, DTS 611
<i>yduq</i>	holy, one who was sent away or sacrificed vG336b, Clauson 46 (from <i>sent?</i>), DTS 217–218 (‘impenetrable, inaccessible [mountain range or peak], sacred, free)
<i>yduqluq</i>	dedication to heaven Clauson 48, DTS 217 (<i>yduqlugh</i>)
<i>ydyl</i>	to be sent Clauson 56 (passive), DTS 217
<i>yrq</i>	omen, divination Clauson 213, DTS 220
<i>yrqal</i>	to be shaken
<i>yrqla</i>	to cast lots, to consult the omens Clauson 217 (<i>yrqlaa</i>), DTS 220

5.6 Martial Art, War, Weapons

<i>sü</i> II	army vG364b, Clauson 781 (<i>süü</i>)
<i>sü tashyq</i>	to begin a war
<i>sülä</i>	to make war
<i>sülük</i> I	army horse Clauson 827
<i>sülük</i> II	a leach Clauson 827
<i>süngüg</i>	spear vG365, Clauson 834
<i>süngüglüg</i>	lancer Clauson 839
<i>süngüs</i>	battle

<i>süngüş</i>	to fight
<i>sülät</i>	to launch (troopes) on a campaign (<i>sülät</i>)
<i>ulun</i>	thin stick or shoot, arrow shaft
<i>ulunlugh</i>	having arrow shaft Clauson 149, DTS 610
<i>üshtür</i>	to order to cut a notch (in an arrow), to pierce a narrow hole Clauson 258
<i>ylghar</i>	cavalry attack Sevortjan 652

5.7 Metallurgy, Iron. The beginning of the Iron Age is set by archaeologists in Central Asia for the 3rd century B.C. (LÖRINCZ 1977.14). The following words prove that the ancient Turks possessed the terms of the Iron Age. Many of them were developed in contact with the Mongols.

<i>tämän</i>	a large needle, packing needle Clauson 507, cf. Mongol <i>tebene</i>
<i>tämür</i>	iron vG369b, Clauson 508 (<i>tämür, dämir,</i> <i>dämür</i>), cf. Mongol <i>temür</i>
<i>tämürchi</i>	blacksmith Clauson 509 (<i>tämürchii, dämir-</i> <i>chi</i>), cf. Mongol <i>temürchi, temüdzhin</i>
<i>tämürlig</i>	having or made of iron Clauson 509 (<i>tämürlüg</i>)
<i>tämrägü</i>	a skin disease in which the skin is covered with dry scabs Clauson 509 (<i>tämrägüü,</i> <i>dämrägüü</i> , < <i>tämür</i> 'iron'?)
<i>tämürgän</i>	arrow-head Clauson 509 (<i>tämürgään,</i> <i>dämürgän</i>)
<i>tämürlük</i>	iron-smelting place Clauson 509

5.8 Some Semantic Idiomatizations. Most instances are nothing more than suggestions for further research, mainly on interphyletic comparative basis; some of the notions may be universal (see BASTIAN's "Elementary Thinking", *Elementargedanke in Global Anthropology*). In any case: everything *cum grano salis* in connection with the following ideas.

- 5.9.01 Stirrup and stairs is the same: *üzängni* (like Mongol *döröge*)
- 5.9.02 Vigor is violence: *tölük* has both meanings
- 5.9.03 Sweat means wages (payment, earned by sweat), cf. *tär*
- 5.9.04 Throat is food, cf. *tamghaq* throat, food
- 5.9.05 Muscle is metaphor of mouse, cf. *syghanak* muscle Clauson 796
(*syghhanak*), cf. the Indo-European metaphor *musculus*
from *mus* 'mouse', also Finnish *elohiiri* tic douloureux (a
spasmodic muscular contraction), verbatim 'living mouse'
- 5.9.06 I, me (pron. pers. nom. (*m[ä]n, bän*) and the archaic local adverb
munta here (to *bulbo* 'this') are derived from the same

- stem in Turkic similarly to many other languages. See the ancient concept *Iherenow* (in German *Ichhierjetzt*).
- 5.9.07 Girl and daughter are expressed by the same word: *qyz* I.
- 5.9.08 Red is coming from hot: *qyz* II to be red or hot
- 5.9.09 To roast is to make something red, cf. *qyzart* to roast, to make something red
- 5.9.10 Anger sits in the lungs, cf. *övkä* lungs, anger
- 5.9.11 To note (to mind) somebody means also to greet him/her, cf. *körüşh* to note (mind) each other/to greet each other
- 5.9.12 Bran, and dandruff is denoted by the same word: *käpäk*
- 5.9.13 Pregnant is inflated, cf. *käbä* to be inflated, pregnant
- 5.9.14 Hundred is face (value?), cf. *jüz* I hundred(100), *jüz* II face, front (part), present (person or thing) Clauson
- 5.9.15 The heart is goer/mover, cf. *jüräk* heart (< *jür* 'to go')
- 5.9.16 To travel means to be happy, cf. *jollugh* happy (< *jola* to set off, to start travelling, i. e. provided with the chance to travel)
- 5.9.17 To arrive is to suffice (meet the ends?), cf. *jit* I to arrive, to attain, to suffice
- 5.9.18 Greedy is daemonic, cf. *jäk* greedy, daemon
- 5.9.19 Boss is who has a collar, cf. *jaqa* I collar, leader
- 5.9.20 To melt means to disappear, cf. *ärä* to melt, to disappear; primacy of concrete over abstract
- 5.9.21 Son of a concubine is a horse, cf. *at* II horse, *Equus caballus*; and *at* III son of a concubine (probably same as *at* II)
- 5.9.22 Windy is obsessive, cf. *jil* wind, obsession
- 5.9.23 To get angry is to get "lipped", *irin* II to get angry (to get "lipped"?)
- 5.9.24 The end means perfection, cf. *büt* to end, all (< *büt*), *bütün* full(y)(< *büt*); cf. German *die sind alle* 'sold out', cf. Finnish *kaikki* 'id.' (as a semantic parallel)
- 5.9.25 Death: is something not existing, void, cf. *joq* non existing, there is no(t), death, void (see also 4.6 above)
- 5.9.26 Remarkable metaphors of the verb *jum* to press: to prepare medicine *jumghaq*; mild *jumshaq* I; potable *jumshaq* II; egg *jumurtgha*; service *jumush* (pressed or enforced work?)
- 5.9.27 Thinking is counting, cf. *san* I number, counting, *san* II to think
- 5.9.28 Teaching and learning sets free; or was the learning a privilege of the free?, cf. *bosh* and its derivatives: *boshghun* to learn, *boshghur* to teach, *boshghut* instruction (all < *bosh* free)
- 5.9.29 To join: attach yourself to a body, cf. *bodul* to attach oneself to a person (i.e. to a body)
- 5.9.30 The word *suqaq* male gazelle (?), was the nickname of Persians

- 5.9.31 Yoke is a kind of neck, cf. *bojunduruq*, consisting of *bojun* neck and (possibly) of *туруq* II thin, slim, lean, emaciated (Mongol *туруған*)
- 5.9.32 To ache means to be poisoned, cf. to ache *aghry*, poison *aghu*
- 5.9.33 What is heavy is valuable and means also honor: *aghry* means heavy and valuable, metaphorically 'honor'. Here again, concrete precedes abstract
- 5.9.34 Chill recalls burning in contranymic connection; *ajaz* means both 'chill' and 'glow'—also 'cloudless weather as well as 'light'
- 5.9.35 Means and method is fraud: *al* I has all three meanings.
- 5.9.36 Goes luck and fortune hand in hand with parsimony? The word *qyv* denotes all three notions (luck, fortune, parsimony)
- 5.9.37 Colored is leprous, cf. the word *ala* which means 'colored', 'leprosy', and 'leprous'
- 5.9.38 Brave is a hero who is difficult and energetic, cf. the four meanings of the word *alp*
- 5.9.39 Food/taste/sweet come from the same stem, see the sets beginning with *tatghan* 'to find something delicious' down to *tatyndy* 'residue (of milk)',
- 5.9.40 A spit (for grilling) was a piece of tamarisk (a desert shrub), cf. *sügsüg s(h)ish* spit || Bratspieß || kebab shishi, whereas *sügsüg* is tamarisk (Turkish *ylgyn*)
- 5.9.41 An island is something sitting (in the water), cf. *otrugh* island (<*otur* 'to sit')
- 5.9.42 Laborer is a person who sweats, cf. *tärchi* a hired laborer, one who works for wages, see also 5.9.03 *tär* sweat, wages
- 5.9.43 Knowledge is joy: *ögrünch* joy (<*ögrät* II to teach)
- 5.9.44 Bridge and drum the same? Cf. *köprüg* bridge, probably to *küvrüg(h)* 'drum' (both devices are 'hollow' inside; drums may have been inflated skin bags used at river crossings)
- 5.9.45 Is to deliberate at the same time conspiracy? Cf. *kingäsh* to deliberate >*kingshür* to form a plot (conspiracy)
- 5.9.46 Healthy is whole and unsplit, cf. *äsän* healthy, *äsängüw* whole(-ness), *äsängülä* how are you? See also *ornaghlygh* whole (some), healthy. Whole —> healthy seems to be an Eastern Eurasianism, cf. Slavic *cělij*, Hungarian *egészség*
- 5.9.47 Body, individual, self = flesh(him)self, cf. *ät'öz* body, individual, self, consisting of *ät* 'flesh' + *öz* 'himself/ her-self'; apostrophe is visual composition sign
- 5.9.48 Enemy the same as close?—cf. *jaghu* to approach, to be near (<*jaq* II to approach) as compared to *jaghy* enemy; cf. also German *nahetreten* 'to offend'

- 5.9.49 Swim bags (flotation devices used at river crossing) used as seating accomodation (chairs), cf. *olghurt* to sit down (>*olquq* swim bag)
- 5.9.50 Merciful is: provided with liver, cf. *baghyrsaq* merciful
- 5.9.51 In vinoculture, trade was more common than production, cf. *tim* skin filled with wine vs. *timchi* wine merchant
- 5.52 Snow and activities with it were known (important climate clue): *qar* I snow; *sydrysh* to help to sweep off (snow); *körtük* snowdrift, deep snow, lover (this meaning not in Clauson); *irbiz* snow leopard, lynx
- 5.53 It is remarkable that the higher ranking notion ("super concept", German *Überbegriff*) livestock (*jylqy*) existed. Most native languages have terms only for the specific and not for the generic (*Überbegriff*).
- 5.54 Does the word for 'hunderd' come from 'face'? It seems to be correct, cf. *jüz* I hundred(100) and *jüz* II 'face, front (part), present (person or thing)' (*jüüz*). Add to it *jüz* III member (?), attested in Brahmi (not in Clauson) and the etymological research has to deal with an enigmatic connection. Compare with this English *face value* 'the seeming value' which also has something to do the numeric field. In Kara's view, the vowel in *jüz* II is long; thus, 'hunderd' and 'face' were not completely homophonous. Actually, this would not speak against the etymological connection as suggested above: the length may have been introduced secondarily to "de-homophonize" (make phonetically more distinctive) the the two words ('hunderd' and 'face') as they denote two very different concepts. It is quite common that a semantic difference ("split") of a given word stimulates sound change in order to avoid homophony and deminish the number of minimal pairs. Large number of such cases may lead to introduction (evtl. "re-activation") of quantity correlation.

6. Vocabulary

In this chapter, the etymological composition of the vocabulary is treated especially with regard to its autogenetic (indigenous, home-grown) part and the loans from foreign languages.

6.1 Onomatopoeics. The following list contains 20 words (qualified) as onomatopoeic by the sources. Additionally, all words with initial *ch* (30 units) and *-n* (15 units) seem to be indigenous (home-grown, autogenetic) onomatopoeic creations. It has been assumed that onomatopoeics contain low frequency (unusual) sounds and syllable combinations (see *Altaische Jahrbücher* 42[1970].18–32). They are not necessarily very old: autogenesis (in H. PAUL's term: *Urschöpfung*) can produce new words any time in any language. In the following Proto-Turkic onomatopoeics (20 units), the prevalence of *k* (*q*), and *llr* is obvious.

<i>käkälik</i>	partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i>
<i>käkir</i>	to belch, to burp
<i>kängräk</i>	drum
<i>kängrän kängrän</i>	to ring
<i>möngrä</i>	to bellow vG347
<i>op</i>	to sip noisily
<i>oqra</i>	to neigh
<i>ögü</i>	to crush
<i>öp</i>	to kiss
<i>qaq III</i>	to strike, to tap, to knock on
<i>qyqyr</i>	to cry out
<i>tang III</i>	(in:) <i>tang tong</i> the noise of a heavy thing falling on a solid object Clauson 511,
<i>tartar</i>	the name of a bird Clauson 536
<i>täprä</i>	to tremble, to shake vG370, Clauson 443
<i>tiki</i>	noise
<i>toq toq</i>	reduplicative onomatopoeics, noise of a solid thing fallen, rough (language)
<i>tyngyla</i>	to make a noise (of a heavy object fallen to the ground) Clauson 523 (<i>tyngyylaa</i> ,)
<i>tyrt tyrt</i>	the sound of tearing fabric Clauson 534
<i>yghla</i>	to weep Clauson 85 (<i>jyghla</i> , <i>yhlaa</i> , <i>aghla</i> , latter in Turkmen), DTS 218
<i>yngra</i>	to whine, to scream, to weep, to cry Clauson 189 (<i>yngraa</i> , <i>angraa</i>)

6.2 Simplex Prime Roots. About 40% of the entry words in the Proto-Turkish–English Wordlist can be regarded as so-called “simplex prime root”. This means ca. 1,200 to 1,300 very old (primary, underived, unmotivated, opaque/non-transparent) soundsequentia items can be assumed for Proto-Turkic; most of them may have existed as early as in the 3,000–4,000 B.C., i.e. at the onset of the Early Proto-Turkic time. In a number of cases, the roots are recognizable only in derivatives. The indigenous (prime-root) layer of the Proto-Turkic vocabulary should be put together in a separate list (see also the introductory remarks to the Proto-Turkic–English Wordlist, p. 92). Note that the number of the indigenous (autogenetic) roots of the Indo-European protolanguage (dissolved around 3,000 B.C.) and the Finno-Ugric protolanguage (also dissolved around 3,000 B.C.) may be in the same range (1,200 to 1,400),

6.2 Proto-Turkic Loanwords. The (Late) Proto-Turkic vocabulary certainly contained loan words from the neighboring languages of the ancestral Turks. For Old Turkic and, perhaps, also for (Late) Proto-Turkic, more than 300 lexical items can be considered as borrowings (attested or assumed). They are *not* included in the Proto-Turkic–English Wordlist (which focuses on the indigenous Turkic lexicon). Probably, the loanwords were spread only among the educated and bilinguals Turks of the pre-Muslim times and could not be regarded as an integrated part of the Proto-Turkic vocabulary. A large number of the words regarded as indigenous Turkic has correspondences in Mongol, Tungusic, and also in Korean, Japanese and Uralic. These elements—together with numerous typological features in the grammar—constitute the basis of the Ural-Altaic theory. The investigation of these connections is outside of the scope of the present book. In computerized counting, loan words may have come from the following languages into Proto-Turkic (their complete list is on computer disk):

1. Sanskrit Loans, 166 items	166
2. Iranian Loans in Old Türkic, 28 items	28
3. Chinese Loans in Old Türkic, 85 items	85
4. Sogdic Loans in Old Türkic, 28 items	28
5. Syriac Loans in Old Türkic, 4 items	4
6. Tokharian Loans in Old Türkic (2 units)	2
7. Saka Loan in Old Türkic, one item	<u>1</u>
Total	313

Recently, E. HELIMSKI listed 36 words culled partly from primary sources. Many of them may be of Samoyedic origin in Proto-Turkic (HELMISKI 1995). He qualifies the individual etymologies as reliable (15), acceptable (10), doubtful (6) and erroneous (the rest). No one of the

words is attested in Old Turkic. The most probable view is that the Samoyedic and Turkic forms represent accidental similarities ("Gleichklänge").

The Turkic-Hungarian contacts were certainly intensive between the 3rd and 9th centuries in the South Russian steppe where the Hungarians were members of the Onogur Federation (see diagram on p. 21) and then of the Kazar Empire (for a time span of approximately five to six hundred years). According to this author, at least the words *sav* 'word', *balyq* 'city' (according to Sinor), *sākā* 'chair' (this not attested in Old Turkic), *öl* 'to die' and *tot* 'worthless' may be of Hungarian (or Ugric) origin in (Late) Proto-Turkic. This topic deserves discussion in a separate paper.

6.3 Names constitute an integral part of the vocabulary in each language. As illustration, a selection of Old Turkic onomastic items (some of them loans) follows; many of them may be Proto-Turkic. The meanings of some names from German sources are given in this language only (cf. V. GABAIN 1974.315-389).

<i>qara</i> II	schwarz, finster; Name eines Sees
<i>qarluq</i>	Türkvolk mit Siedlungsbereich zwischen dem Altai und dem Oberlauf des Irtysch
<i>qashu</i>	Stadt in der Gegend von Kashghar
<i>qyrqyz</i>	Volk, das zur Zeit der Inschriften nördlich des Kögmän in der Abakan-Ebene siedelte und einen türkischen Dialekt sprach
<i>qytany</i>	Volk im Norden von Jehol mit einer altaischen Sprache, das später nach Nord-China vordrang
<i>qocho</i>	Name eines Landes und seiner Hauptstadt, Alt-Turfan
<i>qu</i>	nomen proprium
<i>quanshi im</i>	Name eines Bodhisattvas, from Chinese, see Sanskrit <i>Avalokitesvara</i>
<i>sangadas</i>	nomen proprium
<i>s(ä)l(ä)ngä</i> (Runic)	Selenga, Fluß in der nördlichen Mongolei, im Norden des Gebiets der Türk
<i>säli</i>	nomen proprium; can be also read as <i>shäli</i> (Gy. Kara's communication)
<i>Sinkhadivip</i>	Sri Lanka, Ceylon cf. Sanskrit <i>Simhadviipa</i> (<i>m</i> subdot)
<i>sintu</i>	der Indus-Fluß, cf. < Sanskrit <i>sindhu</i>
<i>syngqu</i>	nomen proprium
<i>soghd</i>	Sogder, Sogdiana cf. Sogdic <i>swyghdh</i> and <i>swghdhyk</i>

<i>sughchiu</i>	Stadt in Kansu, Nordwest-China, cf. Chinese <i>Suchou</i> < <i>sjuk-chou</i>
<i>sukawati</i>	das Westliche Paradies der Buddhisten
<i>suksumur</i>	Kardamom, cf. Sanskrit <i>suuksmaailaa</i> (s subdot)
<i>sumir</i>	Name eines Berges, der das Zentrum des Kosmos sein soll cf. < Sanskrit <i>Sumeru</i>

*

Introductory Remarks to the Proto-Turkic-English Wordlist →

The transcription used in this book follows two principles: 1. It does not contain diacritic marks, 2. it is close to the present-day English orthography. 3. It is close to the Romanized (Latin) transcription of Turkic texts with Cyrillic script from the area of Russian domination (for the concept see Décsy: Statistical Report on the Languages of the World, Part III., pp. 28–38). English-based simplified spelling has also been used for proto-linguistic investigations in connection with other language phyla (Décsy 1990 and 1991). In the following diagram, some items of the simplified denotation system used in this book are compared with several less-known complicated elements of the traditional transcription of Turkologists and the modern Turkey-Turkish orthography.

In Present Book	Traditional	Turkey-Turkish
ch	č	ç
dzh (rare)	ž	c
gh	γ, ğ, ğ̇	
j	y	y
ng	ŋ	–
q (before back vowel)	q (before back vowel)	k
sh	š	ş
y	ï	ı
zh	ž	–

The Proto-Turkic-English Word List contains a computational count 3375 entries (out of 4,585 Old Turkic words). It is based on A. V. GABAIN's Old-Turkic-German-Turkey-Turkish Wordlist (cf. V. GABAIN 1974.315-389), augmented with newer data from SEVORTJAN, CLAUSON and Drevnetjurskij slovar'. The entire Old Turkic Wordlist is on computer disk at the author. From this Old Turkic corpus, all words were eliminated the Proto-Turkic character of which appeared to be questionable (late derivatives, words denoting relatively new concepts, most loan words and proper names). The English meanings of German and Turkey-Turkish explanations in V. GABAIN'S Glossary (op. cit. 315-389) and in the Russian sources (SEVORTJAN and Drevnetjurskij Slovar') are based mainly on CLAUSON'S definitions. In this, the author received significant help from GY. KARA who kindly sacrificed many hours during his Bloomington tenure for cooperation and scholarly discussion with the author. GY. KARA also made hints to possible Mongol connections at numerous entries. However, for eventual errors, the author is alone responsible. (See also acknowledgment, p. 6.)

Proto-Turkic-English Wordlist

A

163 words (Old Turkic ca. 300)

<i>ab</i> (1)	
<i>abynch</i>	consolation
<i>ach</i> (6)	
<i>ach</i>	hungry, pain
<i>achqach</i>	key
<i>achuq</i>	open
<i>achy</i>	to ache
<i>achyg</i>	present, gift
<i>achyn</i>	to confess
<i>ad</i> (10)	
<i>ada</i>	danger
<i>adaq</i>	foot
<i>adash</i>	companion (< <i>ada</i> 'foot')
<i>adghyr</i>	stallion, admissarius (equus) mas (animal)
<i>ad(y)ru</i>	to select
<i>adurt</i>	cheek
<i>adut</i>	handful
<i>adygh</i>	bear, Ursus
<i>adyn</i> I	to change
<i>adyra ödürä</i>	to and fro (partial VHPF)
<i>agh</i> (8)	
<i>agh</i>	to climb
<i>aghar</i>	heavy (<i>aghyr</i>)
<i>aghry</i>	to ache (< <i>aghu?</i>)
<i>aghu</i>	poison
<i>aghy</i>	property, wealth
<i>aghyna</i>	to roll, to fall at someone's feet
<i>aghyr</i>	heavy, valuable, honor
<i>aghyt</i>	to force up
<i>aghyz</i>	mouth, muzzle, chat
<i>aj</i> (14)	
<i>aj</i> I	oh! (interjection; to be read as <i>i</i> ?)
<i>aj</i> II	to say (speech)
<i>aj</i> III	moon (celestial body)
<i>aja</i> I	palm (flat) of the hand (part of body)
<i>aja</i> II	to respect
<i>ajaq</i>	cup
<i>ajaz</i>	chill; cloudless weather; light, glow Sevortjan 102-103 ¹
<i>ajgh</i>	word
<i>ajman</i>	to take shy (<i>äjmän</i> , VHPF)
<i>ajran</i>	sour milk Sevortjan 111; later called <i>kumys</i> (< a verb with the meaning 'to separate')
<i>ajy</i>	much

¹ Source references (vG, Clauson, etc. + page) as well as German and Turkey-Turkish meanings (after V. GABAIN) are given only in exceptionally important cases (they are on the Old Turkic version on computer). Missing I (or II, etc.) after homophonous words are Old Turkic and thus not included in the present list.

<i>ajygh</i>	bad VG327b (<i>anygh</i> , <i>aaigh</i> , etc.)
<i>ajyq</i>	vow
<i>ajyt</i>	to ask(<i>ajt</i>)
<i>al</i> (21)	
<i>al</i> I	means
<i>al</i> II	vermilion
<i>al</i> III	side
<i>al</i> IV	to take, to receive, to marry (a woman)
<i>ala</i>	colored, (Later: 'leprosy, leprous')
<i>alangu</i>	to be exhausted
<i>alagyr</i>	to scream
<i>alchaq</i>	gentle
<i>alchy(gh)</i>	anklebone (a side of the) tarsus, Sevortjan 144-145
<i>alma</i>	apple, <i>Pyrus malus</i>
<i>almyr</i>	greed
<i>alp</i>	brave, hero, difficult, energetic
<i>alq</i>	to complete, to conclude (intr.)
<i>alqa</i>	to praise Sevortjan 137
<i>alqu</i>	everybody, all, entire, manifold
<i>alta</i>	to deceive
<i>altmysh</i>	sixty
<i>altun</i>	gold
<i>alty</i>	six
<i>alym</i>	debt
<i>alyn</i> I	forehead vG318b
<i>alyq</i>	half-witted Sevortjan 145-146
<i>am</i> (4)	
<i>amran</i>	to love
<i>amru</i>	permanently
<i>amryl</i>	to quiet (oneself), to calm down
<i>amty</i>	now
<i>an</i> (6)	
<i>ana</i>	mother
<i>ancha</i>	somewhat, more or less (<*ol)
<i>anchu</i>	wage
<i>anda</i>	here
<i>andagh</i>	such, of that kind
<i>andyz</i>	name of a medicinal plant Sevortjan 150
<i>ang</i> (6)	
<i>ang</i> I	much (<i>äng</i> , VHPF)
<i>ang</i> II	game (hunting) (<i>äng</i> , VHPF)
<i>anglagh</i>	understandable
<i>angyt</i>	to bow (<i>äng-[it]</i> , VHPF)
<i>antiaq</i>	to swear
<i>anun</i>	to make ready, to prepare
<i>ap</i> (2)	
<i>apa</i> I	older relative, ancestor
<i>apam</i>	now
<i>aq</i> (8)	
<i>aq</i> I	white (white horse)
<i>aq</i> II	to flow
<i>aq</i> III	net, Sevortjan 117 (<i>agh</i> ~ <i>aaq</i>)
<i>aqla</i>	to reject, to hate
<i>aqsham</i>	evening, night Sevortjan 208
<i>aqtar</i>	to turn, to twist, to roll, to translate
<i>aqur</i>	to do something slowly

<i>aqy</i>	generous, liberal
<i>ar</i> (28)	
<i>ar</i> I	to go around
<i>ar</i> II	to mislead
<i>ar</i> III	to be(come) emaciated, to lose weight
<i>ara</i>	interval (in space)
<i>aral</i>	dense shrubbery
<i>archy</i>	scar from the saddle on the back of the horse Sevortjan 180 (in the entry <i>art</i> , see <i>art</i> II below)
<i>arly</i>	to get weakened (tired)
<i>arma</i>	trick, scheme; in <i>armadzhy</i>
<i>arpa</i>	barley, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
<i>arqa</i>	back, rear
<i>arqagh</i>	weft (in a woven fabric)
<i>arqu</i>	storm, valley
<i>arqun</i>	at last
<i>arslan</i>	lion, <i>Panthera leo</i>
<i>art</i> I	pass(age) in a mountain range
<i>aria</i>	to spoil (intr.)
<i>artuch</i>	juniper
<i>artun</i>	cumin, <i>Cuminum cyminum</i>
<i>artuq</i>	more
<i>artyz</i>	to mislead
<i>aruq</i>	tired
<i>arva</i>	to bewitch, to charm DTS 58. Sevortjan 168-170
<i>ary</i> I	to get exhausted, to stop
<i>ary</i> II	to get clean (intr.)
<i>ary</i> III	bee, wasp Sevortjan 186-187 (<i>aary</i>)
<i>arygh</i> I	forest
<i>aryq</i>	canal, stream, Sevortjan 187-189 (<i>aaryq</i>)
<i>aryty</i>	at all (reasserting negation)
<i>as</i> (9)	
<i>as</i> I	sable; female slave Sevortjan 191 (Kashgari)
<i>as</i> II	to hang (transitive)(Kashgari)
<i>asghanchu</i>	flatter(ing) (descriptive)
<i>asqyntur</i>	to be hung (up)
<i>asqja</i>	little
<i>asra</i>	below (<i>-ral-re</i> : directive suffix)
<i>asur</i>	to sneeze
<i>asygh</i>	use, gain, profit Sevortjan 196
<i>asyn</i>	to attach oneself to a person
<i>ash</i> (12)	
<i>ash</i> I	food
<i>ash</i> II	to multiply
<i>ash</i> III	to transgress
<i>asha</i> I	beyond, across (see <i>ash</i> III)
<i>asha</i> II	to eat
<i>ashaq</i>	foot of a mountain Sevortjan 214-215 (Kashgari)
<i>ashnu</i>	before (see <i>ash</i> III)
<i>ashra</i>	to support, Sevortjan 193 (written <i>asra</i>)
<i>ashuq</i>	to hurry
<i>ashyl</i>	to increase
<i>ashyq</i> I	astragalus-boneSevortjan 216 (see also <i>alchy(gh)</i>)
<i>ashyq</i> II	to be worried or confused Sevortjan 217-218b (<i>ashuq</i>)
<i>at</i> (14)	
<i>at</i> I	name

<i>at</i> II	horse, <i>Equus caballus</i>
<i>at</i> III	son of a concubine (probably same as <i>at</i> II)
<i>at</i> IV	to shoot
<i>ata</i> I	father
<i>ata</i> II	to call (by name; apparently, derivative of <i>at</i> I)
<i>atach</i>	father (diminutive)
<i>ataj</i> (<i>atajy</i> ?)	a term of endearment
<i>atan</i> I	camel (castrated), <i>Camelus Severtjan</i> 202
<i>atan</i> II	to gain fame (reputation)
<i>ulan</i>	to ride (on horseback; from <i>at</i> II)
<i>atqa</i>	to tie
<i>aty</i>	male relative may be the same stem as <i>ata</i> I 'father'
<i>atym</i>	good shooter
<i>av</i> (3)	
<i>av</i>	hunt(ing)
<i>avurt</i>	inside of the cheek <i>Severtjan</i> 407-409
<i>avychqa</i>	aged, old
<i>az</i> (11)	
<i>az</i> I	brown horse; perhaps same as <i>jas</i> ' (ancient) Osset' (riders of brown horses?)
<i>az</i> II	little
<i>az</i> IV	to err
<i>azghur</i>	to seduce
<i>azhmuk</i>	white alum <i>Clauson</i> 27 (may be Iranian loan)
<i>azma</i>	castrated (ram, etc.) <i>Severtjan</i> 96 (<i>a</i>) <i>zman</i>
<i>azman</i>	young gelding
<i>azu</i>	or, about, some
<i>azuq</i>	provision
<i>azygh azih</i>	canine tooth
<i>azyt</i>	to confuse

Ä

109 words (Old Turkic ca. 130)

<i>äb</i> (1)	
<i>äbchi</i>	wife <i>Severtjan</i> 287-288 (<i>epchi</i> , to <i>äw</i>)
<i>äch</i> (2)	
<i>ächkü</i>	goat, <i>Capra</i> (< <i>achkü</i> if goat totem animal)
<i>ächü</i>	ancestors (male?)
<i>äd</i> (4)	
<i>äd</i>	stuff
<i>ädgü</i>	good
<i>ädgü ögli</i>	friend (compound)
<i>ädik</i>	to come into being
<i>ädrämlig</i>	able (< <i>ädgü</i> ?)
<i>äg</i> (6)	
<i>ägdü</i>	knife (bent)
<i>ägin</i>	shoulder
<i>ägir</i>	to follow
<i>ägri</i>	bent, crooked
<i>ägrik</i>	whirl(pool)
<i>ägsü</i>	to decrease
<i>äj</i> (3)	
<i>äjlä</i> I	thus <i>Severtjan</i> 247-248 (<i>ejle</i>)
<i>äjlä</i> II	to do <i>Severtjan</i> 248 (<i>ejle</i> to <i>ät</i> 'thing'?)
<i>äjmän</i>	to fear <i>Severtjan</i> 248 (<i>ejmen</i>)

<i>äk</i> (4)	
<i>äkä</i>	elder sister (honorific)
<i>äkächi</i>	elder sister DTS 167, Sevortjan 222 (<i>ekechi</i>)
<i>äkin</i>	crop
<i>äkshi</i>	to become sour Sevortjan 259-60 (<i>ikshi</i>)
<i>äl</i> (6)	
<i>älgä</i>	to sieve
<i>älig</i>	width Sevortjan 263-264 (<i>elig</i>)
<i>älik I</i>	joke Sevortjan 264-265 (<i>elik</i> Kashgari, see <i>ilinchü</i>)
<i>älik II</i>	wild goat
<i>ältäri</i>	chevreau, goat skin Sevortjan 269-270 (Kashgari)
<i>äm</i> (10)	
<i>äm I</i>	to suck(le) Sevortjan 272 same as <i>äm II</i> ?, cf. Uralic <i>emä</i> Décsy 1990.98
<i>äm II</i>	medicine (same as <i>äm I</i>)
<i>ämbäklä</i>	to crawl Sevortjan 275-277 (<i>em[g]ekle</i>)
<i>ämzhi</i>	physician (< <i>äm II</i> ; <i>ämchi</i>)
<i>ängäk</i>	pain (< <i>äm II</i>)
<i>ängät</i>	to worry oneself (< <i>äm II</i>)
<i>äng</i>	breast (< <i>äm I</i>)
<i>ämüt</i>	to bend (intransitive, reflexive)
<i>ämlik</i>	newborn animal, untamed horse Sevortjan 277 (<i>emlik</i>)
<i>ämsi</i>	to suck (< <i>äm I</i>)
<i>äng</i> (6)	
<i>ängäk</i>	jawbone
<i>ängär</i>	saddle Sevortjan 241-242 (<i>enger</i>)
<i>ängim</i>	part, piece
<i>ängir</i>	to spin, to twist
<i>ängkäj</i>	to bend (intr.) Sevortjan 285-286 (< <i>*ängk</i> nounverb?),
<i>ängtür</i>	to push, to turn upside down Sevortjan 286 (<i>engter</i>)
<i>än</i> (1)	
<i>änük</i>	the young (of an animal)
<i>är</i> (33)	
<i>är at</i>	name of a man (male)
<i>är I</i>	man, male, lord
<i>är II</i>	to be, to exist, to take place, to concern auxiliary (high frequency), descriptive verb (seldom)
<i>är III</i>	to arrive
<i>ärä</i>	to melt, to disappear DTS 177, Sevortjan 289 (<i>erä</i>)
<i>ärän</i>	man (young)
<i>ärdäm</i>	power (< <i>är I</i>)
<i>ärgü</i>	dwelling place, housing
<i>ärgüz</i>	to melt (transitive)
<i>ärig I</i>	advice
<i>ärig II</i>	melty liquescence Clauson 221 (listed as <i>ärigIV</i>)
<i>ärin I</i>	lips DTS 178, Sevortjan 292 (<i>erin</i>)
<i>ärin II</i>	to be lazy, (cf. <i>ary</i> , VHPF?)
<i>ärinch</i>	obvious
<i>ärish I</i>	behavior, deed Sevortjan 293 (<i>erish</i> , < <i>är I</i>)
<i>ärish II</i>	to quarrel Sevortjan 293 (<i>erish</i>)
<i>ärk</i>	power, cf. Hungarian <i>erő</i> < <i>*äräk</i> 'id.', etymology controversial despite EtWbUng 332
<i>ärkäch</i>	male goat (billy goat), Caper, DTS 179 Sevortjan 300
<i>ärkäk</i>	man(ly)
<i>ärkän</i>	being (cf. <i>är II</i>)
<i>ärki</i>	perhaps

<i>ärngäk</i> I	border, brim, edge Sevortjan 301(<i>erngek</i>)
<i>ärngäk</i> II	finger
<i>ärt</i> I	to pass by
<i>ärtür</i>	to spend (time)
<i>ärtgür</i>	to pass by (transitive)
<i>ärtüngü</i>	very, much
<i>ärtüdin</i>	full(y)
<i>ärtür</i>	to do, to remove
<i>ärü ärü</i>	little by little (reduplicative\compound)
<i>ärük</i>	plum, Prunus
<i>ärüş</i> I	numerous
<i>ärüş</i> II	chain (weaving)
<i>äs</i> (11)	
<i>äs</i>	attention, wit, intellect Sevortjan 306 (<i>es</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>ész</i> 'mind, wit', cf. EtWbUng 335-336
<i>äsän</i>	healthy
<i>äsängü</i>	whole(ness)
<i>äsängüllä</i>	how are you?
<i>äsirkä</i>	to be miserly
<i>äsizä</i>	ach! (interjection)
<i>äsizimä</i>	ach! (interjection)
<i>äski</i>	aged
<i>äsringü</i>	multi-colored
<i>äsruk</i>	drunk
<i>äsür</i>	to get drunk
<i>äsh</i> (4)	
<i>äsh</i> I	to row DTS 185, Sevortjan 315 (<i>esh</i>)
<i>äsh</i> II	to amble (horse) DTS 185, Sevortjan 315 (<i>esh</i>)
<i>äshgäk</i>	donkey, Equus asinus Sevortjan 317-318 (<i>esh[g]ek</i>), cf. Armenian <i>esh</i> 'id.'
<i>äshit</i>	to hear
<i>ät</i> (6)	
<i>ät</i> I	flesh, meat (cf. <i>at</i> 'horse', VHPF?)
<i>ät</i> II	to make, to do DTS 188 Sevortjan 254-257 (<i>it</i>)
<i>ät'öz</i>	body, individual, self
<i>ät'öz qodugh</i>	death cf. <i>qodugh</i> 'laying down' (compound)
<i>ätäk</i>	lapel, clouth wing DTS 187, Sevortjan 313 (Kashgari, <i>etek</i>)
<i>ätük</i>	footwear, boot DTS 188 Sevortjan 319-321 (<i>etük</i> , cf. Turkmen <i>äädik</i>)
<i>äv</i> (10)	
<i>äv</i> I	house, tent
<i>äv</i> II	to run
<i>ävdi</i>	to collect
<i>ävin</i>	fruit, grain, piece (in counting)
<i>ävinlig</i>	pregnant (i.e. fruit-bearing)
<i>ävir</i>	to turn, to twist (also <i>awir</i> VHPF)
<i>äwit</i>	to push one another
<i>ävril</i>	to turn (intr.)
<i>ävrişh</i>	change, way of acting
<i>ävür</i>	to turn around
<i>äz</i> (2)	
<i>äz</i>	to press, to smash, to rub DTS 192, Sevortjan 235 (<i>iz</i>)
<i>üzük</i>	mistake

B

177 words (Old Turkic ca. 230)

<i>ba</i> (47)	
<i>ba</i>	to bind
<i>bachagh</i>	fasting (cf. <i>bacha</i> vG326b, a Sogdian loan?)
<i>badruq</i>	flag
<i>bagharsuq</i>	intestine
<i>baghanur</i>	hero
<i>baghyr</i>	liver, belly, (stomach?), friend
<i>baghyrsaq</i>	merciful (verbatim: 'provided with liver')
<i>baghysh</i>	rope
<i>baj</i>	rich
<i>baja</i> I	earlier (mentioned)
<i>balbal</i>	stigma vG326b [<i>b(a)lb(a)l</i>] (Runic; reduplicative to the stem of <i>balygh</i> 'wounded?')
	ax, cf. Hungarian <i>balta</i> 'id.'
<i>baltu</i>	sister-in-law
<i>baltyr</i> I	calf
<i>baltyr</i> II	wounded (cf. <i>bash</i> II 'wound, sore')
<i>balygh</i>	city (<* <i>palaka</i> , cf. Hungarian <i>falú</i> 'village')
<i>balyq</i> I	fish, Piscis (superclass of the Pisces)
<i>balyq</i> II	toad, Bufo (descriptive?), cf. Hungarian <i>béka</i> 'id.'
<i>baqa</i>	copper
<i>baqyr</i>	to exist, all (pronoun)
<i>bar</i> I	to go
<i>bar</i> II	all, fully (< <i>bar</i> I)
<i>barcha</i>	kind of stuff, cf. Hungarian <i>bársony</i> 'velvet'
<i>barchin</i>	last (bygone) year (compound)
<i>barma jyl</i>	property (< <i>bar</i> I)
<i>barq</i>	tiger, <i>Panthera tigris</i>
<i>bars</i>	walk
<i>barygh</i>	willing to go (< <i>bar</i> II)
<i>barygsa</i>	property, wealth
<i>barym</i>	to press, to follow, cf. EtWbUng 85 and 130
<i>bas</i>	much later (reduplicative)
<i>basa basa</i>	then (temporal conjunction; verbadverb of <i>bas</i>)
<i>basa</i>	massif Bergmassiv dagh silsilesi vG327
<i>basghuq</i>	head, leader (metaphoric)
<i>bash</i> I	wound, sore
<i>bash</i> II	to begin (< <i>bash</i> I?)
<i>bashla</i>	onset, beginning (< <i>bashla</i> I)
<i>bashlagh</i>	other (< <i>bash</i> I 'head')
<i>bashqa</i>	first (num. ord. < <i>bash</i> I 'head')
<i>bashtynqy</i>	to be depressed
<i>basit</i>	help
<i>basut</i>	soon, right away
<i>bat</i> I	to sink (intr.)
<i>bat</i> II	to unfold, to open up
<i>bat</i> III	to hide
<i>banur</i>	swamp, deep
<i>batygh</i>	hammer, cf. Hung. <i>buzogány</i> 'mace' EtWbUng 152
<i>bazghan</i>	
<i>bä</i> (20)	
<i>bädiz</i>	picture
<i>bädü</i>	to grow
<i>bädük</i>	high, big (< <i>bädü</i>)

<i>bäg</i>	master, > <i>bej</i> , <i>baj</i> in Western languages
<i>bäglig</i>	of noble origin (< <i>bäg</i>)
<i>bägräk</i>	master (< <i>bäg</i>)
<i>bägsig</i>	magnificent (< <i>bäg</i>)
<i>bäklä</i>	to fasten, to affix
<i>bäksiz</i>	weak, lacking in firmness (caritive to <i>bäg</i> ?)
<i>bäkürü</i>	firm, strong
<i>bäläk</i>	present
<i>bälgü</i>	sign, mark (< * <i>belügü</i> ?, cf. Hungarian <i>bélyeg</i> 'stamp, brand', also Slavic from Turkic, Vasmer 1.62)
<i>bälgür</i>	to appear, to show (up) (intr.)
<i>bäling</i>	fear
<i>bältir</i>	crossroad(s)
<i>bärk</i>	firm, dense (forest); < <i>bäk~bäg</i> ? (if <i>r</i> added)
<i>bärklig</i>	protecting
<i>bärü</i>	hither, to here; note that John Ericson is dealing with local adverbs of lative meaning (Kara)
<i>büz</i> I	blister
<i>büz</i> II	to tremble
<i>bī</i> (29)	
<i>bichaq</i>	knife (< <i>bich</i> / <i>bych</i> 'to cut')
<i>bichghu</i>	knife (deverbal noun < <i>bich</i> 'to cut')
<i>bichün</i>	ape, Simia (family Pongidae)
<i>bil</i> I	to know
<i>bil</i> II	waist
<i>biläk</i>	wrist, cf. Hungarian <i>bilincs</i> 'handcuffs'
<i>bilän</i>	with (possible < * <i>birlän</i> , cf. <i>birlä</i> 'together')
<i>bülgä</i>	wise, nomen proprium or title
<i>bilig</i>	knowledge (< <i>bälgü</i> 'sign, mark'?)
<i>bilin</i>	to be aware of
<i>bir</i> I	one (num. rad.) < * <i>bärk</i> firm, dense'?)
<i>bir</i> II	to give
<i>birdäm</i>	together
<i>birgä</i>	twig
<i>birgärü</i>	together
<i>birgin</i>	return, refund
<i>birim</i>	debt
<i>birki</i>	together, united (vG330 <i>bir[i]ki</i>)
<i>birlä</i>	together
<i>birök</i>	thus, if (pronoun, conjunction)
<i>birt</i>	tax, tribute (cf. <i>birim</i> 'debt')
<i>birtin</i>	one-sided(ly) (< <i>bir</i> I 'one')
<i>bish</i>	five (num. rad.)
<i>bit</i>	face
<i>biti</i>	to write
<i>bitig</i>	script, cf. Hungarian <i>betű</i> 'letter' EtWbUng 101
<i>bitigüchi</i>	clerk
<i>bitkädzhi</i>	scribe (<i>petkächi</i>), cf. Syriac <i>petqaa</i> vG330; Syriac origin according to Kara questionable
<i>biz</i>	we (pron. pers.)
<i>bo</i> (23)	
<i>bo</i>	this (pron. dem.)
<i>bod</i>	body
<i>bodul</i>	to attach oneself to a person (i.e. to a body)
<i>bodun</i>	man, people
<i>body</i> I	to smear, to stick to (transitive), to paint

<i>body</i> II	fasten Clauson 300
<i>bogh</i> I	mold
<i>bogh</i> II	dirt, excrement also <i>boq ~boq</i> I?)
<i>boghaz</i>	throat
<i>bojun</i>	neck
<i>bojunduruq</i>	yoke
<i>bokün</i>	today (compound, verbatim 'this day')
<i>bol</i>	to be(come)
<i>boq</i>	green mold, excrement Clauson 311, cf. <i>bogh</i> I and <i>bogh</i> II vG330b (<i>booq</i>)
<i>bor</i>	wine grapes (< Middle Persian <i>boor</i> , cf. also Greek <i>bótrus</i> which is of unknown origin)
<i>borluq</i>	vineyard (< <i>bor</i>)
<i>bosh</i>	free (basis of many derivatives in Old Turkic)
<i>boshghun</i>	to learn
<i>boshghur</i>	to teach
<i>boshghut</i>	instruction
<i>botu</i>	young of a camel
<i>boz</i>	gray
<i>bö</i> (8)	dagger (<i>böktä</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>bök</i> 'to stab'
<i>bögdä</i>	to be tired of (also <i>bük</i>)
<i>bök</i>	stomach, chest
<i>böksig</i>	to be split I
<i>böksil</i>	part, split
<i>bölük</i>	wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i>
<i>böri</i>	to feel, to touch
<i>bört</i>	cradle, friend, lover (metaphoric), cf. Hung. <i>bölcső</i>
<i>böshük</i>	
<i>bu</i> (34)	
<i>buchghaqsyz</i>	toothless, without canine teeth (cf. vG331 "ohne Ecken", actually "ohne Eckzähne"; * <i>buchghaq</i> can be assumed although unattested.
<i>bughdaj</i>	wheat, cf. Hungarian <i>buza</i> 'id.', EtWbUng 151
<i>bughra</i>	camel (male), <i>Camelus</i>
<i>bujmul</i>	white necked, kite, predatory bird of the subfamily <i>Milvinae</i> or <i>Elaninae</i> , vG333
<i>bujruq</i>	commander
<i>bujur</i>	to command
<i>bul</i>	to find
<i>bulaq</i>	spring, source (< <i>bul</i> ?)
<i>bulgha</i>	to confuse (from here <i>bulgar</i> 'mixed group of people, in Old Turkic unattested, see however <i>bulgash</i>)
<i>bulghash</i>	to be scattered (in a group of people)
<i>bulun</i> I	prisoner (originally perhaps 'a person found as the result of search)
<i>bulun</i> II	to add something to someone's property
<i>bulunch</i>	gain
<i>bulunchsuz</i>	indiscoverable
<i>bulung</i>	corner (remote area) Winkel, Zwischengegend (zwischen je zwei von den Haupthimmelsrichtungen) budzhak, dört asli dzhihet arayndaki aralyk dzhihetler vG332
<i>bulyt</i>	cloud, cf. Finno-Ugric " <i>pilvā ~ pilngä</i> 'id.' (Rédei 381)
<i>buqa</i>	bull, adult male bovine mammal, cf. Hungarian <i>bika</i>
<i>buqaghu</i>	fetter, hobble (metaphorically < <i>buqua</i> 'bull'?)
<i>buqun</i>	people

<i>bur</i>	to smell
<i>burchaq</i>	pea, cf. Hungarian <i>borsó</i> 'id.'
<i>burchyntur</i>	to offend, to pain
<i>burghu</i>	horn (to blow)
<i>burghuchan</i>	Titel (honorific)
<i>burun</i>	nose
<i>bus</i>	to become sorrowful
<i>busghaq</i>	anxiety
<i>bush</i>	to be excited
<i>busush</i>	worry Kummer, Sorge vG332b
<i>but</i>	leg, foot
<i>butarla</i>	to tear apart
<i>butyq</i>	branch, twig (< <i>but</i> 'leg'?)
<i>buz</i>	to destroy
<i>buzaghu</i>	calf, cf. Hungarian dial. <i>bornyú</i> 'id.'
<i>bü</i> (10)	
<i>büdi</i>	to dance
<i>büg</i>	to bend
<i>bügü</i>	wise (shaman?), nomen proprium
<i>bügün</i>	to recognize
<i>bügür</i>	hip
<i>bük</i>	to be sick and tired of (also <i>bök</i>)
<i>bür</i>	bud (<* <i>bürk</i> ?)
<i>bürkür</i>	to sprinkle
<i>büt</i>	to end
<i>bütün</i>	all, full(y) (< <i>büt</i>)
<i>by</i> (6)	
<i>by</i>	knife
<i>bych</i>	to cut
<i>byqyn</i>	ridge of the hipbone
<i>byr</i>	here, right side, south (cardinal point)
<i>byrt</i>	to break
<i>bysh</i>	to ripen, to cook ready

C H

32 worlds (Old Turkic ca.40). All words with the onset *ch* seem to be indigenous (home-grown) onomatopoeitic creations. The number of derivatives is minimal.

<i>cha</i> (7)	
<i>chaghur</i>	to slander; (- <i>ghur</i> may be a proto-suffix, cf. <i>chasy</i>)
<i>chal</i>	to beat, to throw
<i>chang</i>	small bell (may be a Chinese-Tibetan onomatopoeitic)
<i>chaq</i> I	exactly
<i>chaq</i> II	to strike
<i>chasy</i>	slander
<i>chaw</i>	fame, good reputation Clauson 393
<i>chä</i> (6)	
<i>chächäk</i>	flower
<i>chärig</i>	army, cf. Hungarian <i>sereg</i> 'army'
<i>chäwish</i>	deceit, misleading
<i>chiltäg</i>	reverence
<i>chim</i>	fold(-in), wrinkle
<i>chiz</i>	to draw (line)
<i>cho</i> (6)	
<i>chogh</i>	brilliance

<i>cholmaq</i>	distress
<i>chom</i>	to dive
<i>chomurmysh</i>	scoop
<i>choq</i>	to slaughter
<i>choqura</i>	to boil
<i>chö</i> (5)	
<i>chöbik</i>	litter, trash
<i>chök</i>	to kneel down (camel?)
<i>chöp</i>	rubbish, garbage
<i>chugh</i>	bunch, fetter
<i>chulwu</i>	blasphemy vG 335, Clauson 418, late religious term?
<i>chü</i> (4)	
<i>chüktä</i>	bone behind the ear
<i>chümäli</i>	ant
<i>chychamuq</i>	little finger
<i>chyghaj</i>	poor, misery, cf. Hungarian <i>cigány</i> 'Gipsy, gipsy'
<i>chy</i> (4)	
<i>chynyq</i>	to prove true sich bestätigen
<i>chyqan</i>	nephew
<i>chyqra</i>	to grind (with the teeth) cf. Hungarian <i>csikorog</i>
<i>chywgha</i>	lime-twigg (plant)

I

125 Proto-Turkic words (Old Turkic ca. 165)

<i>ib</i> (1)	
<i>iber</i>	to release, to issue Sevortjan 322-324 (<i>iiber</i>)
<i>ich</i> (11)	
<i>ich</i> I	inside, internal (part)
<i>ich</i> II	to drink
<i>ichgäk</i>	devil, a drunken person vG337, Clauson 24-25
<i>ichgär</i>	to show in, to discipline
<i>ichgü</i>	drink (intoxicating)
<i>ichi</i>	elder brother, cf. Hungarian <i>öcs</i> 'younger brother'
<i>ichik</i> I	fur coat Sevortjan 393-395 (Kashgari)
<i>ichik</i> II	to enter
<i>ichlig</i>	pregnant
<i>ichrä</i>	in(side)
<i>ichtür</i>	to offer to drink
<i>id</i> (5)	
<i>idär</i>	to follow
<i>idi</i> I	master, proprietor (also <i>ijä</i> , <i>d > j</i> or <i>j > d</i> ?)
<i>idi</i> II	not at all (reassertion of negation)
<i>idish</i>	vessel
<i>idiz</i>	high
<i>ig</i> (11)	
<i>ig</i> I	illness
<i>ig</i> II	file (napil'nik 'a steel tool'), Sevortjan 326-328 <i>i(ige[g])</i>
<i>igde</i>	Zizipha rubra DTS, Sevortjan 325-326 (<i>jikte</i>)
<i>igdülä</i>	to take care of
<i>ige</i>	to file, to grind DTS 165 and 204, Sevortjan 326-328
<i>ige(g)</i>	file (napil'nik 'a steel tool'), Sevortjan 336-337 <i>i(ige(g))</i>
<i>igid</i> I	wrong
<i>igid</i> II	to take care of
<i>igil</i>	common, regular
<i>iglig</i>	patient (ill)

<i>igsiz</i>	healthy
<i>ij</i> (8)	
<i>ij</i> I	to bend Sevortjan 330-332
<i>ij</i> III	to follow
<i>ij</i> IV	odor Sevortjan 380-382 (<i>jyd</i>)
<i>ijä</i>	after (temporal, causal conjunction))
<i>ijin</i>	to push down, to (op)press
<i>ijre</i>	see <i>ivre</i> 'groats' (note <i>j ~ v</i>)
<i>ijrek</i>	tool for tanning leather Sevortjan 335-336 (<*edrek)
<i>ik</i> (5)	
<i>ik</i>	spool Sevortjan 336-337 (<i>iik</i> , DTS <i>ig</i>)
<i>iki</i>	two (num. card.)
<i>ikiläjä</i>	anew (<i>iki</i> 'two', cf. Russian <i>povtorit</i>)
<i>ikinti</i>	second (<i>nt</i> also Uralic suffix of num. ord.)
<i>ikirchgü</i>	doubt (cf. German <i>zweifeln</i> 'to doubt')
<i>il</i> (18)	
<i>il</i> I	land, tribe
<i>il</i> II	front (part), east (same as <i>il</i> I?)
<i>il</i> III	to attach, to attack
<i>il</i> IV	to hang (transitive, Kashgari), Sevortjan 343-346
<i>ilchi</i>	messenger Sevortjan 350-351 (<i>elchi</i> , cf. <i>attaché</i>)
<i>ileri</i>	forward Sevortjan 347-348
<i>ilgärü</i>	in front (of), east
<i>ilig</i> I	hand
<i>ilig</i> II	fifty (may be same as <i>ilig</i> I 'hand' (so Ramstedt, Räsänen, Clauson) vG338, Clauson 141
<i>ilig</i> III	king (originally: 'ruler of fifty tribes'?)
<i>ilinchü</i>	joke (<i>älik</i> ?)
<i>ilish</i>	spirit-level connection geistige Bande vG338
<i>ilk</i>	beginning
<i>ilki</i>	first (num. ord.)
<i>ilt</i>	to lead, to attack
<i>iltish</i>	to argue
<i>iltiz</i>	root Sevortjan 350 (<i>jiltiz</i> , <i>jyltyz</i>) vG385b
<i>iltü</i>	there
<i>im</i> (2)	
<i>im</i>	mark (cut on the ear of sheep, etc.), Sevortjan 277-278
<i>imärigmä</i>	surrounding (seems to be a derivative, however, perhaps in the sense 'precinct, as marked area')
<i>in</i> (14)	
<i>in</i> I	to go down
<i>in</i> II	width Sevortjan 352 (<i>iin</i> , Turkmen in DTS)
<i>inäk</i>	cow DTS 209-211, Sevortjan 358-360, cf. Hungarian <i>ünő</i> 'heifer'
<i>inch</i>	peace
<i>inchä</i>	so, in that manner vG338b (<i>yncha</i> , stem <i>ol-</i>)
<i>inchip</i>	but
<i>inchkä</i>	narrow
<i>inchkü</i>	peace (<i>jinchkä</i>)
<i>inchkülüg</i>	peaceful
<i>inchsirät</i>	irritate
<i>ingäk</i>	cow, Bos vG338b, DTS 209-211, Sevortjan 358-360, cf. Hungarian <i>ünő</i> 'heifer' (cf. <i>inäk</i>)
<i>ingir</i>	dawn light
<i>ingne</i>	needle Sevortjan 367-369 and 658 (<i>jingne</i> , <i>ingre</i> ,)
<i>ini</i>	younger brother

<i>ir</i> (17)	
<i>ir</i> I	early Sevortjan 369-371 (<i>ir/er</i> , also <i>iir</i> in Turkmen)
<i>ir</i> II	to resist
<i>irbiz</i>	snow leopard, lynx
<i>iri</i>	to rot (<i>erik</i> 'rotten', <i>jirü</i> 'to rot' Sevortjan 372-374)
<i>irig</i> I	large, old, stiff Sevortjan 371-372 (<i>irig</i>)
<i>irig</i> II	rough <i>irig</i> correct insted of <i>äwrig</i> , see vG338b)
<i>irig</i> III	large, old, stiff Sevortjan 371-372 (<i>iirig</i>)
<i>irik</i>	to abhor, to disgust DTS, Sevortjan 374-376 (<i>iirik</i>)
<i>irin</i> I	lip
<i>irin</i> II	to get angry (to get "lipped"?)
<i>irinch</i>	poor
<i>irk</i> I	castrated ram, male sheep, genus <i>Ovis</i> Sevortjan 377-8 (Kashgari), cf. Hungarian <i>ürü</i> 'wether'
<i>irk</i> II	to gather (intransitive) DTS Sevortjan 378-379
<i>irmäk</i>	tedium, boredom
<i>irt</i>	gift, present
<i>irä</i>	morning, early
<i>irü</i>	fate, fortune
<i>is</i> (11)	
<i>is</i> I	to smell with
<i>is</i> II	soot; smell of smoke DTS, Sevortjan 379-380 (<i>ysh</i>)
<i>isich</i>	kettle vG339 (<i>äsich</i>)
<i>isig</i>	warm, fever, hot, heat vG339, Clauson 246 (<i>issig</i> , 12th century, especially Chagatay <i>ysyg</i> , <i>ysyk</i>), DTS 220
<i>isiglig</i>	feverish Clauson 247, DTS 213
<i>isiglik</i>	warmth (both physically and metaphorically) Clauson 247, DTS 213
<i>isigti</i>	an alcoholic beverage DTS 213
<i>isiz</i>	bad t(o) <i>äs</i> ~ <i>is</i> 'mind, spirit' with caritive - <i>iz</i> ?)
<i>iskä</i>	to pull, to pluck Sevortjan 382
<i>iskek</i>	pincers Sevortjan 382-383 (Turkmen)
<i>istäm</i>	wish
<i>ish</i> (9)	
<i>ish</i> I	companion
<i>ish</i> II	affair, work, enterprise, service Sevortjan 395-396(<i>iish</i> , Turkmen)
<i>ish</i> III	to spin Sevortjan 396 (<i>iish</i> , Turkmen)
<i>ishich</i>	pot (for cooking)
<i>ishik</i> I	threshold
<i>ishik</i> II	to diminish (intransitive)
<i>ishin</i>	braid of the hair
<i>ishlät</i>	to use
<i>ishtil</i>	to be listened to
<i>it</i> (10)	
<i>it</i> I	dog, <i>Canis familiaris</i> (<i>yt</i> , VHPF)
<i>it</i> II	to do vG339b (<i>ät</i>)
<i>it</i> III	to pull, to lead (by the reins) Sevortjan 387-388 (<i>iit</i> , Turkmen)
<i>it</i> IV	to beat, to press, to push MK, DTS Sevortjan 386-387, also <i>ät</i> , <i>üt</i> , <i>jit</i> , cf. Hung. <i>üt</i> 'to beat' EtWbUng 1590
<i>itig</i> I	tool
<i>itig</i> II	thing (same as <i>itig</i> I?)
<i>itil</i>	to be done, to be decorated (passive of <i>it</i> II)
<i>itin</i>	to prepare (reflexive of <i>it</i> II)
<i>itiz</i>	to play a music instrument

iz (3)*iz**izdā**izle*trace vG340, Clauson 277, DTS 216 and 221 (*yz*)

to seek for, to wish

to trace, to track DTS Sevortjan 383

J

252 words (Old Turkic ca. 315)

ja (2; total *ja* 102)*ja* I*ja* II*jad* (3)*jad* III*jadaghyn**jadchy**jagh* (7)*jagh* I*jagh* II*jagh* III*jaghaq**jaghu**jaghy**jaghyz**jaj* (3)*jaj* I*jaj* II*jaj* III*jal* (14)*jal**jala**jalangua**jalanguz**jalawachy**jalgha**jalghan**jalpyrghaq**jalq**jalvar**jalym**jalyn**jalynq**jalynlyg**jam* (1)*jamuz*

interjection (local, here)

bow

to spread

on foot (walking, travelling)

magician, rain maker (**jad* ar *jagh* III)

fat, grease

to rain, to pour down (*notegh* ~ *d*, *j* < *d*?)

to sacrifice || Opfer darbringen vG381b; according to

Clauson 896 same as *jagh* II 'to rain, to pour down'walnut, cf. Hungarian *dió* 'id.' EtWbUng 264to approach, to be near Clauson 898–899, cf. *jaq*enemy (*j* < *d*?)

brown (earth)

summer

to spread (may be a form variant of *jad* III)

to shake, to swing to and fro |

to break out in flame

suspicion

man vG382, Clauson 930 (same as *jalanguz* by

crasis/split)

alone (*z* < *s*)

messenger, envoy vG382, according to Clauson 921 may

be an early Iranian loan (*jalavach*)

to lick

lie, falsehood vG382, Clauson 926–927

leaf Clauson 879–880 (*japurgahak*)

to oppose

to beg, to implore, to pray

steep (rock)

flame (< *jal*)

naked

bright (< *jal*)groin, flank (*jam*[*u*]*z*, *jamuz*, *jomyz*), cf. Hungarian*gyomor* < **jamur* < Chuvash (Lir)-type variantEtWbUng 498. Chuvash today *khyram* and *var**jan* (14)*jan* I*jan* II*jan* III*jana**janar ärngäk**janch*

hip, side

to return (may be same as *jan* I)

to threaten

again (verbadverb = gerund)

index finger G382b, Clauson 942

to crush, to sin

<i>janga</i>	elephant, <i>Elephas maximus</i>
<i>jangghu</i>	echo, noise (cf. <i>jan</i> II)
<i>jangghy</i>	new
<i>jangluq</i>	erroneous
<i>jangyl</i>	to err (intr.) vG382b, Clauson 951
<i>jangyrty</i>	anew
<i>jantud</i>	answer (cf. <i>jantur</i>)
<i>jantur</i>	to turn round
<i>jap</i> (4)	
<i>jap</i>	to make
<i>japshur</i>	to stick to something/somebody vG383, Clauson 881
<i>japygh</i>	sticky, adhesive
<i>japyn</i>	to combine
<i>jaq</i> (8)	
<i>jaq</i> I	to rub, to apply pressure to a surface vG383 (same as <i>jaq</i> II?; for the meaning cf. Mongol <i>siqa</i> 'to press, to approach' (Kara's data), Clauson 896)
<i>jaq</i> II	to approach
<i>jaq</i> III	to ignite Clauson 897 (to <i>jal</i>)
<i>jaqa</i> I	collar, leader, cf. Hungarian <i>nyak</i> 'neck' (an early Turkic loan; EtWbUng 1034; rejected by Ligeti in his latest review of the etymology)
<i>jaqa</i> II	rent paid, lease (same as <i>jaqa</i> I?; correct if 'head-money'. i.e. money a person had to pay)
<i>jaqry</i>	fat vG383, Clauson 905 (to <i>jagh</i> ?)
<i>jaquru</i>	closeby, shortly before
<i>jaqyn</i>	close
<i>jar</i> (19)	
<i>jar</i> I	saliva
<i>jar</i> II	cliff Clauson 953-954
<i>jara</i>	to be suitable
<i>jarat</i>	to make, cf. Hungarian <i>gyárt</i> 'id., to manufacture'
<i>jaratyghly</i>	creator Clauson 961 (hapax legomenon; may be based on a late Uigur-Manichaean religious concept)
<i>jarlyqa</i> I	to command
<i>jarlygh</i> I	command
<i>jarlygh</i> II	poor, destitute, cf. Hungarian <i>gyarló</i> 'fallible, weak' EtWbUng 493
<i>jarman</i>	to climb
<i>jarp</i>	firm, safe
<i>jarsy</i>	to disgust Clauson 971 (to <i>jarlygh</i> II?)
<i>jart</i>	to split
<i>jartym</i>	part (< <i>jart</i>)
<i>jaru</i>	to shine
<i>jaruq</i>	light, bright(ness) vG384; <i>jal</i> and <i>jash</i> , apparent differing suffixes (<i>r</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>sh</i>) to the same stem (Kara)
<i>jaruqsuz</i>	darkness
<i>jarym</i>	half
<i>jaryn</i>	morning, tomorrow (universal metaphor)
<i>jaryq</i>	body armor, title of military officer Clauson 962
<i>jash</i> (12)	
<i>jash</i> I	tear(s)
<i>jash</i> II	age of life, fresh, young Clauson 975-976 (<i>jaash</i>)
<i>jash</i> III	damage
<i>jash</i> IV	to hide (intr.)
<i>jasha</i>	life, being aged

<i>jashaghu</i>	life
<i>jashar</i>	to become green (metaphoric: 'life-like')
<i>jashla</i>	to shine
<i>jashuq</i>	shine
<i>jashur</i>	to conceal
<i>jashyl</i>	green
<i>jashyn</i>	light(ning)
<i>jas</i> (1)	
<i>jasych</i>	arrow-head
<i>jat</i> (14)	
<i>jat I</i>	alien
<i>jat II</i>	to lie (on a place)
<i>jaual</i>	to be calmed (down)
<i>javash</i>	gentle, mild, peaceful
<i>javlaq</i>	bad
<i>javry</i>	to become poor
<i>javyshghu</i>	foliage
<i>javyz</i>	bad
<i>jaz I</i>	spring(time)
<i>jaz II</i>	to offend
<i>jazuq</i>	sin
<i>jazy</i>	lowland
<i>jazyn</i>	to sin
<i>jä</i> (4)	
<i>jäk</i>	greedy, daimon
<i>jäl</i>	to ride (on horseback)
<i>jälmä</i>	horseman
<i>jängä</i>	elder sister-in-law
<i>jï</i> (48)	
<i>jï</i>	to eat vG386 (<i>je</i>)
<i>jig I</i>	better
<i>jig II</i>	fresh
<i>jigäd</i>	to get better
<i>jigän</i>	nephew
<i>jigi</i>	dense
<i>jigit</i>	young
<i>jigirmi</i>	twenty vG3856 (<i>jgermi</i> in Brahmi script) Róna-Tas connected it with the Tokharian form of Indo-European <i>wi(i)kjmīti</i> 'twenty', Latin <i>viginti</i>)
<i>jigü</i>	food
<i>jül</i>	wind, obsession (metaphoric, also <i>jiil</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>szél</i> (< Chuvash-type <i>sil</i>), EtWbUng 1409
<i>jilik</i>	marrow (bone)
<i>jilpi</i>	to fan, to blow upon
<i>jilpig</i>	evil spirit Kobold, Krankheitsdämon dzhin, hastalyk shejtan vG386, cf. the parallel <i>szél</i> ~ <i>szellem</i> in Hungarian a late premeditative word creation, EtWbUng 1412
<i>jilpigü</i>	fan
<i>jilvi</i>	magic vG386 (<i>jelwi</i>)
<i>jim</i>	food
<i>jimish</i>	fruit, cf. Old Hungarian <i>gyimilcs</i> < Turkic, cf. Chuvash (simpl.) <i>simys</i> , Turkish <i>jemish</i>), EtWbUng 502
<i>jimir</i>	to smash Clauson 937 (<i>jämīr</i>)
<i>jīn</i>	body

<i>jinchū</i>	pearl (also name of the river Jaxartes/Syr-darya, to the appellative cf. Hungarian <i>gyöngy</i> 'Perle' (< Turkic, explained from Chuvash EtWbÜng 499)
<i>jinchür</i>	to prostate oneself
<i>jing</i>	mucus
<i>jingil</i>	light
<i>jinik</i>	light, cheap
<i>jip</i>	thread
<i>jipin</i>	violet, red
<i>jipkä</i>	thin thread (<i>kä</i> : deminutive suffix?)
<i>jir I</i>	land, earth, place
<i>jirII</i>	there, left, north vG386b (<i>jyr, jyry, ir</i>)
<i>jir suv</i>	earth (compound, cf. <i>suv</i> 'water')
<i>jirchi</i>	leader
<i>jiril</i>	to separate (intr.) (originally the land/precinct?)
<i>jiring</i>	pus
<i>jiringü</i>	to lament
<i>jirü</i>	to decay
<i>jit I</i>	to arrive, to attain, to suffice
<i>jit II</i>	to lose
<i>jiti I</i>	sharp
<i>jiti II</i>	seven
<i>jitükän</i>	Big Dipper, the Great Bear (consists of seven stars)
<i>jitinchsiz</i>	far away, out of reach
<i>jitlin</i>	to pass (away)
<i>jitmish</i>	seventy
<i>jitürü</i>	from here to...
<i>jiväk</i>	outfit
<i>jivät</i>	to be outfitted ausgerüstet sein echhiz edil- vG387
<i>jiz</i>	brass, copper
<i>jmää</i>	and, so (< <i>jimää</i>)
<i>jo (25)</i>	
<i>jod</i>	to perish
<i>jodun I</i>	decline
<i>jodun II</i>	to finish (may be same as <i>jodun I</i>)
<i>jogh</i>	funeral
<i>joghrul</i>	to mix (intr.)
<i>joghun</i>	thick
<i>joghurt</i>	yogurt (made thick?)
<i>jol</i>	road
<i>jola</i>	to set off, to start travelling
<i>jollugh</i>	happy (to <i>jolljola?</i> , i. e. provided with the chance to travel?)
<i>jolq</i>	to encounter (< <i>jolljola</i>)
<i>jomqy</i>	all of it (pron. indef.)
<i>jonga</i>	to slander
<i>jongaq</i>	slander
<i>joq</i>	non existing, there is no(t), death, void
<i>joq bol</i>	to die
<i>joqaru</i>	upwards vG387b (Brahmi <i>joqaaru</i> ; Directive)
<i>joqla</i>	to ascend
<i>joqsuz</i>	in vain, meaningless
<i>jor</i>	to walk
<i>jort</i>	to trot (horse)
<i>jory</i>	to walk vG388 (Descriptive Verb)
<i>jorygh</i>	vita, curriculum vitae

<i>jota</i>	thigh
<i>jö</i> (3)	
<i>jöläsh</i>	to look alike
<i>jör</i>	to explain
<i>jörgä</i>	to surround umwinden sar- vG388
<i>ju</i> (25)	
<i>ju</i>	to wash
<i>jul</i> I	to take by force
<i>jul</i> II	to trade vG388 (*jul-)
<i>jul</i> III	rivulet, lake
<i>jula</i>	torch, cf. Hungarian personal name <i>Gyula</i> < <i>jula</i>
<i>julaq</i>	rivulet
<i>julat</i>	creek
<i>julghaq</i>	shining light vG388
<i>jultuz</i>	star
<i>jultuzchy</i>	astrologer
<i>julugh</i>	purchase
<i>jum</i>	to press, to close (cf. <i>jamuz</i> ~ <i>jomuz</i> 'groin, flank')
<i>jumghaq</i>	to prepare medicine vG388b, Clauson 936, cf. 5.9.26
<i>jumshaq</i> I	mild (< <i>jum</i> 'to press')
<i>jumshaq</i> II	potable (< <i>jum</i> 'to press')
<i>jumurtgha</i>	egg (< <i>jum</i> 'to press')
<i>jumush</i>	service
<i>jun</i>	to wash (intr. refl.) cf. Hungarian <i>gyón</i> (< * <i>jón</i>) 'to confess' (i.e. 'to wash clean'*)
<i>junt</i>	horse, Equus (Sinor: may be a Samoyedic loan)
<i>juq</i>	to adhere
<i>juqa</i>	thin, inadequate vG388b, Clauson 893 (<i>juvgha</i> 'bastard'
and	<i>juvka</i> 'slender, insubstantial')
<i>jurch</i>	brother-in-law
<i>jurt</i>	land, house, homestead
<i>jutuz</i>	woman, spouse (fem.)
<i>juv</i>	to mislead
<i>jü</i> (18)	
<i>jüd</i>	to load (perhaps the same stem as <i>jük</i> I, Clauson 885)
<i>jüdiil</i>	to shoulder (a burden) (first <i>ü</i> upside down, vG388b)
<i>jüg</i>	to collapse (of humans)
<i>jügärü</i>	presently, now
<i>jügrük</i>	quick
<i>jügür</i>	to run fast
<i>jük</i> I	burden (Brahmi script, same as <i>jüd</i> ?, Clauson 885)
<i>jük</i> II	to collect, cf. <i>jygh</i> to collect and Hungarian <i>gyűl(ik)</i> 'to gather' (intr.) from a Chuvash-type version * <i>dzhü-kül/dzhighil</i> , etc. EtWbUng 501
<i>jüksäk</i>	high
<i>jükün</i> I	bridle
<i>jükün</i> II	to bow, to respect
<i>jür</i>	to go (Descriptive Verb) vG389
<i>jüräk</i>	heart (< <i>jür</i> 'to go')
<i>jürüntäg</i>	tool, medicine
<i>jütürük</i>	loaded vG389b, VUD <i>jütürük</i> (< <i>jütürük</i> ; may be an early example of retroactive vocalic assimilation (umlaut)? G. Kara's communication
<i>jüz</i> I	hundred(100) vG389b; same as <i>jüz</i> II?
<i>jüz</i> II	face, front (part), present (person or thing) vG389b, Clauson 983

<i>jüz</i> III	member (?) vG389b (Brahmi). Not in Clauson
<i>jy</i> (27)	
<i>jyd</i>	smell
<i>jydlā</i>	to smell (trans.)
<i>jydrūq</i>	fist
<i>jydy</i>	to smell (intr.)
<i>jydygh</i>	stinking
<i>jydyt</i>	to cause to stink
<i>jygh</i>	to collect (cf. <i>jüg</i> II 'to collect')
<i>jyghla</i>	to cry
<i>jyl</i> I	year
<i>jylan</i>	snake (suborder Serpentes)
<i>jylqy</i>	livestock
<i>jyltyz</i>	root
<i>jylygh</i>	warm
<i>jylȳn</i>	warm
<i>jyngaq</i>	direction
<i>jyntam</i>	always
<i>jypar</i>	scent, cf. Hungarian <i>gyopár</i> 'cottonweed', preferentially explained from a supposed Chuvash * <i>dzhypar</i> EtWbUng 498
<i>jyq</i> I	chance
<i>jyq</i> II	to throw down vG385b
<i>jyr</i>	song
<i>jyraqlan</i>	to reckon (place), be be distant Clauson 220
<i>jyraqlıyq</i>	distance, remoteness Clauson 218 (cf. <i>yraq</i>)
<i>jyrla</i>	to sing
<i>jyrt</i>	to tear
<i>jysh</i>	mountain pasture land
<i>jyv</i>	to praise

K

227 words (Old Turkic 344). Onset subdivisions: *kā* (58), *ki* (46), *kō* (72), *kü* (51). No *k* + back vowel (*a, o, u, y*), these connections sub *q*-. Tradition yields to keep the notational differentiation *k/q*, although phonologically not correct⁵ (see p. 29 above).

<i>kā</i> (58)	
<i>kābā</i>	to be inflated, pregnant Sevortjan 36
<i>kābit</i>	shop Clauson 688, cf. Russian <i>kinitka</i>
<i>kābāz</i>	cotton seed Clauson 692 (<i>gābāz</i>)
<i>kāch</i>	to pass (time), to elapse, to run away
<i>kāchā</i> I	across
<i>kāchā</i> II	felt Clauson 694 (<i>kāchāā</i>); may belong to <i>kāchi</i> goat
<i>kāchi</i>	goat (generic term) Sevortjan 34-35, Clauson 24 (<i>āchki</i>) cf. Hungarian <i>kecske</i> 'goat' (Turkic origin questioned, cf. EtWbUng 718)
<i>kāchüg</i>	ford vG340b, Clauson 696, DTS 291-292 (<i>kechig</i>)
<i>kād</i>	tu put on (dress)
<i>kādgü</i>	clothing
<i>kādim</i>	dress
<i>kādimlig</i>	armored (< <i>kādim</i>)
<i>kājik</i>	game, wild
<i>kāk</i>	vengeance
<i>kākālik</i>	partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i> vG340b (onomatopoetic)

<i>käkir</i>	to belch, to burp Sevortjan 36 (Kashgari, Turkmen <i>gäghir</i>), Clauson 712 (onomatopoeic)
<i>käkräsh</i>	to insult
<i>käکشäk</i>	hated
<i>käkiük</i>	some kind of bird of prey; cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i> vG341, Clauson 719
<i>käl</i>	to come (back) vG341 (Brahmi), Clauson 715(<i>kääl</i>)
<i>kälig</i>	occurrence
<i>kälin</i>	daughter-in-law (cf. <i>käliür</i>)
<i>käliür</i>	to bring
<i>käm</i>	illness, cf. Mongolian <i>gäm</i> 'id.' (G. Kara)
<i>kämi</i>	boat vG341 Sevortjan 37–38 (<i>käämi</i> , <i>keemi</i>)
<i>kämichi</i>	sailor
<i>kämish</i>	to throw vG341, Clauson 724
<i>kämür</i>	to chew, to gnaw Sevortjan 18–19 (Kashgari), Clauson 723
<i>känch</i>	young, child
<i>kängä</i>	to settle someone's affairs with someone Clauson 727 (<i>kängäü</i>)
<i>kängish</i>	advice (<i>kängish</i>)
<i>kängräk</i>	drum BTT VII, Zieme-Kara (not in vG and Clauson)
<i>kängrän kängrän</i>	to ring (onomatopoeic)
<i>käntir</i>	hemp (?), cf. Hungarian <i>kender</i> 'hemp' (< Turkic)
<i>käntü</i>	oneself
<i>käpänäk</i>	coat, Kara's information May 16, 1993, cf. Mongolian <i>käbänäg</i> and Hungarian <i>köpönyeg</i> '(over)coat', Ligeti 1986.318
<i>käpäk</i>	bran, (metaphorically) dandruff vG341, Clauson 688
<i>käpäli</i>	butterfly Clauson 689
<i>kär</i>	to stretch, to spread out Clauson 735
<i>käräkü</i>	lower part in the wooden frame of the tent (Kara), vG341
<i>kärgäk bol</i>	to die vG341b (<i>bol</i> perhaps <i>bul</i> ?)
<i>kärgäk</i>	need vG341b, Clauson 743 (base* <i>kärgä</i>)
<i>kärgäklig</i>	necessary
<i>kärgäksiz</i>	unnecessary
<i>käril</i>	to be extended
<i>kärish</i>	fight vG341b, Clauson 747 (to <i>kir</i> ?)
<i>käs</i>	to cut
<i>käskilä</i>	to cut up (in small pieces)
<i>käsmä ash</i>	chopped food
<i>kät</i>	to pierce, to crack Sevortjan 30–31 (Turkmen <i>gäät</i> , MA <i>kätük</i> 'chipped spot')
<i>käv</i>	to chew Sevortjan 5–7 (<i>käb</i> , Turkmen <i>gäävish</i> 'zhváchka')
<i>kävil</i>	to be weakened vG341b, Clauson 689
<i>kävräk</i>	crumbling, weak, fragile Sevortjan 7–9 (Kashgari), cf. Hungarian <i>kóró</i> EtWbUng 801 (from a VHPF or <i>kobraq</i>)
<i>qovraq</i>	to become crumbling, to become soft or weak Sevortjan 9–10 (<i>käwrä</i>)
<i>kävshä</i>	
<i>käz I</i>	to travel, to walk about
<i>käzII</i>	to walk, to roam Sevortjan 10–11 (Turkmen <i>gez</i> , Shcherbak's * <i>kääs</i> ?); perhaps same as <i>käz</i> I
<i>käzä</i>	one by one, in succession (< <i>käz</i>)
<i>käzig</i>	fever

<i>ki</i> (46)	
<i>kib</i>	mould, model, figure vG341b (<i>kāb</i>), Clauson 686, cf. Hungarian <i>kép</i> < * <i>kíp</i> 'picture' < non-Chuvash, cf. Chuvash <i>kap</i> , EtWbUng 730
<i>kich</i>	long (time)
<i>kichä</i>	evening, cf. Hungarian <i>késő</i> 'late' EtWbUng 742
<i>kichi</i>	to itch (< * <i>kit</i> , cf. <i>gidis</i> , etc.) Clauson 695
<i>kichig</i>	small, cf. Hungarian <i>kicsi</i> 'id.' EtWbUng 749 (explains from a Chuvash-type form)
<i>kichmätin ara</i>	soon, as soon as (<i>ara</i> 'interval')
<i>kid</i>	rear, end vG342, DTS(<i>ked</i>), Clauson 700 (<i>köt</i>)
<i>kidin</i>	rear, back, the other side, in the west, north
<i>kidirti</i>	in the west
<i>kidiz</i>	felt
<i>kigän</i>	epidemic
<i>kiginch</i>	answer vG342 Clauson 712 TT II (<i>kikinch</i>)
<i>kikshür</i>	to incite (mutually) Clauson 714 (<i>käk</i> 'vengeance')
<i>kim</i>	who, when, how (pron. interrog.)
<i>kimgürü</i>	detailed
<i>kin I</i>	later, behind
<i>kin II</i>	musk Clauson 625
<i>king</i>	broad, exact
<i>kingäsh</i>	to deliberate
<i>kingshür</i>	to form a plot (conspiracy); probably < <i>kingäsh</i>)
<i>kinlän</i>	be be crushed, to turn Clauson 732 (Chinese loan?)
<i>kintik</i>	navel, cf. Hungarian <i>köldök</i> (< <i>köndök</i>), EtWbUng 814
<i>kir I</i>	filth
<i>kir II</i>	to enter
<i>kirgür</i>	to show in
<i>kirigsä</i>	to wish to enter
<i>kirpi</i>	hedgehog Clauson 737 (<i>kirpii</i>)
<i>kirpik</i>	eyelash
<i>kirtgün</i>	to believe vG342b (<i>kertgün</i>)
<i>kirtgünch</i>	believer
<i>kirtü</i>	true, cf. Hungarian Conquest Time tribe name <i>Kürt</i> (not treated yet) and <i>Kürt</i> (Turkish name of Kurds)
<i>kirtün</i>	to be sincere
<i>kirü</i>	back
<i>kish I</i>	sable (both animal and its skin) Clauson 752
<i>kish II</i>	a quiver Clauson 752(<i>käsh</i>)
<i>kishä</i>	to fetter, cf. Hungarian <i>kise(fa)</i> 'swingle-tree, whipple-tree'; as yet, idea scholarly not treated)
<i>kishän</i>	fetter, waist-string
<i>kishi</i>	man (without distinction of sex), woman, people, servant vG342b, Clauson 752
<i>kisrä</i>	later, on the west vG342b, Clauson 757 (<i>kesrää</i>), cf. <i>kidin</i>
<i>kit</i>	to leave, to disappear (intr.)
<i>kitär</i>	to remove, cause to cease (transit.)
<i>kitgü</i>	disappearance
<i>kitish</i>	to separate
<i>kiz I</i>	container, closed bag vG343, Clauson 756
<i>kiz II</i>	secret, holder (to <i>kizlä</i> 'to hide, to cover') Sevortjan 43 (Kashgari)
<i>kizlä</i>	to hide
<i>kö</i> (72)	

<i>köbäk</i>	navel Severtjan 52 (Turkmen, <i>gööbek</i>)
<i>köçh</i>	to change one's abode, to migrate Clauson 694; cf. Russian <i>kochevat'</i>
<i>köchür</i>	to migrate, to lead a nomadic life
<i>ködüg</i>	deed, job
<i>kögür</i>	to prepare
<i>kögürchän</i>	pigeon, cf. Hungarian <i>kököröcsin</i> EtWbUng 814
<i>kögüz</i>	breast
<i>köj</i>	to burn (intr.)
<i>köjdür</i>	to burn (transit.)
<i>köjir</i>	to burn (trans.)
<i>köjtril</i>	to be burned down
<i>kök</i> I	sky, blue (> Hungarian <i>kék</i> 'blue'), EtWbUng 720
<i>kök</i> II	root, origin Clauson 708
<i>kök</i> III	thong Clauson 708
<i>kökäd</i>	to exalt, to praise to the skies (may be a sacral term),
<i>kökrä</i>	to thunder, to make a loud noise vG343, Clauson 713
<i>köl</i> I	lake
<i>köl</i> II	to bind
<i>köli</i>	to be shady (both intransitive and transitive) Clauson 716
<i>kölit</i>	to shade something Clauson 716
<i>köligä</i>	shadow
<i>kölük</i>	pack animal
<i>kölüngü</i>	vehicle
<i>köm</i>	to inter, to bury
<i>kömän</i>	illusion, deception vG343, Clauson 723 (<i>kümän</i>)
<i>kömür</i>	charcoal, cf. Hungarian <i>Gömör</i> 'name of a county' (Slovak <i>Gemer</i>), originally a personal name, see also <i>Kemerovo</i> 'city in Siberia'
<i>könäk</i>	bucket
<i>könglä</i>	to think of
<i>köngül</i>	heart
<i>köngülkä</i>	to ponder
<i>köni</i>	true
<i>köntül</i>	to be righted (up)
<i>könük</i>	to burn (down) completely (cf. <i>köj</i>) vG343b
<i>könür</i>	to scorch versengen kyzart- vG343b (cf. <i>köj</i>)
<i>köp</i> I	much, all
<i>köp</i> II	to swell, to foam, to boil over Clauson 687
<i>köprüg</i>	bridge Clauson 690, probably to <i>küwprüg(h)</i> 'drum' (both devices are 'hollow' inside)
<i>köpük</i>	foam
<i>köpür</i>	to froath, to foam Clauson 691
<i>kör</i>	to see
<i>körgü</i>	obedience
<i>körk</i>	image, beautiful
<i>körkit</i>	to show
<i>körklä</i>	beautiful, to become beautiful
<i>körklüg</i>	beautiful
<i>körksüz</i>	ugly
<i>körtkür</i>	to show
<i>körtlä</i>	beautiful
<i>körtük</i>	snowdrift, deep snow, lover (this meaning not in Clauson 739) vG343b, Clauson 739 (<i>kürtük</i>); cf. old Hungarian tribe name <i>Kürt</i> (in <i>Kürt-Gyarmat</i>) explained by Németh from this Turkic word (see,

	however <i>kirtü</i> 'true' above which better fits as source for Hungarian <i>Kürt</i>
<i>körtüg</i>	view, scout
<i>körügsä</i>	to wish to see
<i>körüm</i>	view
<i>körümchi</i>	fortune-teller
<i>körünch</i>	view
<i>körünchlä</i>	to enchant
<i>körünchlüg</i>	stand for onlookers
<i>körüsh</i>	to note each other, to greet each other
<i>köshigä</i>	light of the sun obstructed by a wall Clauson 753 and 716
<i>köshik</i>	screen, covering Clauson 753 (possible root * <i>köshi</i>)
<i>kötki</i>	highland
<i>kötrül</i>	to be elevated
<i>kötür</i>	to rise
<i>kötürü</i>	up(wards)
<i>kövürgän</i>	wild onion Sevortjan 100 (Kashgari) , Clauson 691 (<i>kömvürgän</i> , <i>kümvürgän</i>)
<i>kövshäk</i>	lax
<i>köz</i>	eye (cf. <i>kör</i> with <i>r</i> ~ <i>z</i> , cf. 2.4.4.01)
<i>köz qapaqy</i>	eyelid
<i>köz qashy</i>	eye brow
<i>közkish</i>	to see each other
<i>közlä</i>	to look around
<i>köznäk</i>	reflection
<i>közüngü</i>	mirror
<i>kü</i> (51)	
<i>kü</i> I	fame
<i>kü</i> II	to protect
<i>küan</i>	scroll vG345 (certainly a Chinese loan, Kara)
<i>küch</i>	power
<i>küchä</i>	to strain, to rape, to loot
<i>küchäd</i>	to gain strength
<i>küchändür</i>	to strengthen
<i>küchlüg</i>	powerful
<i>küchsirä</i>	to be weakened
<i>küchsüz</i>	weak
<i>küdägü</i>	son-in-law
<i>küdän</i>	guest
<i>küdänlik</i>	guest house
<i>küvänch</i>	pride
<i>küvänchlig</i>	proud, arrogant Clauson 690
<i>kük</i>	perhaps
<i>kül</i> II	ash(es)
<i>kül</i> III	to laugh, to smile Clauson 715
<i>külä</i>	to praise
<i>külüshüg</i>	laugh(ing)
<i>kümüş</i>	silver
<i>kün</i> I	day, sun, south vG345 sun, Sevortjan 100-102 (<i>küün</i>)
<i>künäsh</i>	sun
<i>kündäm</i>	radiant
<i>kündüri</i>	in the south
<i>küng</i>	female slave, concubine
<i>küngäd</i>	to be enslaved
<i>küni</i>	envy

<i>künintä</i>	daily
<i>küntämäk</i>	daily
<i>küntüz</i>	daytime
<i>küp</i>	barrel vG345b, Clauson 687 (<i>küüp</i>)
<i>kür</i> I	trick vG345b, Clauson 735
<i>kür</i> II	dense, rich, fat, brave, cruel Sevortjan 106 (Kashgari)
<i>küri</i>	bushel, measurement unit (volume or capacity)
<i>kürilik</i>	measurement unit (volume or capacity)
<i>küsä</i>	to wish
<i>küsädük</i>	wish(ing)
<i>küsäñch</i>	wish
<i>küsäñchig</i>	asked for
<i>küskü</i>	rat, mouse vG345b, Clauson 650
<i>küsün</i>	power
<i>küsüşlüg</i>	asked for, desirous,
<i>küsüşj</i>	wish vG345b (Brahmi) (<i>küsüş</i> , <i>küsüşh</i>)
<i>küt</i>	to wait (for), to preserve, to keep, to possess Sevortjan 107-108, Clauson 701(<i>küüt</i>)
<i>küvüz</i>	proud, pride vG345b, Clauson 692
<i>küvrüg</i>	drum vG345b, Clauson 690 (<i>küvrüg</i> ; Brahmi)
<i>küz</i>	fall (season)
<i>küzäch</i>	pot, kettle
<i>küzät</i> I	guard, to guard
<i>küzki</i>	autumn-like

M

34 words (Old Turkic 40). Note that *m* is in most instances only a variation of *b/p/w* (diagram p. 29 above). M + V word initial combinations: *ma* (5), *mä* (6), *mi* (5), *mö* (1), *mu* (13), *mü* (4) = 34. Note that there are no words with initial **my*. There are several cases of alternating (*j ~ n*).

<i>ma</i> (5)	sheep which has passed the age of four Clauson 766
<i>man</i>	manure vG346b, Clauson 772 and 360
<i>majaq</i>	the gait of a horse vG346b, Clauson 766
<i>mang</i> I	to walk Clauson 767
<i>mang</i> II	to gait vG346b, Clauson 766
<i>mangla</i>	
<i>mä</i> (6)	
<i>mängü</i>	ever(last)ing (<i>bängü</i>)
<i>män</i>	I, me (pron. pers. nom.) (<i>m[ä]n, bän</i>)
<i>mäng</i>	fodder, booty
<i>mänggi</i>	joy, luck(y), blessed
<i>mängiz</i>	complexion, appearance, external view
<i>mängzä</i>	to resemble (intr.)
<i>mi</i> (5)	
<i>miji</i>	brain (<i>meji</i>)
<i>min</i> I	broth vG347, Clauson 347 (sic) (<i>bün</i>)
<i>min</i> II	to mount (horse)
<i>ming</i> III	thousand vG347, Clauson 346-347
<i>mingü</i>	riding animal
<i>mö</i> (1)	
<i>möñgrä</i>	to bellow vG347 (onomatopoetic)

<i>mu</i> (13)	headstrong
<i>mujgha</i>	hind
<i>mujghaq</i>	to be confused vG347b, Clauson 773
<i>mujmal</i>	to run around like a madman Clauson 773 (<i>j ~ n</i>)
<i>mun</i>	look (interjection)
<i>muna</i>	so much vG347b (to <i>bulbo</i> 'this') Clauson 347 (<i>j ~ n</i>)
<i>muncha</i>	need, grief, cf. Hung. <i>bú</i> 'distress' EtWbUng 140
<i>mung</i>	to be shocked vG347b, Clauson 350 (<i>bungad</i>)
<i>mungad</i>	mentally disturbed Clauson 769
<i>mungan</i>	here (to <i>bulbo</i> 'this')
<i>munta</i>	so (to <i>bulbo</i> 'this')
<i>muntagh</i>	from here (to <i>bulbo</i> 'this')
<i>muntuda</i>	in this way (to <i>bulbo</i> 'this')
<i>munylaju</i>	
<i>mü</i> (4)	
<i>mün</i>	debt vG347b(<i>büün</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>bűn</i> 'sin'
<i>münä</i>	to blame
<i>müngüz</i>	horn(y matter) (<i>büngüz</i>)
<i>müniük</i>	to swerve, to turn away from a straight course

N

115 words (Old Turkic 15). There is only one simplex with initial *n-*: *nä* (pronoun). All words with initial *n-* are the derivatives of this pronoun; all of them are listed because of their semantic archaicity—even if they appear in complicated abstract functions (modality, conjunctions).

<i>nä</i> (15)	what, what? (<i>n</i> with subdot, Brahmi)
<i>nä</i>	how many
<i>nächä</i>	how?
<i>nächüik</i>	why?
<i>nächükläti</i>	what sort?
<i>nägü</i>	due to
<i>nägüddä</i>	how?
<i>nägül</i>	how?
<i>nägülüg</i>	really? or what?
<i>nälük</i>	whatever
<i>nämä</i>	wie?, wie!
<i>nämän</i>	not the least (<i>n</i> topdot vG348, Brahmi)
<i>nän</i>	according to gemäß bir sheje göre vG348
<i>nänchä</i>	special
<i>nängäjü</i>	just as vG348, Clauson 776, (<i>täg:-</i> postposition)
<i>nätäg</i>	

O

98 words (Old Turkic 101); *o* (1), *ob* (1), *och* (1), *od* (5), *og(h)* (10), *oj* (7), *ol* (9), *om* (1), *ong* (6), *op* (4), *oq* (9), *or* (24), *os* (3), *osh* (1), *ot* (11), *ov* (2), *oz* (3).

<i>o</i> (1)	there is (3rd pers. sing. to bee) vG348b (Br.); it is
<i>o</i>	the verbal part of the predicative (predicative index),
	short form of <i>ol-</i> 'that', Clauson 123-124
<i>ob</i> (1)	

<i>oba</i>	camp(site) (of a clan?) Severtjan 400 (Kashgari), Clauson 5-6 (Turkmen, <i>oobaa</i>)
<i>och</i> (1)	
<i>ochuq</i>	fireplace vG348b (<i>ochyq, ochaq, oodzhaq</i>), Severtjan 422-425 (Turkmen), according to Kara to <i>ot</i> 'fire, hearth' + <i>chaq</i> (reference to L. Clark)
<i>od</i> (5)	
<i>odghur</i>	to wake up (trans.) vG348b (<i>od< oj</i>)
<i>odghuraq</i>	certain vG348b, Clauson 49
<i>odguraty</i>	definite
<i>odun</i> I	to wake up (intr.)
<i>odun</i> II	firewood Severtjan 421-422 (Turkmen, to <i>ot</i> 'fire?'), Clauson 60(<i>oodun</i>)
<i>ogh</i> (10)	
<i>oghlaghu</i>	tender zart nazik vG349
<i>oghlan</i>	child, son vG349, Severtjan 411-412
<i>oghlaq</i>	kid (of a goat), (genus <i>Capra</i>), Severtjan 404-405
<i>oghri</i>	bandit
<i>oghsha</i>	to caress, to kiss Severtjan 420-421 (Kashgari)
<i>oghul</i>	son
<i>oghur</i>	to be broken Severtjan 461-462 (Turkmen), Clauson 91
<i>oghurchaq</i>	spool Severtjan 418-419, DTS (<i>ägir, ögür</i> VHPF), cf. Hungarian <i>orsó</i> 'spool' (Chuvash-type Turkic, EtWbUng 1070)
<i>oghurla</i>	to steal vG349, Clauson 94
<i>oghurqa</i>	dorsal vertebra Clauson 92-93 (many form variants)
<i>oj</i> (7)	
<i>oj</i> I	to excavate Severtjan 425-8 (Turkmen, <i>ooj</i>)
<i>oj</i> II	cavity, pipe, hole vG350b, Clauson 265-266, (<i>ooj</i>); <i>oj</i>
III	dun (color of a horse's coat) Clauson 266(<i>ooj</i>)
<i>oj</i> IV	intellect Severtjan 428-9 (Turkmen), cf. Mongolian <i>ojun</i> (may be a late reborowing from Mongol, Kara)
<i>oj</i> V	to gamble, to play (* <i>oj</i> , with asterisk) vG350b (<i>ooj</i>)
<i>ojugh</i>	game (deceptive play)
<i>ojun</i>	joke, game, play vG350b, Severtjan 435-437 (Kashgari)
<i>ol</i> (9)	
<i>ol</i>	that
<i>olghurt</i>	to sit down
<i>olquq</i>	swim bag used as flotation device at river crossing
<i>olta</i>	fishing hook (Turkic and Chuvash also) Severtjan 448-9 compares it with Tungusic <i>oldo</i> 'fish' (questionable)
<i>oltang</i>	raw hide, sole of the footwear or boot Severtjan 449-50 (Kashgari), Clauson 131
<i>oltur</i>	to sit down (descriptive verb; (<i>olur, our</i>)
<i>oluq</i> I	trough, boat Severtjan 451 (Kashgari), Clauson 136-7, cf. Hungarian <i>vályu</i> 'trough'
<i>oluq</i> II	hollow Clauson 137 (same as <i>oluq</i> I?)
<i>olur</i> I	to put
<i>om</i> (1)	
<i>omuz</i>	chest, shoulder, back (of the horse) Severtjan 454-455, cf. <i>oghurqa</i> dorsal vertebra and Mongolian <i>omoru n</i>
<i>on</i> (1)	ten zehn on
<i>on</i>	
<i>ong</i> (6)	
<i>ong</i> II	right-side, west, south rechts, richtig, Westen, Süden sagh, doghru, garp, dzhenuq vG349
<i>ong</i> III	to fade, to wither MK, DTS, Severtjan 460-461

<i>ongaly</i>	correct richtig doghru vG349b
<i>ongar</i>	to improve
<i>ongtun</i>	correct, right, south vG349b
<i>ongul</i>	to get better genesen, gut werden ijilesh- vG349b
<i>op</i> (4)	
<i>op</i>	to sip noisily schlürfen vG349b (onomatopoetic)
<i>opra</i>	to grow old, to decay, to wear out Clauson 14
<i>opry</i>	hole, depression DTS 368 Sevortjan 466 (<i>opur</i> , <i>opyr</i>)
<i>opur</i>	to split, to tear up Clauson 14
<i>oq</i> (9)	
<i>oq</i> I	arrow, a unit of the tribal organization Pfeil, eine Einheit der Stammesorganisation
<i>oq</i> II	restrictive particle Sevortjan 438-439 (<i>ōq</i> , VHPF)
<i>oqra</i>	to neigh Sevortjan 442-443 (onomatopoetic)
<i>oqsha</i>	to look alike I
<i>oqshat</i>	to compare
<i>oqshaty</i>	similar
<i>oqshatyghsyz</i>	unique
<i>oqy</i> I	to call out aloud
<i>oqy</i> II	to belch, to vomit Clauson 79
<i>or</i> (24)	
<i>or</i> I	to mow, to cut, to harvest Sevortjan 468 (Kashgari, <i>oor</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>arat</i> 'to harvest', EtWbUng 45
<i>or</i> II	to dig Sevortjan 466-468
<i>or</i> III	ditch Sevortjan 466-468 (Turkmen, also Crimean Tatar and Kirgiz), cf. Hungarian <i>árok</i> 'ditch', EtWbUng 49-50 and Persian <i>aryq</i> 'canal'
<i>ordu</i>	camp Lager, Heer, Palast ordugah, ordu; saraj; <i>Horde</i> in the European languages
<i>orla</i>	to cry, to shout Clauson 230(<i>orylaa</i>)
<i>orman</i>	forest Sevortjan 472-473
<i>orna</i>	to take one's place Clauson 235
<i>ornagh</i>	residence
<i>ornaghlygh</i>	whole(some), healthy
<i>ornan</i>	to settle down
<i>ornanghu</i>	residence
<i>ornash</i>	to provide a place Clauson 236
<i>ornat</i>	to place, to make firm
<i>orta</i>	center
<i>ortaq</i>	companion Sevortjan 476-477
<i>ortu</i>	in the middle of
<i>ortun</i>	middle
<i>ortuqlugh</i>	companion
<i>orun</i>	place
<i>orunluq</i>	throne
<i>oruq</i>	path, road
<i>ory</i> I	young, masculine; recent reading <i>ury</i> ; cf. Hungarian <i>úr</i> 'lord' (Róna-Tas' explanation), EtWbUng 1579
	prefers explanation from Finno-Ugric, Kara
	shout, outcry Clauson 197
<i>ory</i> II	
<i>os</i> (3)	
<i>osal</i>	negligent, idle
<i>osugh</i>	mode
<i>osughlugh</i>	-like
<i>osh</i> (1)	

<i>osh</i>	this Severtjan 492-494, demonstrative pronoun, used as exclamation to add emphasis
ot (11)	
<i>ot</i> I	fire (<i>oot</i>)
<i>ot</i> II	grass, drug (<i>oot</i>)
<i>ota</i> I	to burn Clauson 42
<i>ota</i> II	to cut grass, to treat with medicinal herbs Clauson 42
<i>otachy</i>	physician vG350b(<i>otaachyy</i>)
<i>otachylyq</i>	therapeutics Heilkunst, -stätte tababet vG350b
<i>otagh</i>	small temporary building abode, tent, hearth Severtjan 483-487, Clauson 46
<i>otar</i>	pastures Severtjan 487-488, cf. Mongol <i>otor</i>
<i>otrugh</i>	island vG350b, Clauson 65, cf. <i>otur</i> 'to sit' (~ <i>oltur</i>)
<i>otung</i>	firewood
<i>otuz</i>	thirty
ov (2)	
<i>ova</i>	plain, valley Severtjan 403-404, cf. Russian <i>ovrag</i> 'ravine' Vasmer 2.250
<i>ovuch</i>	handful Severtjan 409-410 (<i>avuch</i>)
oz (3)	
<i>oz</i>	to flee
<i>ozan</i>	to become negligent vG350b, Clauson 248-249
<i>ozghur</i>	to rescue

Ö

123 words (Old Turkic 132). Word initials: *ö* (1), *öch* (4), *öd* (6) *ög* (*ögh*, *öy*) (27), *öj* (2), *ök* (8), *öl* (11), *öm* (3), *öng* (*öñ*) (11), *öp* (1), *ör* (26), *ös* (3), *öt* (13), *öv* (2), *öz* (8).

ö (1)	
<i>ö</i>	to think vG350b (<* <i>ög</i>)
öch (4)	
<i>öch</i> I	revenge (cf. <i>öchäsh</i>)
<i>öch</i> II	to be extinguished
<i>öchäsh</i>	to bear ill-will towards someone (< <i>öch</i> I?)
<i>öchür</i>	to extinguish auslöschen söndür- vG350b
öd (6)	
<i>öd tengri</i>	God of the time at the Turks Zeitgott der Türk Türklerin Zaman ilahi vG350b (pre-Islamic)
<i>öd</i>	time cf. Hungarian <i>idő</i> 'time' (<* <i>idäkä/üddäkä</i> in which - <i>kä</i> is regarded as proto-Chuvash deminutive suffix, with durational meaning, EtWbUng 600 to be separated (in time?, if so, then < <i>öd</i>) untimely (late high religion term?) to separate wet (Brahmi <i>öddüsh</i>)
<i>ödrül</i>	
<i>ödsüz</i>	
<i>ödür</i>	
<i>ödüsh</i> I	
ög (27)	
<i>ög</i> I	mother, stepmother (kinship)
<i>ög</i> II	mind, reason (<* <i>ük?</i> as shifted VHPF to <i>uq?</i>)
<i>ög</i> III	to praise vG351, Severtjan 494-495, Clauson 106 (<i>öög</i>)
<i>ögä</i>	fame
<i>ögän</i>	rivulet, cf. <i>öökääm</i> (<i>m</i> subdot), vG351
<i>ögej</i>	step (father, etc.) Severtjan 495-6, (Kashgari), Clauson 119 (<i>ögeej</i>)

<i>öghür</i>	to be glad vG351 (<i>äghir</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>örül</i> 'id.', EtWbUng 1086-1087 does not know the Turkic form <i>öghür</i> and offers complicated Turkic words as one of possible sources (besides Finno-Ugric ones)
<i>öglän</i>	to come to oneself again zu sich kommen
<i>ögli</i>	in <i>ädgü</i> <i>ögli</i> vG323
<i>ögmish</i>	eulogy
<i>ögrä</i>	to learn Clauson 114
<i>ögränmish</i>	habitual (verbalnoun of <i>ögrä</i> 'to learn')
<i>ögrät I</i>	practice
<i>ögrät II</i>	to teach
<i>ögrätin</i>	to exercise
<i>ögrünch</i>	joy
<i>ögsirä</i>	to induce ecstasy
<i>ögsüz</i>	orphan, nomen proprium (cf. vG285.6?)
<i>ögtäm</i>	arrogant, proud Clauson 102-103 (<i>öktem</i> , pejorative)
<i>ögü</i>	to crush (onomatopoetic?)
<i>ögüch</i>	mother (diminutive)
<i>ögük</i>	favorite (child), beloved
<i>ögür</i>	herd
<i>ögürt</i>	to let oneself be praised
<i>ögüt I</i>	advice
<i>ögüt II</i>	to let oneself be praised
<i>ögüz</i>	river
<i>öj (2)</i>	
<i>öjü</i>	to vomit Sevortjan 503
<i>öjür</i>	to cry Sevortjan 517-518, cf. vG350 (in the Uigur t biography of the Chinese monk Hsüan-tsang)
<i>ök (8)</i>	
<i>ök</i>	to think, cf. <i>uq</i> to understand (shifted VHPF)
<i>ökä</i>	younger sister Sevortjan 519-520, lall word?
<i>ökche</i>	heel Sevortjan 520-521
<i>ökrään</i>	water cf. <i>ögän</i> vG351b <i>öökraäm</i> (m subdot, Br.)
<i>ökün</i>	to repent, to worry vG351b, Clauson 111 (<i>ükün</i>)
<i>öküz</i>	ox, adult castrated bull (genus <i>Bos</i>) vG351b (Br.), cf. Hungarian <i>ökör</i> , a Chuvash-type word (present-day Chuvash <i>vagar</i> , etc., Turkish <i>öküz</i>), < Tokharian * <i>okso/okäs</i> , EtWbUng 1080
<i>öl (11)</i>	
<i>öl I</i>	to die vG351b (Br.), may be loan from Hungarian where <i>öl</i> 'to kill' is Finno-Ugric inheritance EtWbUng 1080; cf. <i>ölüchi</i> 'killer' below
<i>öl II</i>	wet vG351b, Sevortjan 524-525 (Br., <i>ööl</i>)
<i>öläng</i>	wet
<i>ölch</i>	to measure Sevortjan 529-30
<i>öli</i>	to get wet
<i>ölüchi</i>	murderer (<i>ölüchi</i>)
<i>ölüg</i>	corpse
<i>ölüm</i>	death
<i>ölür</i>	to kill
<i>ölüt</i>	murder
<i>ölütlük</i>	slaughterhouse
<i>öm (3)</i>	
<i>ömälä</i>	to drag oneself on the ground
<i>ömgäklä</i>	to drag oneself on the ground
<i>ömgän</i>	carotid artery Halsansatz, Halsschlagader vG352

öng (11)

öng I

öng II

öngäd

öngädür

öngdün

öngduri

öngech

öngi

öngin

öngmen

öngrää

öp (1)

öp

ör (26)

ör I

ör II

ör III

ördek

örgä

örgän I

örgän II

örgän III

örgin

öri

örit

örki

örküch

örlä

örlät

örmä

örmäk

örmäküch

örmän

ört I

ört II

örtän I

örtän II

örtük

örtür

örüsh

ös (3)

ös I

ös II

ösür

öt (13)

öt I

öt II

öt III

öt IV

ötäg

ötägchi

ötel

ötkür

color

in front of, south

to get altered (in color), to get better

to hail

in front (of)

in the east (*duri* derivative suffix)

esophagus DTS 558, Sevortjan 536

different, other vG352, Sevortjan 537-8

different

chest of horse Sevortjan 537

in front of, in the east

to kiss (onomatopoeitic)

to rise vG352 (Br.), Sevortjan 542-544 (*öör*)

to spin, to plait, to knit, Sevortjan 544-546, Clauson

195 (*öör*)waist of a robe Clauson 193 (*öör*)

duck (family Anatidae) Sevortjan 547-548

palace, tent Sevortjan 546-547

to become unclean

plaited robe Clauson 225

to rest, to be saturated Clauson 227

throne

elevated

to rise

high standing

hump (of a camel), hill Sevortjan 549 (*öör*)

to rise

to make angry

plaited, vöwen Clauson 231

plaited, vöwen Clauson 231 (< *örmä*)spider (Order Araneae) (< *öör*) Sevortjan 549, Clauson

231 (many form variants)

swelling, blister

flame

to cover

flame, conflagration

to burn (trans.)

cover

to raise

ascent

to blow DTS 183, Sevortjan 553 (*övüs*)

to grow, to increase DTS 391, Sevortjan 552-553

to let swell, cf. Mongol *ös*-

bile, gall

to ask

to be skilled

to utter Sevortjan 556

loan, debt

debtor

coughing Sevortjan 557 (Kashgari)

to understand

<i>ötkürü</i>	since
<i>ötrü</i>	then see <i>adyra</i> and <i>ödürä</i> (VHPF)
<i>ötüg</i>	request
<i>ötün</i>	to ask
<i>ötüşh</i>	to pass (with asterisk: * <i>ötüşh</i>)
<i>öv</i> (2)	
<i>övkä</i>	lungs, anger
<i>övkälä</i>	to become furious
<i>öz</i> (8)	
<i>öz</i> I	self, body
<i>öz</i> II	valley
<i>özäk</i>	small valley (- <i>k</i> diminutive suffix)
<i>özek</i>	core, artery Sevortjan 509-510 (<i>özäk</i> II)
<i>özän</i>	marrow, the deepest internal part (metaphoric)
<i>özen</i>	river; riverbed Sevortjan 510-12
<i>özlüg</i>	living (< <i>öz</i> 'body')
<i>özüt</i>	soul, spirit (religious term)

Q

264 words (Old Turkic 291); *qa* (120), *qo* (47), *qu* (48), *qy* (49); **qä*, **qi*, **qö*, **qü* do not occur (for details see p. 29 and sub "K", above, p. 111).

<i>qa</i> (120)	
<i>qach</i> I	how many, how much (?)
<i>qach</i> II	to run away
<i>qachan</i>	when?, at what time?
<i>qachang</i>	often
<i>qadagh</i>	defect, injustice
<i>qadash</i>	friend (cf. <i>qa</i>) vG354; the <i>h</i> in <i>qaadhash</i> Brahmi orthography; Hungarian Conquest Time personal name <i>Kadosa</i> < probably Turkic <i>qadash</i>
<i>qadghu</i>	grief, anxiety
<i>qadyñ</i>	father-in-law
<i>qadyr</i>	severe, cf. Mongolian <i>qadzhir</i> 'vulture' vG354
<i>qadyz</i>	bark of a tree, cinnamon vG354, Clauson 608 (plant)
<i>qaghan</i>	ruler, emperor, king vG336 (<i>qan</i> , <i>khaghan</i>)
<i>qaghūq</i>	urinary bladder vG354, Clauson 610 (<i>qawuk</i>)
<i>qaghyl</i>	scourge
<i>qagtur</i>	to cause to strike Clauson 610 (~ <i>qagtur</i>)
<i>qagygh</i>	anger Clauson 610
<i>qagyla</i>	to cackle Clauson 610
<i>qagyt</i>	to make angry Clauson 610
<i>qaj</i>	to bend or turn oneself Clauson 674 (< * <i>qaadh</i>)
<i>qaja</i> I	rock
<i>qaja</i> II	back (gerund of <i>qaj</i>)
<i>qajuu</i>	who? (<i>qajuu</i>)
<i>qal</i> I	lunatic
<i>qal</i> II	to remain, to stay vG354b, Clauson 618
<i>qalangur</i>	to rejoice
<i>qalty</i>	just as, when
<i>qaly</i> I	rest (remaining)
<i>qaly</i> II	to rise in the air, to jump
<i>qalyn</i>	dense, much
<i>qalynchu</i>	superfluous
<i>qalyq</i>	air, the visible sky

<i>qalysyz</i>	complete (without rest) <i>restlos</i> <i>bakisiz</i> vG354b
<i>qalyt</i>	to bounce upon
<i>qam</i> I	magician, shaman
<i>qam</i> II	to strike down vG354b, Clauson 625
<i>qamghaq</i>	salt-wort, daisy growing in salty soil
<i>qamshat</i>	to shake
<i>qamych</i>	ladle, spoon G354b, Clauson 626
<i>qamysh</i>	reed (genus <i>Phragmites</i>)
<i>qan</i> I	blood (<i>qaan</i>)
<i>qan</i> II	to be satiated
<i>qana</i>	to bleed somebody
<i>qanat</i>	wing
<i>qancha</i>	where?
<i>qandur</i>	to satisfy
<i>qandyn</i>	from where cf. <i>qa-</i> pronoun stem
<i>qang</i>	father
<i>qangly</i>	carriage
<i>qanta</i> I	where(ever)?
<i>qany</i>	where?
<i>qap</i> III	to grasp, to catch, to get hold on vG355, Clauson 580
<i>qap</i> IV	to cover
<i>qapaq</i>	cover, lid
<i>qapygh</i>	door, thing to be covered, cf. Hungarian <i>kapu</i> 'gate'
<i>qapysh</i>	to seize or apprehend each other
<i>qaq</i> I	something dried Clauson 608 (same as <i>qaq</i> II?)
<i>qaq</i> II	a little part, bit DTS 421b
<i>qaq</i> III	to strike, to tap, to knock on, Clauson 609 (onomatopoeic)
<i>qaqach</i>	dirt Clauson 610
<i>qaqla</i>	to dry (meat, etc.) Clauson 610
<i>qaqlam</i>	to be dried Clauson 610 (reflexive)
<i>qaqlat</i>	to order someone to dry Clauson 610
<i>qaqtur</i>	to cause to strike Clauson 610
<i>qaqy</i>	to be angry Clauson 609 (<i>qaqyy</i>)
<i>qaqyl</i>	to be struck Clauson 610
<i>qaqyn</i>	to regret
<i>qar</i> I	snow vG355b, Clauson 641(<i>qaar</i>)
<i>qar</i> II	upper arm, Hungarian <i>kar</i> 'id.'
<i>qara</i> I	domesticated animal
<i>qara</i> II	black, dark
<i>qara</i> III	people
<i>qaraghu</i>	black (deminutive of <i>qara</i>)
<i>qaram</i>	ditch around a fortress, cf. Hungarian <i>karám</i> 'corral'
<i>qaraq</i>	eye-ball, view (< <i>qara</i> II 'black, dark')
<i>qarghagh</i>	curse (noun) Clauson 653 (<i>qarghaagh</i>), cf. Mongol <i>karija</i> 'to curse' (verb)
<i>qargha</i> I	crow (<i>Corvus</i>)
<i>qarisj</i>	to quarrel vG355b (<i>qarysh</i> ; <i>qarisj</i> Brahmi)
<i>qarshy</i> I	palace, cf. Kucha Tokharian <i>kerdzhiye</i> ; in spite of this, may be a native word (Kara) vG356 (<i>qaarshi</i>)
<i>qarshy</i> II	quarrel
<i>qart</i>	abscess, sore
<i>qary</i> I	old
<i>qaryl</i>	to be mixed
<i>qaryn</i>	abdomen, belly
<i>qaryndash</i>	siblings

<i>qarysh</i>	woof, wef (weaving)
<i>qas</i>	bark of the tree (e.g. of the birch) Clauson 665
<i>qash</i> I	eyebrow
<i>qash</i> II	precious stone (sam as <i>qash</i> I?)
<i>qashan</i>	to urinate (mainly horses) vG356, Clauson 673-674
<i>qashang</i>	lazy, sluggish (man, horse), idle Clauson 673
<i>qashanygh</i>	urine
<i>qasygh</i>	corner of the mouth, groin (MK) Clauson 666, DTS 430
<i>qasynchygh</i>	terrifying vG356, Clauson 668
<i>qasyq</i>	bark, rind vG356, Clauson 666
<i>qat</i> I	times (-times)
<i>qat</i> II	to add, to mix (same as <i>qat</i> I)
<i>qat</i> III	to be hard or firm vG356, Clauson 595
<i>qata</i>	times (-times) (to <i>qat</i> I)
<i>qatghy</i>	hard, rough
<i>qatrun</i>	to become strong sich stärken kuvvetlen- vG356
<i>qatygh</i> I	hard
<i>qatygh</i> II	mixture
<i>qatyghla</i>	to become tired
<i>qatyn</i> I	repeatedly
<i>qavaghu</i>	tinder
<i>qavrygh</i>	imprisonment vG356b, Clauson 585
<i>qavrysh</i>	to quarrel
<i>qavshur</i>	to fold (-sh- reciprocal)
<i>qavuuq</i>	bladder Clauson 585
<i>qavur</i>	to collect Clauson 585
<i>qavysh</i>	to unite (refl.) cf. <i>qawyr</i> vG356b
<i>qavyt</i>	to collide (<i>qawur</i> +y + t) vG356b
<i>qavza</i>	to surround Clauson 589
<i>qavzat</i>	to encircle vG356b (Br.) (<i>qavzaat</i>)
<i>qavzatyl</i>	surround vG356b (Br.) (<i>qawwzatil</i>), Clauson 589
<i>qaz</i> I	goose (Anser)
<i>qaz</i> II	to dig
<i>qazghan</i>	caldron Clauson 682 (cauldron)
<i>qazghan</i>	to earn, to gather, to conquer vG356b, Clauson 683
<i>qazghanch</i>	gain, property
<i>qazghuq</i>	pale, pole
<i>qo</i> (47)	
<i>qod</i>	to put, to leave
<i>qodugh</i>	laying down
<i>qodur</i>	to strive (?) Clauson 605
<i>qoduru</i>	thoroughly vG358b (a garund?) Clauson 606)
<i>qody</i>	below
<i>qoghshaq</i>	weak (Brahmi: <i>qoghshaaq</i>)
<i>qoghush</i>	leather, fur
<i>qoj</i>	sheep (species <i>Ovis aries</i> , also <i>qojn</i>)
<i>qojyn</i>	bosom vG359, Clauson 631, < <i>koonj</i> , <i>j</i> for earlier <i>nj</i>
<i>qol</i> I	arm, cf. Hungarian <i>kar</i> 'id.', EtWbUng 692 (l ~ r)
<i>qol</i> II	to ask, to beg
<i>qolbych</i>	arm-pit
<i>qolghuchy</i>	beggar vG358b, cf. Hungarian <i>koldús</i> 'beggar'
<i>qolichaq</i>	little arm vG358b (<i>qoolichaq</i>)
<i>qolu</i>	time
<i>qolula</i>	to rethink
<i>qolunga</i>	sprout, offspring
<i>qolusuz</i>	numerous

<i>qon</i>	to settle down, to stop for a night
<i>qonaq</i>	millet, cf. Hungarian <i>konkoly</i> 'darnel'
<i>qonduq</i>	settlement
<i>qondur</i>	to settle down vG358b, Clauson 636 (<i>qontur</i>)
<i>qongul</i>	to pluck
<i>qonguz</i>	bug, beetle (order Coleoptera)
<i>qonush</i>	to settle down together (-sh- reciprocal/cooperative), Clauson 640 (<i>subqonshy</i>), DTS Ø
<i>qop</i>	all, many indeed (num. indef.)
<i>qopan</i>	all
<i>qopuz</i>	lute, cf. Hungarian <i>koboz</i> 'id., lyre', EtWbUng 763
<i>qoq I</i>	to be decreased
<i>qoqII</i>	to give out a smell or burning, to stink Clauson 609
<i>qoqrush</i>	to ebb Clauson 613
<i>qoqrut</i>	to reduce Clauson 609
<i>qor</i>	harm, damage
<i>qora</i>	to become decreased
<i>qorghu</i>	irresponsible Clauson 653
<i>qorq</i>	to be afraid vG359
<i>qorqu</i>	fear
<i>qorqynch</i>	fright, fear
<i>qory</i>	to protect
<i>qoshI</i>	pair vG359 Clauson 670 (same as <i>qosh II</i>)
<i>qoshII</i>	to team, to harness (horses) vG359, Clauson 670
<i>qosha</i>	double Clauson 671
<i>gov</i>	to follow, to pursue, to chase, to persecute Clauson 580, DTS 461,
<i>govla</i>	to slander, to accuse falsely vG359, Clauson 570, cf. also <i>gov</i> back biting, persecution (noun) Clauson 580 and Mongol <i>kob</i> 'calumny'
<i>govusha</i>	to smooth vG359 (* <i>qoj</i>)
<i>govy</i>	hollow, unfortunate
<i>qozy</i>	lamb, young sheep (species <i>Ovis aries</i>) Lamm kuzu
<i>qu (48)</i>	[vG359, cf. Slavic <i>koza</i> 'goat']
<i>quch</i>	to cross one's arms or legs, to embrace vG359b, <i>quchul</i>
<i>quchul</i>	to be carried in the arms Clauson 591
<i>qudruq</i>	tail
<i>qudugh</i>	well, pit, cf. Hung. <i>kút</i> EtWbUng 854 (rej. Turk. or.)
<i>qujqa</i>	skin, fur
<i>quju</i>	swan
<i>qul</i>	slave
<i>qulghaq</i>	ear
<i>qulluq</i>	slavish
<i>qullygh</i>	slave-owner
<i>qulsygh</i>	slavish
<i>qulun</i>	colt, foal (young offspring of a horse, <i>Equus</i>)
<i>qum</i>	sand, cf. Hungarian <i>homok</i> , EtWbUng 573
<i>qumursgha</i>	ant
<i>qun</i>	to rob, to plunder
<i>quntuz</i>	beaver, Castor, cf. Hungarian <i>hód</i> 'id.' EtWbUng 566
<i>qur I</i>	belt
<i>qur II</i>	sequence
<i>qurgha</i>	curse Clauson 655 (<i>qyrghaa</i>)
<i>qurghan</i>	stronghold
<i>qurghu</i>	water tower Clauson 653
<i>qurla</i>	times (-times)

<i>qurqagh</i>	dry
<i>qurshadyl</i>	to be encircled
<i>qurshan</i>	encircled umgürten kushakla- vG360
<i>qurt</i>	worm
<i>qurtgha</i>	old woman
<i>qurtqar</i>	to save vG360, Clauson 650
<i>qurtul</i>	to be saved
<i>qurugh</i>	dry, empty
<i>qurughsaq</i>	stomach
<i>qury I</i>	west vG360 ('backward in the tent?')
<i>qury II</i>	to dry (out)
<i>quryinch</i>	dryness
<i>qus</i>	to vomit vG360 (Br., Manichaic), Clauson 666
<i>qush</i>	bird
<i>qushlugh</i>	birds in large number
<i>qut I</i>	good fortune, happiness Clauson 591
<i>qut II</i>	one of an element (wood, earth, water, metal, fire), sustenance, majesty vG360
<i>qut III</i>	to languish
<i>qutad</i>	to be or become happy (<i>gutat?</i>)
<i>qutlugh</i>	blessed
<i>qutur I</i>	to be or become obsessed
<i>qutur II</i>	to pour out Clauson 605
<i>quvra</i>	to come together Clauson 586
<i>quvra</i>	to come together Clauson 586 (reflexive)
<i>quvragh</i>	gathering vG360b (may be a Buddhist concept, thus meaning late), Clauson 585
<i>quvran</i>	to gather (in a pile(<i>qubrat</i>))
<i>quzghun</i>	raven, <i>Corvus corax</i>
<i>qy (49)</i>	
<i>qy</i>	hi!, come here! (interjection) vG357, Clauson 578
<i>qydh</i>	to annihilate Clauson 591 (< <i>qyj?</i>)
<i>qydygh</i>	border vG357 (<i>kidigh</i>)
<i>qygh</i>	manure, filth, animal dung vG357, Clauson 608–609 (<i>kygh</i>)
<i>qyjyl</i>	to fall dawn, to die vG358, Clauson 671, <i>j < d?</i>
<i>qyl I</i>	hair (long one of an animal)
<i>qyl II</i>	to do (modalauxiliary):
<i>qylych</i>	sword
<i>qylymsyn</i>	to pretend to do something
<i>qylyq</i>	character, behavior (from <i>qyl II?</i>)
<i>qyn</i>	pain, vG357 (<i>kin, qyn qyn?</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>kín</i> 'id.', <i>kínos</i> 'painful', Mongol parallels EtWbUng 753
<i>qyna</i>	to torture
<i>qynaghuchy</i>	torturer
<i>qyndur</i>	to be worried about something
<i>qyng</i>	crossed
<i>qyngyrty</i>	crossed
<i>qynlyq</i>	jail vG357 (<i>qyynlyq</i>)
<i>qynygh</i>	hard
<i>qyqyr</i>	to cry out vG357b (onomatopoetic)
<i>qyqyrush</i>	to yell at each other
<i>qyrghyn</i>	torment
<i>qyrq</i>	forty
<i>qyrqyn</i>	maiden, virgin
<i>qys</i>	to nip

<i>qysgha</i>	short
<i>qysh</i>	winter
<i>qyshla</i>	to hibernate
<i>qyshlagh</i>	winter shelter
<i>qysqach</i>	tongue, small yoke
<i>qysygh</i>	narrow(ness)
<i>qysyl I</i>	gorge
<i>qysyl II</i>	to be cramped (same as <i>qysyl I</i> ?)
<i>qyv I</i>	luck, fortune
<i>qyv II</i>	parsimony
<i>qyvad</i>	to congratulate
<i>qyvyrghaq</i>	stingy, greedy
<i>qyzI</i>	girl, daughter
<i>qyz II</i>	to be red or hot vG358, Clauson 681 (<i>qyyz</i>)
<i>qyzIII</i>	rare, expensive, Clauson 680
<i>qyzamuq</i>	rubeola, measles vG358; a Chuvash-type <i>*qaromo</i> may be the source of Hungarian <i>kanyaró</i> 'id.'
<i>qyzar</i>	to be or become red Clauson 685
<i>qyzart</i>	to roast, to make something red vG358, Clauson 685
<i>qyzghan</i>	to be greedy vG358, Clauson 667 (<i>qysghan</i>)
<i>qyzghaq</i>	stingy, greedy
<i>qyzghur</i>	to cause to blush Clauson 683
<i>qyzghut</i>	punishment, something that makes a man blush,
tortment,	compulsion vG358, Clauson 681
<i>qyzqyl</i>	red vG358 (<i>qizqil</i>)
<i>qyzyl</i>	red vG358
<i>qyzylsygh</i>	reddish

S

450 words (Old Turkic 520); *sa* (63), *sā* (31), *si* (46), *so* (47), *sö* (26), *su* (64), *sü* (70), *sy* (100).

<i>sa</i> (1)	
<i>sa</i>	to count Clauson 781 (<i>*san</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>szám</i> 'number', EtWbUng 1390
<i>sach</i> (3)	
<i>sach I</i>	hair
<i>sach II</i>	to scatter (probably same as <i>sach I</i>)
<i>sach III</i>	an iron pan for baking, frying pan Clauson 794 (<i>saach</i>)
<i>sagh</i> (9)	
<i>sagh I</i>	sound, healthy Clauson 803 (<i>saagh</i>)
<i>sagh II</i>	stock for beating wool Clauson 803 (<i>saagh</i>)
<i>sagh III</i>	intellect Clauson 803 (<i>saagh</i>)
<i>sagh IV</i>	to milk Clauson 804 (<i>saagh</i>)
<i>saghdych</i>	true friend, compaignon Clauson 806
<i>saghraq</i>	cup, goblet Clauson 815
<i>saghyr I</i>	a game battue Clauson 814 (not related to <i>saghyr II</i> deaf)
<i>saghyr II</i>	deaf Clauson 814
<i>saghyzghan</i>	magpie, Pica pica
<i>saj</i> (3)	
<i>saj</i>	
<i>sajpa</i>	dry stony river bed, desert vG362, Clauson 888
<i>saju</i>	to pour out (a drink) vG362; Clauson 859 (<i>sajqa</i>)
<i>sal</i> (1)	everyone vG362, Clauson 824

<i>sal</i>	to move something, to set
<i>san</i> (4)	
<i>san</i> I	number, counting (mau be the same as <i>san</i> II)
<i>san</i> II	to think, cf. Hungarian <i>szán</i> 'to regret' EtWbUng 1392
<i>sanch</i>	to cut (through)
<i>sanlygh</i>	relating to
<i>sap</i> (4)	
<i>sap</i> I	the handle of a sword or knife Clauson 782
<i>sap</i> II	sequence, a turn to do something vG361b, Clauson 784
<i>sap</i> III	to thread (a needle), to continue, to outfit Clauson 784
<i>sapygh</i>	coupling
<i>saq</i> (12)	
<i>saq</i> I	attentive (careful)
<i>saq</i> II	to reckon, to think Clauson 804
<i>saqlan</i>	to keep for future use
<i>saqlash</i>	to protect each other Clauson 810
<i>saqy</i>	to look after, to contemplate (same as <i>saq</i> II?)
<i>saqygh</i>	mirage Clauson 808
<i>saqyn</i>	to think (same as <i>saq</i> II and <i>saqy</i> ?)
<i>saqynch</i>	thought
<i>saqynuk</i>	thoughtful Clauson 814
<i>saqynusyz</i>	free from thought Clauson 814
<i>saqysh</i>	counting
<i>saqyz</i>	gum, raisin, earwax vG361b, Clauson 817 (<i>saghyz</i>)
<i>sar</i> (7)	
<i>saran</i>	miser, stingy vG361b, Clauson 853
<i>sarghar</i>	to become yellow
<i>sarp</i>	difficult
<i>sarsy</i>	to scold
<i>sarsygh</i> I	coarse
<i>sarsyt</i>	to illuse somebody Clauson 855
<i>sarygh</i>	yellow, cf. Hungarian <i>sárga</i> 'id.' EtWbUng 1306
<i>sash</i> (1)	
<i>sash</i> I	wild, untamed, unbroken Clauson 856 (<i>saash</i>)
<i>sas</i> (3)	
<i>sasy</i>	stinking
<i>sasygh</i>	stinking, nasty
<i>sasyq</i>	earthenware Clauson 856
<i>sat</i> (13)	
<i>sat</i>	to sell
<i>satgha</i> I	to tread, to trample on something Clauson 800
<i>satghash</i> I	to humiliate Clauson 800
<i>satghash</i> II	to encounter somebody Clauson 800
<i>satghash</i> III	to loose one's way Clauson 800
<i>satghagh</i> IV	ill-treated, oppression Clauson 800
<i>sattur</i>	to order somebody to sell Clauson 802
<i>satur</i>	to order somebody to count Clauson 802
<i>satygh</i>	sale, selling
<i>satyghchy</i>	merchant, seller vG361b, Clauson 801 (<i>satghuuchyy</i>) cf. Hungarian <i>szatócs</i> '(sedentary) peddler' EtWbUng 1400
<i>satyghla</i>	to trade Clauson 801
<i>satyghsa</i>	to wish to sell Clauson 801 (desiderative, <i>satyghsaa</i>)
<i>satyr</i>	term of abuse (you without a pedigree) Clauson 802
<i>sav</i> (2)	

<i>sav</i>	word, cf. Ugric * <i>sav(a)</i> 'word' > Hungarian <i>szó</i> 'id.', may be a Ugric loan in Proto-Turkic; EtWbUng 1443–1444 explains the Ugric word from Turkic
<i>savchy</i>	messenger, interpreter
<i>sü</i> (31); includes 15 <i>säv</i> derivatives as sample to demonstrate a complete deverbal family	
<i>säch</i>	to select
<i>säkiz</i>	eight
<i>säkrish</i>	to jump in competition with one another Clauson 822; cf. Hungarianszökik (<*szék) 'to escape', old 'to jump' (from Proto-Turkic * <i>säk</i>), EtWbUng 1454
<i>säkrit</i>	to make someone jump Clauson 822
<i>sämäk I</i>	thicket, forest vG362, Clauson 829 (<i>simäk</i>)
<i>sämäkII</i>	buried
<i>sämiz</i>	fat
<i>sän</i>	you thou (pers. prom. 2nd person)
<i>sängil</i>	freckle Clauson 839
<i>sängir</i>	foothills, projecting part (lateral or vertical) of a mountain vG362, Clauson 840
<i>säp</i>	to equipe Clauson 784
<i>sär</i>	to endure, to be patient Clauson 843
<i>säril</i>	to stop, to spend time
<i>särim</i>	patience Clauson 852
<i>säsh</i>	payment, a surety Clauson 856, DTS 490
<i>säsh</i>	to untie
<i>säv</i>	to love
<i>säviglig</i>	lovely
<i>säviglik</i>	love Clauson 788
<i>sävinch</i>	joy, thanks
<i>sävinchlän</i>	to be pleased vG362b, Clauson 790-791
<i>sävinchlig</i>	joyful, happy Clauson 790
<i>sävinchsiz</i>	unhappy Clauson 790
<i>sävintür</i>	to make somebody happy Clauson 791
<i>sävish</i>	to love one another Clauson 793
<i>sävit I</i>	to be loved vG362b, Clauson 785
<i>sävit II</i>	one who causes love, name of the planet Venus Clauson 785 (apparently, same as <i>sävit I</i>)
<i>sävtür</i>	to cause to love Clauson 786
<i>sävügsüz</i>	loveless, unloved Clauson 788 (<i>sävigsiz</i>)
<i>sävük</i>	beloved Clauson 787
<i>sävükräk</i>	most loved Clauson 787
<i>si</i> (46)	
<i>sigil</i>	wart Clauson 820 (<i>sögöl</i> , <i>sögül</i>)
<i>sigirt</i>	to be swallowed
<i>sik I</i>	penis Clauson 818
<i>sik II</i>	to copulate Clauson 818 (same as <i>sik I</i>)
<i>sikil</i>	to be copulated (about humans) Clauson 821
<i>sikish I</i>	mutual action of copulating Clauson 823
<i>sikish II</i>	to copulate actively and consensually Clauson 823
<i>siküt</i>	to urge someone to copulate Clauson 818 (adhortative)
<i>sikri</i>	to jump vG363, Clauson 822 (<i>sikriik</i>)
<i>silig</i>	clean, chaste
<i>silk</i>	to shake
<i>silkim</i>	a single act of shaking Clauson 827
<i>silkin</i>	to be shaken, to shiver Clauson 827
<i>silktür</i>	to have something shaken Clauson 827

<i>simäklä</i>	to carry out a burial Clauson 829, DTS 495 (-lä!)
<i>simrüsh</i>	to compete in gulping Clauson 830
<i>simür</i>	to swallow in single gulp Clauson 829
<i>simürgük</i>	a kind of bird Clauson 839
<i>sinchü</i>	loaf of bread Clauson 835
<i>sing I</i>	humming Clauson 832
<i>sing II</i>	to sink into, to be absorbed or digested Clauson 833
<i>singek</i>	a buzzing insect Clauson 838
<i>singil</i>	younger sister vG363b, Clauson 839 (<i>singiil</i>)
<i>singilä</i>	to whine
<i>singir I</i>	sinew
<i>singir II</i>	to devour vG363b, Clauson 841 (<i>singür</i>)
<i>singirkä</i>	small sinew Clauson 841 (<i>singirkää</i>)
<i>singirlä</i>	to string a bow Clauson 842 (<i>singirlää</i>)
<i>singirlän</i>	to be stringy (said of meat) Clauson 842
<i>singish</i>	to penetrate (said of parts of any liquid penetrating other bodies) Clauson 842
<i>singüt</i>	gift without a return gift Clauson 836
<i>sini</i>	digestible Clauson 834 (<i>sinii</i>)
<i>sipir</i>	to sweep vG363b, Clauson 791 (<i>süpur</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>söpör</i> 'id.', EtWbUng 1319
<i>sipirgü</i>	broom, brush Clauson 791 (<i>sipirgüü</i>)
<i>sirkä I</i>	vinegar Clauson 850 (<i>sirkää</i>)
<i>sirkä II</i>	nit Clauson 850 (<i>sirkää</i>), Hungserke 'id.' EtWb 1321
<i>sirkälä I</i>	to mix something with vinegar Clauson 851
<i>sirkälä II</i>	to pull the nit Clauson 851
<i>sirkälän</i>	to have nits Clauson 851
<i>sish I</i>	spit (later > <i>shish</i>)
<i>sish II</i>	to swell
<i>siz</i>	your (possessive pron. 2nd person plural)
<i>sizig</i>	doubt vG363b, Clauson 862 (<i>seezig</i>)
<i>sizin</i>	to doubt
<i>sizlä</i>	to address respectfully Clauson 863 (from <i>siz</i>)
<i>sizläät</i>	to order someone to address respectfully Clauson 863
<i>so (47)</i>	
<i>sodtur</i>	to make someone spit Clauson 799 (<i>sodtur</i> , causative)
<i>soghan</i>	onion vG363b, Clauson 812 (<i>sooghun</i>)
<i>soghanchygh</i>	excellent, wonderful, lovely, lovable Clauson 814
<i>soghyn</i>	to drain oneself of Clauson 813–814 (<i>soghun</i> , <i>sughun</i>)
<i>soghyq</i>	cold
<i>soghyqlyk</i>	anything intended for the cold weather, the cold
<i>soghyt</i>	to cool
<i>soj</i>	to skin an animal, to peel a fruit, to strip Clauson 858
<i>sojaghu</i>	roosters's spur Clauson 859 (<i>sojaaghuu</i>)
<i>sojsuq</i>	to be plundered (an emphatic passive) Clauson 860
<i>sojush</i>	to skin an animal, to bark, to peel an egg together
<i>sol</i>	left
<i>sola II</i>	to insert
<i>solamuq</i>	left-handed man Clauson 827
<i>solaq</i>	situated on the left Clauson 826 (<i>solaqa</i>)
<i>solat</i>	to adorn Clauson 825
<i>soltun</i>	situated on the left, in the east Clauson 825
<i>soma</i>	sprouting wheat as food Clauson 828 (<i>somaa</i>)
<i>sondury</i>	ocean, sea Clauson 837 (<i>sonduury</i>), may be a corrupted Sanskrit word

*sondylach***song** (6)*song* I*song* II*songa**songda**songra**songuq***soq** (7)*soq* I*soq* II*soqarlach bōrk**soqghu**soqlun**soqun**soqush***sor** (14)*sor* I*sor* II*sorma**sorquchla**sorquchlan**sorqych**sortur* I*sortur* II*sorugh**sorul**sorush* I*sorush* II*sorushla**sorut***sō** (26)*sō**sōg**sōgān**sōgnā**sōgūg**sōgūnch**sōgūsh**sōgūt**sōgūtlān***sök** I**sök** II**sök** III*sökāl**sökīt* I*sökmān**sökmānlān**sökrük**sökti**sökür**söl**söllüg**sön*a small bird of some kind Clauson 837 (*sondylaach*)good natured Clauson 832 (*soon*)

later, after, end vG363b, Clauson 832–833

wooded mountain range vG364 (Runic)

to ride after, to chase, to persecute (*songdaa*)to reject (?) Clauson 837 (*songraa*)

the last, latter, end Clauson 837

to crush vG364, Clauson 805

to insert vG364, Clauson 805 (*suq*)

a tall hat Clauson 816 (compound)

mortar Clauson 805 (*soqu*)

to fall into, to stay back

to rub oneself hard Clauson 814 (?)

to encounter

to suck Clauson 843

to ask a question Clauson 843–844

wine, beer Clauson 852

thick lac juice Clauson 850 (*sorquchlaa*)

to be fixed with thick lac juice, to become in the possession of thick lac juice Clauson 850

thick liquid used to fasten the handles of knives, etc.

to order someone to suck (causative) Clauson 847

to order someone to ask a question (causative)

question, inquiry Clauson 848

to be asked

to be absorbed, to frown Clauson 855 (*sorysh*)

soft grains roasted and eaten Clauson 855

to roast and eat soft grains Clauson 855 (*sorushlaa*)to cause to suck (causative) Clauson 847 (*soryt*)

time, past vG364, Clauson 781

to roast I

pack saddle Clauson 821

to treat, to cure (a wart) Clauson 822

curse Clauson 820, DTS 510

curse, abuse Clauson 821

roast meat Clauson 823

tree, salix, (willow) Clauson 819

to be planted with willows Clauson 820

to scold, to curse, to revile vG364, Clauson 818 (*sōög*)

to break down, to tear apart vG364, Clauson 819–820

to kneel down Clauson 819 (same as *sök* II?)

ill, sick Clauson 820

to have to mince Clauson 820

military title Clauson 820 (*sökmān*)to reckon himself as a *sökmān* Clauson 820

woman's sexual organs Clauson 822

bran Clauson 819

to let kneel down || auf die Knie zwingen || dizlet vG364

juice (in meat or in a tree) vG364, Clauson 824

juicy (meat, etc.) Clauson 827

to stop (acting) vG364, cf. Hungarian *szünni* 'to cease'

EtWbUng 1464

<i>söndür</i>	to extinguish Clauson 837
<i>söqüt</i>	tree
<i>söz</i>	word vG364, Clauson 860 (<i>sööz</i>); an indigenous word, therefore, <i>sav</i> 'id.' must be a loan\ (see there)
<i>sözlä</i>	to say vG364 (<i>sözlä</i>)
<i>sözlät</i>	to cause to speak Clauson 863-864 (<i>sözlät</i>)
<i>su</i> (64)	
<i>su</i>	to submit, to send DTS 512, Clauson 782 (<i>suu</i>)
<i>subran</i>	long Clauson 791(<i>subraan</i>)
<i>suby I</i>	chronical tapering Clauson 784 (<i>subyy</i>)
<i>suby II</i>	to taper Clauson 785 (<i>subyy</i>)
<i>subyla</i>	to lengthen Clauson 789 (<i>subyylaa</i>)
<i>such qyl</i>	glance off, to dodge [a proverbial particle] Clauson 794
<i>suchlush</i>	to help to draw or extract Clauson 797
<i>suchul</i>	to undress (oneself)
<i>suchy</i>	to move to one side, to shy away from something Clauson 795 (<i>suchyy</i>)
<i>sugh</i>	to drain off Clauson 805
<i>sughly</i>	to thrust Clauson 810 (<i>sughly</i>)
<i>sughlyt</i>	to order to thrust Clauson 810
<i>sughrush</i>	to absorb something (completely) Clauson 816 (cooperative with the connotation of totality)
<i>sughur I</i>	marmot Clauson 815
<i>sughur II</i>	to have something drained off Clauson 810
<i>sughurlugh</i>	full of marmots Clauson 816
<i>sumly</i>	to talk unintelligibly Clauson 829 (<i>sumlyy</i>)
<i>sumlym</i>	ignorant of Turkish Clauson 829
<i>sumlyt</i>	to urge someone to talk non-Turkish Clauson 829
<i>sun</i>	to stretch, to reach, to lie down <i>ausstrecken</i> , <i>hinreichen</i> , <i>sich hinlegen</i> <i>sun-</i> , <i>jat-</i> vG364b
<i>sunchuq</i>	some held out Clauson 836
<i>sunush</i>	stretch out to one another Clauson 842
<i>suq ärngäk</i>	index finger
<i>suql</i>	greedy, greed, envy, envious Clauson 804 (<i>suuq</i>)
<i>suqII</i>	intensifying particle Clauson 804
<i>suqaq</i>	male gazelle (?), nickname of Persians Clauson 808
<i>suqaqlygh</i>	full of male gazelles Clauson 808
<i>suqlun</i>	to fall, to plunge Clauson 810
<i>suqlush</i>	to be jammed in Clauson 810
<i>suqru</i>	intruding without permission Clauson 815(<i>suqruu</i>)
<i>suqtu</i>	guts stuffed with meat Clauson 806 (<i>suqtuu</i>)
<i>suqtur</i>	to order to insert Clauson 807
<i>suqul</i>	to be inserted Clauson 809
<i>suqy</i>	to poke with something pointed Clauson 806
<i>suqym</i>	single act of insertion Clauson 811
<i>susghaaq</i>	a little scoop Clauson 856 (<i>susghaaq</i>)
<i>susyk</i>	bucket Clauson 856
<i>sut</i>	to spit vG364b Clauson 799 (<i>sood</i>)
<i>suv</i>	water vG364b, Clauson 783 (<i>suuv</i>)
<i>suva</i>	to irrigate, to water Clauson 785 (<i>suvaa</i>)
<i>suval</i>	to be watered, to be irrigated, to be plastered
<i>suvar</i>	to water (lifestock or land) Clauson 786(<i>suvghar</i>)
<i>suvash</i>	to help, to plaster Clauson 793
<i>suvchy</i>	water carrier Clauson 785 (<i>suvchyy</i>)
<i>suvla</i>	to irrigate, to water, to moisten, to drink Clauson 789
<i>suvlagh</i>	watering place for lifestock, a place abundant of water

*suvlangh**suvlugh**suvluq**suvsa**suvsaalyq**suvsha**suvshush**suvsy**suvsyz**suvuq**suvuqlyk**suvushghan**suvut I**suvut II**suvysh**suzaq**süi* (70)*süi II**sü tashyq**süchi**süchig**süchin**süchir**süchit**südük**sügich**süglin**sügsüg shish**sügsüg**sülä**sülät**sülük I**sülük II**süngüg**süngüglüg**süngük**süngüklän**süngüklüg**süngüs**süngüş**sünzi**süpründi**süprügü**sür**sürch**sürchük**sürdüştür**sürgülä**sürmä**sürsä**sürt**sürtüg**sürtül*

smooth (tree), straight or lank (hair) Clauson 788

suvlat to order to sprinkle water Clauson 789watery, possessing water Clauson 788 and 826 (*suluq*)

water trough, towel Clauson 787

to be thirsty vG364b, Clauson 793 (*suvsa*)

thirsty, thirst

to whisper Clauson 793 (*suvshaa*)

drink || Getränk || ichki vG364b

taste like water, to be watery Clauson 793

waterless, without water Clauson 792

fluid, with thin (hair) Clauson 786

a liquid Clauson 787

tapeworm Clauson 793-794

dried curd cheese Clauson 806

guts stuffed with meat Clauson 806

to have an excess of water Clauson 793

village vG364b (*suzaaq* loan?)army vG364b, Clauson 781 (*süi*)

to begin a war

to be sweet Clauson 795 (*süchii*)

sweet

to take pleasure in something Clauson 798

to become sweet Clauson 798 (ichoative)

to sweeten Clauson 795

urine

a kind of a bird Clauson 819 (animal)

pheasant Clauson 819 (*süglin*, *süvlin*)spit || Bratspieß || kebap shishi vG364b (cf. *sish I*)

tamarisk (a desert shrub) || Tamariske || ylgyn vG364b

Clauson 823 (*süksük*)to make war vG365, Clauson 825(*süülää*)to launch (troups) on a campaign Clauson 825 (*süülät*)

army horse Clauson 827

a leach Clauson 827

spear vG365, Clauson 834 (*süngüüg*, *süngüü*)

lancer Clauson 839

bone

to have the bones to grow bigger Clauson 839

bony Clauson 839

battle

to fight

louse Clauson 842 (*sünzii*)sweeping, rubbish Clauson 792 (also *süpründii*)broom, brush Clauson 792 (also *sipirgüü*), cf.Hungarian *seprő* 'broom', cf. EtWbUng 1319

to drive away

to stumble Clauson 845

a story told at night Clauson 845

to crush, to pulverize

to run after something and attack it Clauson 851

something driven or pushed Clauson 852 (*sürmää*)to wish to drive Clauson 855 (*sürsää*)

to rub something in

rubbed, worn down Clauson 846

to be rubbed, abraded Clauson 847

<i>sürtün</i>	to rub itself against something Clauson 847
<i>sürtür I</i>	to order to be thrown out Clauson 847
<i>sürtür II</i>	to order to rub Clauson 847
<i>sürtüş</i>	to compete with someone in rubbing and smearing Clauson 847 (cooperative)
<i>sürtüştür</i>	to have something rubbed together Clauson 847
<i>sürüg</i>	flock, herd
<i>sürül</i>	to be driven away Clauson 852
<i>sürün</i>	to rub or scratch oneself Clauson 854
<i>süründi</i>	who is driven out Clauson 854 (<i>süründii</i>)
<i>sürüş</i>	to drive one another out Clauson 855
<i>süs</i>	to butt Clauson 855
<i>süsgir</i>	to threaten, to butt Clauson 856
<i>süsün</i>	something butted, backside rump Clauson 856
<i>süsün</i>	to beat oneself Clauson 856
<i>süsüş</i>	to butt one another, to clash Clauson 856
<i>süt</i>	milk vG365, Clauson 798 (<i>süüt, süd/süüd</i>)
<i>sütgär</i>	to become slimy like milk Clauson 801 (<i>süütgär</i>)
<i>süvri</i>	sharp (pointed) spitz sivri vG365
<i>süvrit</i>	to sharpen Clauson 792 (also <i>sivrit</i>)
<i>süz</i>	to sift, to clean, cf. Hungarian <i>szűr</i> 'to strain' (loan from Chuvash-type source <*sür, EtWbUng 1465)
<i>süzgü</i>	filter Clauson 862 (<i>süzgüü</i>)
<i>süzgün</i>	strained Clauson 862 (<i>süzgüü</i>)
<i>süzlün</i>	to be clear Clauson 864
<i>süzlüş</i>	to clear together Clauson 864 (cooperative)
<i>süzmä</i>	something clear or clarified Clauson 864 (<i>süzmää</i>)
<i>süztür</i>	to order to strain Clauson 861
<i>süzük</i>	clean
<i>süzül</i>	to be strained, to be clarified Clauson 863
<i>süzün</i>	doubtful, to pretend to strain something for oneself Clauson 864
<i>süzündi</i>	being thoroughly clarified Clauson 864–865
<i>süzünlük</i>	purity (?) Clauson 864 (<i>süzünlüg</i>)
<i>sy</i> (103)	
<i>sy</i>	to break brechen, abrechen (transitiv), besiegen, ablehnen kyr-, yen- vG362b
<i>sybyz</i>	foolish Clauson 794 (<i>sybyz</i>)
<i>sybyzghu</i>	flute Clauson 794 (<i>sybyzghuu</i>)
<i>sych</i>	to defecate Clauson 795
<i>sychghaq</i>	with loose bowel Clauson 796 (<i>sychghaaq</i>)
<i>sychqan</i>	rat, mouse, <i>Mus musculus</i> Maus sychan vG362b, Clauson 796 (<i>sychghan</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>cickány</i>
<i>sychqanak</i>	muscle Clauson 796 (<i>sychghanak</i>), cf. the Indo-European metaphor <i>musculus</i> from <i>mus</i> 'mouse'
<i>sychtur</i>	to make someone defecate Clauson 795
<i>sychlygh</i>	delimited by boundaries Clauson 797 (foreign?)
<i>sychyt</i>	to make someone defecate Clauson 795
<i>sydryl</i>	to be stripped, to be strapped Clauson 802–803
<i>sydrym</i>	alone, a single (leather) strip Clauson 802, DTS 502
<i>sydrysh</i>	to help to sweep off (the snow) Clauson 803
<i>sydygh</i>	one of the two skirts of a robe, the gaps in the teeth between the gums Clauson 799–800 (<i>sidigh</i>)
<i>sydyr</i>	to strip, to peel, to scrape Clauson 802
<i>sydyrghaq</i>	constantly scraping (the ground) Clauson 803
<i>sygh</i>	to fit into Clauson 804

<i>syghan</i>	straight lank (hair) Clauson 811
<i>syghra</i>	ravine, valley Clauson 815 (<i>syghraa</i>)
<i>syghrush</i>	to give shelter for each other Clauson 816
<i>syghta</i>	to weep, to lament, to mourn Clauson 807 (<i>syghtaa</i>)
<i>syghdash</i>	to lament together Clauson 807 (cooperative)
<i>syghlat</i>	to make someone weep, to lament, to mourn Clauson 807
<i>syghtur</i>	to insert or fit something into Clauson 807
<i>syghun</i>	stag, male maral deer Clauson 811–812
<i>syghur</i>	to insert, to fit into Clauson 815
<i>syghyr</i>	a large bovine Clauson 814–815
<i>syghyrchuq</i>	starling (a kind of small bird) Clauson 816
<i>syghyrlagh</i>	to reckon oneself of bovine origin Clauson 816
<i>syghyrylyq</i>	having cattle, cattle owner Clauson 816
<i>syghyt</i>	weeping, moan Seufzer enin vG362b, Clauson 806
<i>syghytchy</i>	mourner, waler Trauergefolge dzhenaze alajy vG362b, Clauson 807
<i>syghytsyz</i>	free from lamentation Clauson 807
<i>syghza</i>	to insert or fit something (between two things) Clauson 818 (<i>syghzaa</i>)
<i>syghzagh</i>	something inserted or fitted in (between two things) Clauson 818 (<i>syghzaagh</i>)
<i>syghzal</i>	to be inserted or forced into Clauson 818
<i>syjuq</i>	debris Trümmer enkaz vG363
<i>sym</i>	alliterative intensifying prefix Clauson 828 (
<i>symraq</i>	a kind of cooked food with meat, spices, and sourcream Clauson 830 (<i>symraaq</i>)
<i>symsymraq</i>	a kind of cooked food with meat, spices, and sourcream Clauson 830; <i>symraq</i> only in <i>symsymraq</i>
<i>symta</i>	to be careless
<i>symtagh</i>	careless, negligent
<i>symtaghsyz</i>	persevering
<i>symtal</i>	to be careless
<i>syn I</i>	parts of the human body Clauson 832
<i>syn II</i>	thumb (<— body?) Clauson 832
<i>syn III</i>	to break something to pieces
<i>syna</i>	to test Clauson 835 (<i>synaa</i> , <i>synnaa</i>)
<i>synal</i>	to be tested Clauson 839
<i>synash</i>	to test or try one another sich gegenseitig messen boj ölchüş- vG362b
<i>synat</i>	to order to test Clauson 836 (<i>synnat</i>)
<i>syngar</i>	in the direction of something, a side in . . . Richtung; einer von mehreren tarafa vG363, Clauson 840 (<i>syngaar</i>)
<i>syngarky</i>	situated on a certain side Clauson 841 (<i>syngaarkyy</i>)
<i>syngarla</i>	to take advantage (of someone's weakness) Clauson 841
<i>syp</i>	a one-year-old colt (later donkey) Clauson 783
<i>syqI</i>	narrow
<i>syqII</i>	shallow, scanty Clauson 804 (DTS 504 insignificant, a few, little') (<i>syyk</i>)
<i>syqIII</i>	stalk (?) Clauson 804
<i>syqIV</i>	to press, to squeeze, to compress, (metaphorically) to distress pressen syk- vG363, Clauson 804, cf. Mongol <i>siqa</i>
<i>syqa</i>	to stroke Clauson 806, DTS 505 (<i>syqaa</i>)
<i>syqman</i>	season of pressing the grapes (<i>syqmaan</i>)

<i>syqrysh</i>	to whistle together Clauson 816
<i>syqur</i>	to cause to squeeze Clauson 815
<i>syqygh</i>	pressure, constriction Clauson 808
<i>syqyl</i>	to be squeezed, to be compressed, to be depressed
<i>syqyn</i>	to squeeze oneself and crouch into a narrow place
<i>syqyr</i>	to whistle Clauson 815
<i>syqyrqan</i>	a large rat Clauson 816 (<i>syqyrqaan</i>)
<i>syqysh I</i>	worry, crowding together, colliding Clauson 817
<i>syqysh II</i>	to be crowded together, colliding, to be urgent
<i>syqyshlyq</i>	worry, concern Clauson 817
<i>syr syr</i>	sound of a cricket Clauson 843 (onomatopoeic)
<i>syrty</i>	mountain stream, thick coarse hair Clauson 846, cf. Hungarian <i>szirt</i> 'rock, cliff' and <i>sörte</i> 'bristle' EtWbUng 1439
<i>syrtila</i>	to climb up a small valley Clauson 847 (<i>syrtilaa</i>)
<i>syrtygh</i>	a piece of news Clauson 846
<i>syrut</i>	stick, pole Stange <i>syrut</i> vG363, Clauson 848
<i>syr I</i>	to defecate Clauson 845 (<i>syr</i>)
<i>syr II</i>	to quilt, to smoke Clauson 845 (<i>syr</i>)
<i>syrchgha</i>	glass Clauson 846 and 856 (<i>syrchgha</i> , <i>syrchghaa</i>)
<i>syrly</i>	to hang on, to stick with haften an <i>asyl</i> - vG363
<i>syrlysh</i>	to help to sew Clauson 855
<i>syrty</i>	to sew firmly Clauson 847
<i>sysh I</i>	a spit, fork, spike Clauson 856 and 868 (<i>sysh</i> , <i>shyish</i>)
<i>sysh II</i>	swelling, boil Clauson 857 and 868 (<i>sysh</i> , <i>shyish</i>)
<i>sysh III</i>	to swell Clauson 857 and 868 (<i>sysh</i> , <i>shyish</i>)
<i>syshlat</i>	to make something swell Clauson 858
<i>syshlygh</i>	with the spike on the end Clauson 857
<i>syshyl</i>	to swell Clauson 858
<i>syt</i>	to spit ausspucken <i>tükür</i> - vG363
<i>sytgha</i>	to roll up (the sleeves) Clauson 800(<i>sytghaa</i>)
<i>sytghal</i>	to be rolled up (the sleeves) Clauson 800
<i>sytghan</i>	to tuck oneself up Clauson 800
<i>sytghash</i>	to roll up the sleeves (several persons the same time) Clauson 800 (cooperative)
<i>sytur</i>	to have (the firewood) broken up Clauson 802 (<i>sytur</i>)
<i>syvgha</i>	to turn to one side (of an arrow) Clauson 786 (<i>syvghaa</i>)
<i>syz</i>	to melt (intransitive) Clauson 861 (<i>syz</i>)
<i>syzghur</i>	to melt (transitive) Clauson 861
<i>syzla</i>	to ache, to have a sharp pain Clauson 863 (<i>syzlaa</i>)
<i>syzlagh</i>	an ache Clauson 862 (<i>syzlaagh</i>)
<i>syzlat</i>	to make ache Clauson 863
<i>syzyl</i>	to melt (intransitive) Clauson 862
<i>syzyt</i>	to urge to melt Clauson 861

T

769 words (Old Turkic ca. 1,000). *ta* (199), *tā* (114), *ti* (72), *to* (113), *tō* (47), *tu* (102), *tü* (75), *ty* 47). The sign *t* stands also for *d*, *dh*=*δ*. Details p. 29). No **tas*.

ta (199)

tab (7)

tab

tabalygh

taban

scare, mark on the body Clauson 434

the camel's hoof, footwear, boot Clauson 439

the sole of the foot Clauson 441

<i>tabanla</i>	to kick with hoofs (camel) Clauson 441 (<i>tabanlaa</i>)
<i>tabluq</i>	cracks in the ground Clauson 439
<i>tabry</i>	to jump about (of camel) Clauson 443 (<i>tabryy</i>)
<i>tabylqu</i>	mountain ash, rowan, Spiraea altaica vG366,
<i>tadh</i> (1)	
<i>tadhuu</i>	too-year-old calf Clauson 457 (<i>tadhuu</i>)
<i>tag</i> (6)	
<i>tagh</i>	hill, mountain, north vG366, Clauson 463 (<i>taagh</i> , <i>daagh</i>)
<i>taghdyn</i>	in the north im Norden shimalde vG366
<i>taghshut</i>	poem
<i>taghun</i>	sycophancy
<i>taghy</i>	white horse Clauson 466 (<i>taghyy</i>), Mongolian <i>taki</i>
<i>taghyq</i>	to climb a hill
<i>taj</i> (4)	
<i>taj II</i>	to slide down
<i>tajan</i>	to lean on
<i>tajanch</i>	confidant
<i>tajaq</i>	support, help (to <i>tajan</i> ?)
<i>tal</i> (23)	
<i>tal I</i>	branch
<i>tal II</i>	to weaken
<i>tala</i>	to pillage Clauson 492 (<i>talaa</i> , <i>talaaq</i>)
<i>talaghu</i>	a quick-acting poison Clauson 497 (<i>talaaghuu</i>)
<i>talaq</i>	spleen Clauson 495 (<i>dalaq</i>)
<i>talash</i>	to fight one another, to dispute Clauson 502 (<i>dalash</i>)
<i>talghuq</i>	peg, tang Clauson 496 (<i>talghuuq</i>)
<i>talim</i>	many Clauson 499–500 (<i>dalim</i> ?)
<i>talim</i>	to be pierced Clauson 501 (reflexive) (<i>dalin</i>)
<i>talpy</i>	to flutter, to pulsate Clauson 493
<i>talpyu</i>	to flutter, to struggle Clauson 493 (reciprocal)
<i>talpyr</i>	to start to flutter Clauson 493 (inchoative)
<i>talpysh</i>	to flutter together Clauson 493 (cooperative)
<i>talq</i>	to do harm (?) Clauson 495 (<i>talpyy</i>)
<i>talqa</i>	bitter, sour Clauson 539 (<i>talqaa</i> , <i>tarqaa</i>)
<i>talqa</i>	roasted barley flour, crushed parched grain, vG366b,
<i>talqa</i>	Clauson 496 (<i>talqaan</i>)
<i>talqu</i>	spun, twisted Clauson 496 (<i>talquu</i>), EtWbUng 1518
<i>taluu</i>	choice, select, chosen Clauson 491 (<i>taluu</i>)
<i>taluj</i>	sea, ocean Clauson 502 (<i>daluj</i> ?), cf. Mong. and Tibetan
<i>talula</i>	to choose Clauson 499 (<i>taluuula</i>)
<i>talula</i>	to select
<i>taly</i>	to rob
<i>talygh</i>	flavor, taste (only in: <i>taatygh taalygh</i>) Clauson 495
<i>tam</i> (25)	
<i>tam I</i>	a wall Clauson 502 (<i>taam</i> , <i>daam</i>)
<i>tam II</i>	the bolt or bar of a door Clauson 503 (same as <i>tam I</i> ?)
<i>tam III</i>	to drip Clauson 503 (<i>dam</i>)
<i>tamar</i>	vein, artery Clauson 508 (<i>tamyr</i> , <i>damar</i>)
<i>tamata</i>	a piece of thin dough Clauson 504 (<i>tamaataa</i>)
<i>tamchur</i>	to drizzle Clauson 503–504
<i>tamdu</i>	blaze, a fierce fire Clauson 504 (<i>tamdu</i> , <i>tamduu</i>)
<i>tamduksuz</i>	without kindling Clauson 504
<i>tamdul</i>	to catch fire Clauson 504 (<i>tamdul</i>)
<i>tamdur</i>	to kindle Clauson 504 (causative)
<i>tamgha I</i>	brand, seal, mark of ownership Siegel, Eigentums- zeichen, magische Fingerhaltung (the meaning

	'magische Fingerhaltung' is late, cf. Sanskrit <i>mudraa</i> vG366b, Clauson 504–505 (<i>tamghaa</i>)
<i>tamghaII</i>	an affluent Clauson 505 (<i>tamghaa</i>)
<i>tamghachy</i>	official of the tamgha Clauson 505 (<i>tamghaachyy</i>)
<i>tamghala</i>	to brand, to seal, to stamp Clauson 506 (<i>tamghaalaa</i>)
<i>tamghaq</i>	throat, food vG366b, Clauson 505 (<i>damghaq</i>)
<i>tamtul</i>	to ignite (intr.)
<i>tamu</i>	hell Clauson 503 (<i>tamuu</i>) < Sogdian?
<i>tamula</i>	to damm up (the water) Clauson 507(<i>tamuulaa</i>)
<i>tamyndy</i>	dripping water Clauson 508 (<i>tamyndyy, damyndy</i>)
<i>tamyr</i>	blood vessel, vein, artery (<i>tamar, damar</i>), cf. Mongol <i>tamir</i> 'vigor'
<i>tamyrlygh</i>	having or full of veins or sinews Clauson 509
<i>tamysh</i>	to drip
<i>tamyz</i>	to drip Clauson 510 (<i>damyz</i> , transitive)
<i>tamyzym</i>	a single drop Clauson 510 (<i>damyzym</i>)
<i>tan</i> (1:8, see also <i>tan</i> 2. below)	
<i>tan I</i>	a cool breeze Clauson 510(<i>taan</i>)
<i>tan II</i>	body Clauson 510
<i>tan III</i>	refuse to admit
<i>tan IV</i>	to deny, to disclaim Clauson 513-514 (<i>taan, dan?</i>)
<i>tana I</i>	coriander seed, Coriandrum sativum Clauson 515 (Iranian loan, cf. Persian <i>daana</i> ; (same as <i>tana I</i>)
<i>tana II</i>	sesame, Sesamum indicum (same as <i>tana I</i>)
<i>tanchu I</i>	a gobbet or lump (of meat, earth, etc.) Clauson 516 (<i>tanchuu</i>), cf. Mongol <i>danglasun</i> a lump of earth <i>tanchu I?</i>)
<i>tanchu II</i>	piece, shred Fetzen, Stück parcha vG367 (same as <i>tanchu</i> piece, shred?)
<i>tang</i> (15)	
<i>tang I</i>	day-break
<i>tang II</i>	wonder, surprise, amazing Clauson 510-511 (<i>taang?</i>)
<i>tangIII</i>	(only in:) <i>tang tong</i> the noise of a heavy thing falling on a solid object Clauson 511, onomatopoeitic
<i>tang IV</i>	a mound of around a ruined building Clauson 511 (read <i>teng?</i> a loan? VHPF?)
<i>tangV</i>	sieve Clauson 511 ("almost certainly a loan-word")
<i>tangVI</i>	a measure of capacity of seed cotton Clauson 51 (loan?)
<i>tangVII</i>	to wrap up, to tie up tightly Clauson 514 (<i>dang?</i>)
<i>tangan</i>	white-headed crow Clauson 523 (<i>tangaan</i>)
<i>tangla I</i>	to dawn, to break (of dawn vG367, Clauson 521
<i>tangla II</i>	to find something wonderful, to be surprised, to astonish vG367, Clauson 521(<i>tanglaa</i>), cf. Middle Mongol <i>tangla</i>
<i>tanguq</i>	parcel, bundle Clauson 519
<i>tangsug</i>	delicious
<i>tangygh</i>	cramping, distress, constriction vG367, Clauson 518
<i>tangyl</i>	striped (<— corded) Clauson 520
<i>tangyn</i>	to wrap one's own head (in a turban) Clauson 523
<i>tan</i> (2: 5, see 1. too)	
<i>tanu</i>	to suggest, to recommend, to discuss Clauson 516 (<i>tanuu, danu</i>), cf. later Chagatay, etc. <i>tany</i> to be acquainted with, Mongol <i>tani-</i> to recognize as well as Hungarian <i>tanul</i> 'to learn' (old 'to witness'), EtWbUng 1479)

<i>tanul</i>	to be suggested to, but cf. later <i>tanyl</i> to be known Clauson 521 (passive)
<i>tanuq</i>	witness (a legal term) G367, Clauson 518-519, cf. Hungarian <i>tanú</i> 'id.' EtWbUng 1479
<i>tanut</i>	to make acquainted Clauson 517 (causative)
<i>tanyghma</i>	denial Clauson 519 (<i>tanyghmaa</i>)
<i>tap</i> (27)	
<i>tap I</i>	desire, satisfaction, sufficient vG367, Clauson 434
<i>tap II</i>	to serve, to respect vG367, Clauson 435
<i>tap III</i>	to find
<i>tapā</i>	after, towards vG367, Clauson 435-436
<i>tapala</i>	to insult someone and take pleasure in the misfortune of others Clauson 441 (<i>tapāalaa</i>)
<i>taparu</i>	into one's presence, towards Clauson 445 (<i>tapaaruu</i>)
<i>tapcha</i>	filth
<i>tapchalygh</i>	bruised disfigurement, damaged Clauson 437
<i>tapchasyz</i>	unbruised, undamaged Clauson 437
<i>tapla</i>	to be pleased, to be satisfied with something vG367b, Clauson 440 (<i>taplaa</i>)
<i>taplagh</i>	satisfaction Clauson 439 (<i>taplaagh</i>)
<i>taplash</i>	to be pleased together Clauson 440 (cooperative)
<i>tapshur</i>	to hand over, to entrust Clauson 447
<i>tapsyz</i>	discomfort (of body) Clauson 446
<i>tapuz</i>	to ask a riddle Clauson 448
<i>tapuzghu</i>	a riddle Clauson 448 (<i>tapuzghuu</i> , <i>tapuzghuq</i>)
<i>tapy</i>	satisfaction Clauson 436 (<i>tappy</i>)
<i>tapygh</i>	service, respectfulness
<i>tapyghchy</i>	servant
<i>tapyghsaq</i>	eager to serve, obedient vG367, Clauson 438
<i>tapyghsuz</i>	undutiful Clauson 438
<i>tapyn</i>	to worship, to serve vG367b, Clauson 441-442
<i>tapyndur</i>	to make someone respect Clauson 442
<i>tapysh I</i>	mutual trust Clauson 446
<i>tapysh II</i>	to find, to meet vG367b, Clauson 446 (reciprocum)
<i>tapysyz</i>	unsatisfactory (service) Clauson 446
<i>tapzugh</i>	riddle Clauson 448
<i>taq</i> (4)	
<i>taqI</i>	need, bond service Not, Fron vG367b, Clauson 463
<i>taqII</i>	to fix, to attach Clauson 464
<i>taqy</i>	and, more und, mehr, weiterer, auch noch ve, dahi vG367b, Clauson 466 (<i>taqyy</i> , <i>daqyy</i>)
<i>taqyghu</i>	hen, rooster, domestic fowl Clauson 468 (<i>taqaaghuu</i> , <i>taqyyghuu</i> , <i>taquq</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>tyúk</i> 'hen', ex- plained from Turkic * <i>tyghuq</i> in EtWbUng 1570; [similar forms in Mongol
<i>tar</i> (34)	narrow, constricted, confined Clauson 528 (<i>taar</i> , <i>dar</i>)
<i>tar I</i>	a raft made of inflated skins fastened together Floß sal vG367b, Clauson 528 <i>taar</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>tár</i> , Sinor 7-3.44 and EtWbUng 1482
<i>tar II</i>	a kind of milk product Clauson 528 (<i>taar</i>)
<i>tar III</i>	to disperse, or divide up (something) Clauson 529 (<i>taar</i>)
<i>tar IV</i>	to comb (the hair, etc.) Clauson 532 (<i>taraa</i> , <i>dara</i> ?)
<i>tara</i>	
<i>targhar</i>	to restrain, to control, to restrict Clauson 540-541 (<i>darghar</i> , transitive)
<i>targhyl</i>	striped (animal) Clauson 539

<i>tarkhan</i>	high rank high rank(ing official), a title vG367b, Clauson 539-540 (<i>tarxaan, darxaan?</i>), cf. Mongol <i>darqan</i> , Hungarian place name <i>Tárkány</i> (also name of Conquest Time chieftain), cf. also <i>tärkän</i> below
<i>tarqa</i>	bitter, sour vG367b, Clauson 539 (<i>tarqaa, talqaa</i>)
<i>tarqar</i>	to remove
<i>tarqyn</i>	to be constricted Clauson 540 (<i>darqyn</i> , reflexive)
<i>tarqynch</i>	uneasy, unsettled, difficult Clauson 540 (<i>darqynch</i>)
<i>tart</i>	to pull, to drag, to weigh Clauson 534-535 (<i>?dart</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>tart</i> 'to hold, to keep' (Ö. Schütz; EtWb Ung 1487 rejects connection preferring Finno-Ugric origin)
<i>tartar</i>	the name of a bird Clauson 536 (onomatopoetic)
<i>tartygh</i>	a weight (for a weighing machine), cramp, stammering, evasive, oblique Clauson 535 (<i>dartygh?</i>)
<i>tartyghchy</i>	a messenger from a ruler Clauson 537 (<i>tartyghchyy, dartyghchyy</i>)
<i>tartyl</i>	to be drawn or weighed Clauson 536 (<i>dartyl</i> , passive)
<i>tartyn</i>	to be attached to, to obtain for oneself Clauson 536-537 (<i>dartyn</i>)
<i>tartysh</i>	to struggle, to quarrel, to help to stretch Clauson 537 (<i>dartysh</i>)
<i>tartyshlygh</i>	(passions) which drag (a man) Clauson 537
<i>taru</i>	to be narrow, cramped, confined Clauson 532-533
<i>tarut</i>	to constrict narrow (something) Clauson 536 (<i>darut</i> , causative)
<i>tary</i>	to cultivate (ground), to sow Clauson 532 (<i>taryy</i>), cf. Mongol <i>tari</i> 'id.'
<i>tarygh I</i>	cultivated land; the produce of cultivated land, some kind of grain Clauson 537-538 Cf. Mongol <i>tariyan</i>
<i>tarygh II</i>	seed, crop, corn, offspring, cf. Hungarian <i>tárkony</i> 'tarragon, mugwort, Artemesia dracunculus, a typical Eurasian herb, EtWbUng 1485
<i>taryghchy</i>	cultivator, farmer Clauson 541 (<i>taryghchyy</i>), cf. Mongol <i>tariyachin</i>
<i>taryghlagh</i>	a cultivated field, arable land vG367b, Clauson 541-542, cf. Hungarian <i>tarló</i> 'stubble(field)', explained from a Turkic <i>taryghlagh</i> / <i>tarlagh</i> (Kashgari) EtWbUng 1485, Mongol <i>tariyalang</i>
<i>taryghlyq</i>	a granary Clauson 542
<i>taryl I</i>	to be dispersed Clauson 547 (passive)
<i>taryl II</i>	to be cultivated Clauson 547 (passive)
<i>taryn</i>	to scold
<i>taryq</i>	to be constricted Clauson 540 (<i>daryq</i> , intransitive)
<i>taryq</i>	to withdraw (intr.) sich entfernen, vernichten uzaklash-, mahvet- vG367b
<i>taryt</i>	to order to cultivate Clauson 536 (causative)
<i>tash (9)</i>	
<i>tash I</i>	stone, cf. the Hungarian Conquest Time personal name <i>Tas</i> , Old Hungarian <i>Tosu</i>)
<i>tashII</i>	outside
<i>tashIII</i>	to overflow
<i>tashdyn</i>	outside
<i>tashdyrty</i>	outside
<i>tashqar</i>	to remove
<i>tashqaru</i>	out

<i>tashra</i>	outside
<i>tashyq</i>	to come out
<i>tat</i> (15)	
<i>tat I</i>	alien subject, feudal tenant, farmer, see the ethnonym <i>Tat</i> 'an Iranian speaking Jewish group in the Caucasus' and place names <i>Tat/Tát</i> in Hungary, cf. Kiss 2.624)
<i>tatII</i>	to taste (intransitive) vG368, Clauson 449–450 (<i>daat?</i>)
<i>tatIII</i>	rust Clauson 449 (<i>dar?</i>)
<i>tatghan</i>	to find something delicious Clauson 454
<i>tatrush</i>	to give one another something to taste Clauson 460 (<i>daadrush</i>)
<i>tatur</i>	to make someone taste something Clauson 459 (<i>taatur</i> , <i>daadur</i>)
<i>taty</i>	to be (intransitive), to be tasted Clauson 452 (<i>taty</i>)
<i>tatygh</i>	taste, flavor, food, sweet lvG368, Clauson 452, DTS 541 (<i>taatygh</i>)
<i>tatyghlan</i>	to become tasty and delicious Clauson 454–455
<i>tatyndy</i>	residue (of milk), <i>tatyndy</i> only in <i>tatyndy sy(y)t</i> Clauson 458 (<i>tatyndyy</i>)
<i>tatyql</i>	adopt habits Clauson 453
<i>tatyqlII</i>	to get rusty Clauson 454
<i>tatyr</i>	flat (ground) Clauson 458
<i>tatyrgha</i>	white tanned skin Clauson 460 (<i>tatyrghaa</i>)
<i>tatyrlygh</i>	smooth, hard (ground) Clauson 460 (<i>tatyrghaa</i>)
<i>tav</i> (15)	
<i>tavar</i>	property G368, Clauson 442 (<i>davar</i>), cf. Russ. <i>tovar</i>
<i>tavarchy</i>	an animal carrying merchandise Clauson 445
<i>tavarluq</i>	store room, treasury Clauson 445
<i>tavarlygh</i>	wealthy Clauson 445
<i>tavishla</i>	to utter a slight sound Clauson 447(<i>tavishlaa</i>)
<i>tavishqan</i>	hare (family Leporidae) vG368b, Clauson 447
<i>tavishssyz</i>	noiseless Clauson 447
<i>tavra</i>	to hurry vG368b, Clauson 443=44 (<i>davraa</i> , <i>davran</i>)
<i>tavraq</i>	hurry, quick vG368b, Clauson 443 (<i>davraaq</i>)
<i>tavrat</i>	to hurry, to hustle someone, to twist, to spin <i>tavratysh</i> to compete with someone in swiftness Clauson 445
<i>tavylghuch</i>	the jujube tree, Zizyphus Clauson 441
<i>tavys</i>	noise
<i>tavysh I</i>	a (slight) sound Clauson 446 (<i>tavush</i>)
<i>tavysh II</i>	purchase (?) Clauson 446
<i>tä</i> (115)	
<i>täb</i> (4)	
<i>täblig</i>	sly
<i>täbzä</i>	to envy someone Clauson 448 (<i>täbzää</i> , <i>täpsä</i>)
<i>täbzäsh</i>	to envy each other Clauson 448 (reciprocal)
<i>täbzät</i>	to incite someone to envy over something Clauson 448
<i>täg</i> (17)	
<i>täg I</i>	as (conj. compar.)
<i>täg II</i>	to reach
<i>tägi</i>	up to
<i>tägil</i>	to be touched at (< <i>täg I</i> and <i>täg II</i> ?)
<i>tägimlig</i>	worth(y) of
<i>täginch</i>	attaining, acquiring
<i>tägirmän</i>	mill, cf. Hung. <i>teker</i> 'to wind' EtWbUng 1496
<i>tägirmi</i>	surrounding
<i>tägirmiläü</i>	surrounding

<i>tāgish</i>	contact (in fight)
<i>tāglir</i>	to blind
<i>tāglük</i>	blind (vision impaired)
<i>tāgrä</i>	around
<i>tāgshil</i>	to be changed
<i>tāgür</i>	to bring
<i>tāgzin</i>	to roll, to revolve round
<i>tāgzinch</i>	wave
<i>täk</i> (1)	
<i>täk</i>	only
<i>täl</i> (11)	
<i>täl I</i>	to faint Clauson 490 (<i>däl</i>)
<i>täl II</i>	to pierce Clauson 490 (<i>däl</i>)
<i>tälgä</i>	to infuriate, to enrage Clauson 499 (<i>tälgää</i>)
<i>tälgäk</i>	disturbances (only in: <i>bulghaq tälgäk</i>) Clauson 499
<i>tälim</i>	numerous
<i>tälin</i>	to split, to open (intr.)
<i>tälish</i>	to compete in braking through Clauson 50 (<i>dälish</i>)
<i>tälmir</i>	to ask suppliantly, beseeching, to look at someone tenderly, or expectantly vG369b, Clauson 500
<i>täliü</i>	lunatic, mad Clauson 491 (<i>täliüü, telvaa</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>deli</i> 'stately, well-built' (Osmanic) EtWbUng 251
<i>täliük</i>	a hole Clauson 498 (<i>däliük</i>)
<i>tälym</i>	predatory (?) Clauson 499
<i>täm</i> (7)	
<i>tämän</i>	a large needle, packing needle Clauson 507, cf. Mongol <i>tebene</i>
<i>tämir</i>	iron vG369b, Clauson 508 (<i>tämir, dämir, dämür</i>), cf. Mongol <i>temür</i>
<i>tämirchi</i>	blacksmith Clauson 509 (<i>tämirchiü, dämirchi</i>), cf. Mongol <i>temürchi</i> , Middle Mongol <i>temüdzhin</i>
<i>tämirlig</i>	having or made of iron Clauson 509 (<i>tämürlüg</i>)
<i>tämrägü</i>	a skin disease in which the skin is covered with dry scabs Clauson 509 (<i>tämrägüü, dämrägüü</i>)
<i>tämürgän</i>	arrow-head Clauson 509 (<i>tämürgään, dämürgän</i>)
<i>tämürlük</i>	iron-smelting place Clauson 509
<i>täng</i> (29)	
<i>täng I</i>	equal, equivalent Clauson 511 (<i>deng, teng</i>)
<i>täng II</i>	kind, sort Clauson 511-512 (<i>teng</i> , < Chinese?)
<i>täng III</i>	to soar (of bird) Clauson 514 (<i>teng</i>)
<i>täng täng</i>	different vG370 (reduplicative, < <i>täng II</i> ?)
<i>tängä</i>	to value something at something Clauson 516 (<i>dängä</i>), cf. Mongol <i>denggel/tengge</i> to be equal, to match (intransitive)
<i>tängär</i>	to equate or balance Clauson 520
<i>tängäsh</i>	to be, or become, equal to one another Clauson 526 (<i>dängäsh</i> , reflexive)
<i>tängäsh</i>	to compare
<i>tängig</i>	the atmosphere Clauson 519
<i>tängish</i>	swollen, fat (person)
<i>tängit</i>	to launch (one's arrow) Clauson 517 (causative)
<i>tängiz I</i>	sea Clauson 527 (<i>dängiz</i>)
<i>tängiz II</i>	to be puffed out or distended Clauson 527
<i>tänglä</i>	to equate, to weigh, to compare Clauson 521-522 (<i>tängläü, dänglä</i>), cf. Mongol <i>dengne-</i>
<i>tänglägüch</i>	the kite (a bird) Clauson 522 (<i>dänglägüch</i>)

<i>tānglän</i>	to estimate one's own ability Clauson 522 (<i>dānglän</i> , reflexive)
<i>tānglänchsiz</i>	immeasurable, incomparable Clauson 522
<i>tānglig</i>	equal to, equable Clauson 520
<i>tāngri</i>	the Heaven, sky, God Himmel, Gott, göttlich, Majestät vG370 <i>t(/ä/ngri)</i> , Clauson 523-524 (<i>tāngrii</i>)
<i>tāngrichi</i>	a preacher of God Clauson 524 (<i>tāngrichii</i>)
<i>tāngriidäm</i>	divine, heavenly göttlich, himmlisch ilahy vG370
<i>tāngrikän</i>	divine, heavenly, god-like, divine, holy göttlich, himmlisch ilahy vG370, Clauson 524-525
<i>tāngrikän</i>	devout, pious, majesty vG370, Clauson 525
<i>tāngrilik</i>	temple, divinity Clauson 525
<i>tāngrim</i>	my God (address also to superiors), majesty (address) (Anrede:) Majestät, Prinzessin vG370, Clauson 524
<i>tāngsiz</i>	inequitable, excessive Clauson 526(<i>dāngsiz</i>)
<i>tāngtür</i>	to launch, to set in motion Clauson 518 (causative)
<i>tāngüch</i>	anything like a tripod Clauson 520
<i>tāngür</i>	to shoot (an arrow) upwards so that it disappears from view Clauson 524 (causative)
<i>täp</i> (13)	
<i>täp</i>	to kick, to stamp vG370, Clauson 435 (<i>däp</i>)
<i>täpig</i>	a kick Clauson 439
<i>täpin</i>	to urge (on one's horse) with one's feet Clauson 442 (<i>däpin</i>)
<i>täpish</i>	to kick one another Clauson 446 (<i>däpish</i>)
<i>täpit</i>	to trample down something, to crush zerstampfen, zerstampfen lassen bastyr-, ezdir- vG370
<i>täpiz</i>	salt marsh, envy, envious Clauson 448
<i>täpizlig</i>	salty (ground) vG370, Clauson 448
<i>täpizlik</i>	envy Clauson 448
<i>täprä</i>	to tremble, to shake vG370, Clauson 443 (<i>täpräa</i>), onomatopoeic
<i>täprä</i>	to move (intransitive) Clauson 444 (<i>däprä</i>)
<i>täpräsh I</i>	earthquake Clauson 443
<i>täpräsh II</i>	to move together, to shake together (intransitive) Clauson 445(<i>däpräsh</i>)
<i>täprät</i>	to make shake, to make disturb something Clauson 444 (<i>däprät</i>)
<i>tär</i> (15)	
<i>tär</i>	sweat, wages (payment) Clauson 528 (<i>täär, dār?</i>)
<i>tärchi</i>	a hired laborer, one who works for wages Clauson 534
<i>täri</i>	the skin, hide vG370, Clauson 531 (<i>tärii, däri</i>)
<i>tärim</i>	address of women
<i>täring</i>	deep
<i>tärit</i>	to sweat Clauson 536 (<i>terit</i>)
<i>tärk</i>	fast, quickly, very soon vG370, Clauson 542
<i>tärkä</i>	reward, pay, (hired) for wages vG370, Clauson 544
<i>tärkän</i>	title of a high ranking person, king (of a province), queen Clauson 544 (VHPF, foreign, cf. <i>tarkhan</i>)
<i>tärkin</i>	quickly Clauson 545, old instrumental of <i>tärk</i>
<i>tärkish</i>	quarrel
<i>tärklä</i>	to hurry Clauson 545 (<i>tärkläa</i>)
<i>tärlä</i>	to sweat Clauson 548 (<i>tärläa, därlä?</i>)
<i>tärlik</i>	something which absorbs sweat, saddle-felt Clauson 546(<i>därlä?</i>)
<i>tärs</i>	reverse (direction)

<i>tät</i> (2)	
<i>tät</i>	to resist, to oppose Clauson 450 (<i>täät</i>)
<i>tätrül</i>	to be confused, to be reversed vG370b, Clauson 460
<i>täv</i> (12)	
<i>täv I</i>	misleading, trick vG370b, Clauson 434
<i>täv II</i>	to impale (on a spit) Clauson 434
<i>tävä</i>	camel (genus <i>Camelus</i>) vG370b, Clauson 436 and 447-448 (<i>tävää, täväj, däväj</i>), Hungarian <i>teve</i> 'id.'
<i>tävchi</i>	to tack the garment Clauson 437 (<i>tävchii</i>)
<i>tävin</i>	to interlock, to wring Clauson 442
<i>tävür</i>	to turn, to twist
<i>tävish</i>	to compete with someone in arranging something, to help
<i>tävlä</i>	to deceive überlisten aldat- vG370b
<i>tävligh</i>	deceitful, tricky Clauson 439 (<i>tävligh</i>)
<i>tävrän</i>	threads twisted to make waist bands, cords for slings Clauson 443 (<i>tävrään</i>)
<i>tävril</i>	to turn (intransitive) vG370b, Clauson 444
<i>tävshät</i>	to tangle Clauson 446
<i>täz</i> (4)	
<i>täz</i>	to flee
<i>täzig</i>	sequence
<i>täzkin</i>	refugee
<i>täzük</i>	fugitive(ly) flüchtig kachak vG370b
<i>ti</i> (72)	
<i>ti</i> (1)	
<i>ti</i>	to talk vG371, Clauson 433 (<i>tee, dee</i> , i.e. <i>tää, dää</i>)
<i>tig</i> (1)	
<i>tigmä</i>	addressed (person)
<i>tih</i> (1)	
<i>tih</i>	tooth
<i>tij</i> (2)	
<i>tijin</i>	for; on account of
<i>tijsh</i>	to converse with one another
<i>tik</i> (2)	
<i>tik</i>	to set up
<i>tiki</i>	noise (onomatopetic)
<i>til</i> (14)	
<i>til I</i>	to slice Clauson 490 (<i>dil</i>)
<i>tilII</i>	tongue, language
<i>tila</i>	to desire Clauson 492 (<i>tilaa, dilaa</i>)
<i>tilä</i>	to beg
<i>tilämsin</i>	to pretend to ask Clauson 500 (<i>dilamsin</i> , simulative-reflexive)
<i>tilär</i>	some kind of insect Clauson 501
<i>tiläsh</i>	to compete in searching for Clauson 502 (<i>diläsh</i>)
<i>tilät</i>	to be sought, to be desired Clauson 494 (<i>dilät</i> , causative)
<i>tilgä</i>	a slice, a strip Clauson 498 (<i>tilgää, dilgää</i>)
<i>tilgän</i>	wheel, disc, wheel vG371b, Clauson 499 (<i>tilgään</i>)
<i>tili</i>	a thong Clauson 491(<i>tilii</i>)
<i>tilkü</i>	fox
<i>tilkülän</i>	to behave like a fox Clauson 499 (<i>tilküülään</i>)
<i>tilvä</i>	insane
<i>tim</i> (6)	
<i>tim</i>	skin filled with wine
<i>timä</i>	to prepare Clauson 503 (<i>timää</i> , transitive)

<i>tümäg</i>	preparation Clauson 506
<i>tümän</i>	to prepare (intr.) sich bereit machen
<i>tümchi</i>	wine merchant Clauson 503 (<i>tümchii</i>)
<i>tümün</i>	soon, at once, immediately vG371b, Clauson 507
<i>tün</i> (1)	
<i>tün</i>	rein
<i>tür</i> (23)	
<i>tür I</i>	to live
<i>tür II</i>	to gather, to bring together, collect, assemble vG371b, Clauson 529 (<i>teer, der</i>)
<i>türä I</i>	together
<i>türä II</i>	to support
<i>türäk I</i>	poplar Clauson 543 (<i>teräk, deräk?</i>)
<i>türäk II</i>	support, prop, column Clauson 543 (<i>türäk</i>)
<i>türäklik</i>	poplar plantation Clauson 546 (<i>teräklik</i>)
<i>türe</i>	to prop up, to support Clauson 533 (<i>tiree, dire</i>)
<i>türgäsh I</i>	crowd, accumulation Clauson 545 (<i>tergäsh, dergäsh</i>)
<i>türgäsh II</i>	to assemble Clauson 545-546 (<i>tergäsh, dergäsh</i> , reciprocal)
<i>türgi</i>	a table Clauson 544 (<i>tergii</i>)
<i>türgü</i>	saddle straps Clauson 544 (<i>tergüü, dergü</i>)
<i>türgük</i>	beam (in construction work), pillar, support vG371b, Clauson 544 (<i>dirgük</i>)
<i>türgür</i>	to revive, to bring to live vG371b, Clauson 545 (<i>dirgür, causative</i>)
<i>türig I</i>	assembly, community Clauson 54 (<i>teerig, derig</i>)
<i>türig II</i>	living, alive, life vG371b, Clauson 543-544 (<i>dirig</i>)
<i>türiglik</i>	life, existence Clauson 546 (<i>diriglik</i>)
<i>türigsäk</i>	fond of accumulating goods Clauson 546 (<i>terigsäk</i>)
<i>türil I</i>	to be collected Clauson 547 (<i>teril, deril, passive</i>)
<i>türil II</i>	to be resuscitated, to be alive, to live vG371b, Clauson 547-548 (<i>diril, passive</i>)
<i>türin</i>	gang, band
<i>türin</i>	to gather (intr.)
<i>türkish</i>	messenger
<i>tish</i> (2)	
<i>tish</i>	tooth
<i>tishi</i>	weiblich, Frau
<i>tüt</i> (15)	
<i>tüt I</i>	to be said, to be called (names) vG372, Clauson 450 (<i>tät, dät</i>)
<i>tüt II</i>	to give up vG372
<i>tüt III</i>	to ache, to throb Clauson 450 (<i>töt?</i>)
<i>tütig I</i>	aching Clauson 455
<i>tütig II</i>	mud vG372, Clauson 455
<i>tütik I</i>	quick-witted, intelligent Clauson 455 (<i>teetik</i>)
<i>tütik II</i>	active, enterprising, capable Clauson 455 (<i>tetik</i>)
<i>tütikchi</i>	a man who makes mud walls Clauson 455 (<i>tütikchi</i>)
<i>tütür</i>	female camel Clauson 458
<i>tütüz</i>	unpleasant Clauson 462
<i>tütizlik</i>	bitterness, pungence Clauson 463
<i>tütä</i>	to tremble vG372, Clauson 460 (<i>tütä, dütä</i>)
<i>tütäsh</i>	to tremble together, to shiver together Clauson 460 (<i>dütä?</i>)
<i>tütär</i>	to shake Clauson 460 (<i>dütär?</i>)
<i>tütü</i>	exact
<i>tüz</i> (4)	

<i>tiz</i> I	knee, cf. Hungarian <i>térd</i> 'id.' (< * <i>tir</i>) EtWbUng 1506
<i>tiz</i> II	to line up (sam as <i>tiz</i> I?)
<i>tizig</i>	sequence
<i>tiziglig</i>	ornamental chain (piece of jewelry)
<i>to</i> (113)	
<i>tob</i> (3)	
<i>tob</i>	a ball Clauson 434
<i>tobun</i>	a lump of food Clauson 441
<i>tobyk</i>	knee cap Clauson 437
<i>tod</i> (12)	
<i>tod</i> I	full
<i>tod</i> II	to be satiated (same as <i>tod</i> I?)
<i>todghun</i>	a river Clauson 453 (<i>todghuun</i>)
<i>todghur</i>	to satiate, to satisfy Clauson 453 (<i>todghur</i> , <i>dodghur</i>)
<i>todh</i> I	bustard Clauson 449
<i>todh</i> II	to be satiated Clauson 451 (<i>doodh</i>)
<i>todhghurumsyn</i>	to pretend to satisfy someone Clauson 455 (reflexive and simulative)
<i>todhghurun</i>	to pretend to fill one's stomach Clauson 455 (reflexive)
<i>todhghurush</i>	to compete with someone to fill one's stomach Clauson 455 (reciprocal)
<i>tohdun</i> I	a title of office Clauson 457 (<i>toodhun</i>)
<i>tohdun</i> II	to be satisfied Clauson 458 (<i>tohdun</i>)
<i>todlych</i>	name of a bird Clauson 456 (<i>tohdlych</i>)
<i>togh</i> (7)	
<i>togh</i> I	dust Clauson 463 (<i>toogh</i>)
<i>togh</i> II	obstructed, obstruction Clauson 463-464 (<i>toogh</i>)
<i>togh</i> III	to go straight for Clauson 465(<i>dogh</i>)
<i>togha</i> I	overstepping vG372 (Runic)
<i>togha</i> II	illness Clauson 466 (<i>toghaa</i>)
<i>toghraq</i>	poplar, Populus Pappel kavak vG372
<i>toghur</i>	to overstep
<i>toj</i> (3)	
<i>toj</i>	lime, city
<i>toja</i>	illness
<i>tojan</i>	falcon, Falco
<i>tol</i> (23)	
<i>tol</i>	to be filled, full vG372, Clauson 491 (<i>dool</i>)
<i>tolach</i>	gratis, free, without payment Clauson 493
<i>toldra</i>	to scatter (intransitive) Clauson 495 (<i>toldraa</i>)
<i>tolgha</i>	to twist round, to wrap round Clauson 497
<i>tolghagh</i>	twisting, twisted Clauson 496 (<i>tolghaagh</i> , <i>dolghaagh</i>)
<i>tolghan</i>	to turn (intr.), to writhe, to be twisted vG372b, Clauson 497 (<i>tolghan</i> , reflexive)
<i>tolghaq</i>	distress
<i>tolghar</i>	to be upset Clauson 497 (<i>tolghar</i> ?)
<i>tolghash</i>	to compete in wrapping Clauson 497 (cooperative)
<i>tolghat</i>	to torture, to cause pain or suffering vG372b, Clauson 497 (<i>dolghat</i> , causative)
<i>toli</i>	hail Clauson 491 (<i>tolii</i> , <i>dolii</i>), cf. <i>tong</i> 'ice'
<i>tolp</i>	all, whole, completely total vG372b (crasis < <i>tolup</i> < Clauson 492-493 (<i>dolp</i>))
<i>tool</i>	bladder container, skin container, swim bag vG372b, Clauson 496 (<i>tolquuq</i> , <i>dolquuq</i>); assumedly used as flotation device at river crossing, cf. Hungarian <i>tömlő</i> 'hose, skinbag'; EtWbUng 1541-1542 does not consider Turkic origin
<i>tolquq</i>	

<i>tolquqlan</i>	to be inflated like a skin container Clauson 497-498 (<i>dolquqlan</i> , reflexive)
<i>toltur</i>	to fill Clauson 495 (causative)
<i>tolu</i>	full vG372b, Clauson 491-492 (<i>toluu</i> , <i>dooloo</i>), cf. <i>tosh</i> II below; Hungarian <i>tele</i> 'full', Gleichklang, explained from Finno-Ugric noun-verb * <i>tāwtā</i> 'full, to fill', EtWbUng 1497
<i>tolula</i>	to fill Clauson 499 (<i>toluulaa</i>)
<i>toluluq</i>	fullness Clauson 499 (<i>dolylygh</i>)
<i>toluny aj</i>	full moon
<i>tolursuq</i>	the heel Clauson 501 (body)
<i>tolvyr</i>	veil, canopy, screen Clauson 493
<i>toly I</i>	around (only in <i>tagra toly</i> all around) Clauson 491
<i>toly II</i>	hail(storm)
<i>tom (2)</i>	
<i>tomur I</i>	to bleed Clauson 509
<i>tomur II</i>	to cut in a rounded shape Clauson 509
<i>ton (9)</i>	
<i>ton I</i>	to be closed, fastened Clauson 514-515
<i>ton II</i>	garment, clothing Clauson 512-513 (<i>toon</i> , <i>don</i>)
<i>tonaghu</i>	clothing vG372b, Clauson 519 and 523
<i>tonan</i>	to dress oneself Clauson 523 (reflexive)
<i>tonat</i>	to dress somebody Clauson 517 (<i>donat</i>) (causative)
<i>tonchuq</i>	to be suffocated Clauson 517 (<i>donchuq</i>)
<i>tondur</i>	to make shut, to shut Clauson 518 (causative)
<i>tonlygh</i>	clothed, having ... clothes Clauson 520 (<i>donlygh</i>)
<i>tonsyz</i>	unclothed Clauson 526 (<i>donsyz</i>)
<i>tong (13)</i>	
<i>tong I</i>	frozen hard, very cold Clauson 513 (<i>dong</i>)
<i>tong II</i>	solid Clauson 513 (same as <i>tong I</i> ?)
<i>tong III</i>	to be frozen hard Clauson 515 (<i>dong</i> ; cf. <i>tong I</i> noun- verb)
<i>tong IV</i>	to freeze (intr.) gefrieren don- vG372b
<i>tonga</i>	hero nomen proprium cf. Kasghari: 'Tiger' vG372b, Clauson 515 (<i>tongaa</i>)
<i>tongala</i>	to perform the feats of warriors Clauson 523
<i>tongalygh</i>	heroic Clauson 522 (<i>tongaalygh</i>)
<i>tongla</i>	to whip, to be flogged vG372b, Clauson 522
<i>tongra</i>	dirt on the body Clauson 524 (<i>tongraa</i>)
<i>tongtar</i>	to be rotated
<i>tongu</i>	deaf Clauson 515-51 (<i>tonguu</i>), crasis of * <i>tongghuu</i> (see <i>ton II</i>)
<i>tonguz</i>	pig, swine (family Suidae) Clauson 527 (<i>donguz</i>)
<i>tonguzchy</i>	pig keeper, hunter of wild boars Clauson 527-528
<i>top (9)</i>	
<i>top I</i>	all (num. and pron. indef.) vG372b, Clauson 434-492
<i>top II</i>	to pile up (same as <i>top I</i> ?)
<i>topla</i>	to crumple something into a ball Clauson 440 (<i>toplaa</i>)
<i>toplu</i>	a grave Clauson 439 (<i>topluu</i>)
<i>topra</i>	to become dry (of a plant) Clauson 444 (<i>topraa</i>)
<i>topraghan</i>	bare (ground) Clauson 445 (<i>topraghaan</i>)
<i>topraq</i>	dry ground Clauson 443 (<i>topraaq</i>)
<i>topraqlygh</i>	earthy Clauson 445 (<i>topraaqlygh</i>)
<i>topyq</i>	heel, ankle
<i>toq (11)</i>	
<i>toq I</i>	satiated
<i>toq II</i>	close shaven (on the head), hornless Clauson 463

- toq toq* reduplicative onomatopoeics, noise of a solid thing
 fallen, rough (language) Clauson 464
toqach a loaf or cake Clauson 467
toqu I buckle (on belt) vG373, Clauson 466
toqu II ceremony vG373, Clauson 466
toquz nine || neun || dokuz vG373
toqy to beat (en enemy), to hit, to knock, to wave (a fabric)
 vG372b, Clauson 467 (*toqyy*, *doqyy*)
toqyghu drumstick vG372b, Clauson 468 (*toqyghuu*)
toqyt to cause to knock Clauson 467 (*doqyt*)
toqytyl to be struck, to be driven Clauson 468
tor (11)
tor I a net for catching birds or fish Clauson 528 (*toor*), cf.
 Hungarian *tör* 'a trap', difference in VHPF, EtWb-
 Ung 1544), cf. Mongol *toor*
tor II net
torchy a netter (of birds or fish) Clauson 534 (*torchyy*)
torpla to try to find Clauson 533
torpun seeking, measuring (?) Clauson 533
torpy a follower, a calf which still follows its mother Clauson
 533 (*torpyy*)
torqu I side
torqu II silk fabric Clauson 539 (*torquu*, *torqoo?*; foreign?), cf.
 Mongol *torghān*
torugh bay (horse), reddish brown (horse, etc.) vG373,
 Clauson 538 (*dorugh*)
torush quarrel
torygha sky-lark (*toryyghaa*), cf. Hungarian dialectal *torgányó*
 (Mándoky; Kara's communication)
tos (1)
tosyq satiated
tosh (2)
tosh I spring (water)
tosh II to fill, cf. *tolu* 'full' above
tot (2)
tot only in: *tot uchuz* 'worthless' Clauson 449, cf. Hunga-
 rian *tót* 'Slovak', originally 'Slave'
tota disparage, be little Clauson 452 (*totaa*)
tov (1)
tovra to become big Clauson 444
toz (4)
toz I birch, Betula
toz II dust
toz III to rise (fragrant)
tozghaq pollen
tō (47)
tōg (1)
tōgi millet (shelled)
tōk (2)
tōk to pour out
tōkük libation, pouring of a liquid as sacrifice
tōl (9)
tōl progeny vG373b, Clauson 490 (*tōöl*, *dōöl*)
tōlä I to lamb Clauson 492 (*tolaa*, VHPF?)
tōlä II to pay Clauson 492 (*tolaa*, VHPF?) < Mongol?
tōläk tranquil, sedate, Clauson 498 (*dolak*, VHPF?), cf. Mon-
 gol *dolgiyen*

<i>töläť II</i>	to help to lamb Clauson 494 (<i>dolat</i> , causative)
<i>tölit</i>	cushion vG373 Clauson 494 (<i>töläť</i>)
<i>töltä</i>	to provide with cushions (<i>töltää</i> , <i>dyltan</i>) Clauson 494
<i>tölüg</i>	power
<i>tölük</i>	vigor, violence Clauson 498
<i>töng (7)</i>	
<i>töngdär</i>	to turn something over, to invert Clauson 518 (causative)
<i>töngdäril</i>	to be overturned Clauson 518 (passive)
<i>töngdi</i>	the opposite Clauson 517 (<i>töngdii</i>)
<i>töngit</i>	to bow down vG373b, Clauson 517-518 (<i>töngidh</i> , causative)
<i>töngörgä</i>	a tree trunk Clauson 525 (<i>töngörgää</i>)
<i>töngrä</i>	face downwards Clauson 524
<i>töngüşh</i>	to lower (one's head) Clauson 526 (reciprocal?)
<i>töp (4)</i>	
<i>töp</i>	kind of food of boiled wheat Clauson 434
<i>töpü</i>	top, summit vG373b, Clauson 436 (<i>töpüü</i>)
<i>töpülä</i>	to strike someone on the head Clauson 441(<i>töpüülää</i>)
<i>töpürä</i>	full(y)
<i>tör (18)</i>	
<i>tör</i>	the place of honor Clauson 528-529 (<i>töör</i>)
<i>törchi</i>	to begin, to start vG373b, Clauson 534 (<i>törchii</i>)
<i>törchit</i>	to tell someone to begin Clauson 534
<i>törichi</i>	teacher
<i>törlüg</i>	sort, kind Clauson 546-547 (<i>törlög</i> , <i>dörlüg?</i>)
<i>törlügh</i>	like (-like) vG373b; same as <i>törlügh</i>
<i>törpi</i>	to smooth (a piece of wood) Clauson 533 (<i>törpii</i>)
<i>törpig</i>	a rasp, a large file Clauson 533, cf. <i>törpi</i> to smooth
<i>tört</i>	four vG373b, Clauson 534 (<i>tört</i> , <i>dört</i> ?)
<i>törtägü</i>	all four, four together Clauson 537 (<i>törtägüü</i> , <i>dörtägüü</i>)
<i>törtgil</i>	quadrangular, square vG373b, Clauson 535 (<i>dörtgil</i>)
<i>törtüñch</i>	fourth Clauson 535-536 (<i>döördüñch?</i>)
<i>törü I</i>	to be created, to come to existence vG373b, Clauson 533 (<i>törüü</i> , <i>töröö</i> , <i>dörü</i>), cf. Mongol <i>törö</i> to be born, to give birth (Kara)
<i>törü II</i>	law, customary law, rules, cf. Sanskrit <i>dharma</i> : 'imagination, concept, etc.' vG373b [not a Sanskrit loan, Kara], Clauson 531-532 (<i>törüü</i> , <i>töröö</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>törvény</i> 'law'. EtWbUng 1547 rejects Turkic origin of the Hungarian word
<i>törüchi</i>	one who prescribes [read: obeys] rules Clauson 534
<i>törülüg</i>	lawful
<i>törüśüz</i>	unlawful
<i>törüül</i>	to be (all) created Clauson 537 (cooperative)
<i>tösh (1)</i>	
<i>töshäk</i>	bed, cushion
<i>töt (2)</i>	
<i>tötüşh</i>	fight, battle
<i>tötüşhlüg</i>	enemy
<i>töz (3)</i>	
<i>töz</i>	root
<i>tözkärinchsiz</i>	unfathomable
<i>tözün</i>	basic vG374
<i>tu (102)</i>	
<i>tu (1)</i>	
<i>tu</i>	to lock down vG374, Clauson 434 (<i>too</i>)

<i>tuc</i> (1)	
<i>tuch</i>	an alloy of copper Clauson 449 (<i>tuuch</i>)
<i>tud</i> (3)	
<i>tuda</i>	danger vG374, Clauson 452 (<i>tudha</i>)
<i>tudasyz</i>	without danger Clauson 461 (<i>tudhasyz</i>)
<i>tudrych</i>	dung, Clauson 459 (<i>tudhrych?</i>)
<i>tugh</i> (4)	
<i>tugh II</i>	to be born vG374 and vG374b, Clauson 465–466
<i>tughtur</i>	to give birth to Clauson 468
<i>tughum</i>	birth
<i>tughur</i>	to bear (a child)
<i>tuj</i> (4)	
<i>tuj</i>	to notice
<i>tujugsuz</i>	invisibly
<i>tujun</i>	to take a look into
<i>tujuz</i>	to let understand
<i>tul</i> (11)	
<i>tul I</i>	widow vG374b, Clauson 490 (<i>tuul</i> , <i>duul</i>)
<i>tul II</i>	to bar
<i>tul III</i>	to strike Clauson 491 (same as <i>tul II?</i>)
<i>tula</i>	to shed (hair, feathers) Clauson 492 (<i>tulaa</i>)
<i>tulas</i>	a pale (or emaciated) face Clauson 502
<i>tuldur</i>	to collide with Clauson 495 (causative)
<i>tulum</i>	weapons (in general) Clauson 500
<i>tulumlan</i>	to wear military equipment, to be armed Clauson 500 (reflexive)
<i>tulumlugh</i>	armed Clauson 500
<i>tulung</i>	the temples or the hair on the temples vG374b Clauson 501
<i>tulungla</i>	to strike on the temples Clauson 501 (<i>tulunglaa</i>)
<i>tum</i> (8)	
<i>tum I</i>	cold, a cold Clauson 503 (<i>dum?</i>)
<i>tum II</i>	uniform(ly) Clauson 503
<i>tumaghu</i>	a cold in the head Clauson 505 (<i>dumaghu</i>), cf. Mongolian <i>tomaghu</i>
<i>tuman</i>	mist, fog vG374b Clauson 507 (<i>tumaan</i> , <i>duman</i>)
<i>tumlygh</i>	cold vG374b, Clauson 506 (<i>dumlygh?</i>)
<i>tumlyt</i>	to chill Clauson 506 (<i>dumlyt</i> , causative)
<i>tumlytu</i>	irrevocably (<–frozen) Clauson 506
<i>tumsha</i>	a pulpit Clauson 509 (<i>tumshaa</i> , presumably Iranian)
	a bird's beak vG374b, Clauson 509–510 (<i>tumshuq</i> , <i>tumshyq</i>)
<i>tun</i> (3)	
<i>tun I</i>	first born, first (husband) Clauson 513 (<i>tuun</i>)
<i>tun II</i>	tranquility, calm Clauson 513 (<i>tuun</i>)
<i>tun III</i>	to be locked up verschlossen werden tykan- vG374b
<i>tup</i> (5)	
<i>tuplun</i>	to be pierced Clauson 440
<i>tupraq</i>	earth, ground, soil vG374b (Br.) (<i>tupraaq</i>)
<i>tupul</i>	to pierce Clauson 440
<i>tupulghan</i>	mountain swallow (only in <i>kök tupulghan</i>) Clauson 440
<i>tupulghaq</i>	Colic, certain vegetables with a pungent smell, <i>Aletris farinosa?</i> Clauson 440 (<i>tupulghaaq</i>)
<i>tur</i> (26)	
<i>tur I</i>	to stand (upright, or still) vG374b (Br.), Clauson 529–530 (<i>dur?</i>)

<i>tur</i> II	to be, or become, weak or emaciated vG374b, Clauson 530 (<i>tuur</i>), cf. Mongol <i>туру</i> -
<i>tura</i> I	in <i>tyñ tura tängri</i> the god of the Zephyr (?) Clauson 531
<i>tura</i> II	breastwork, shield, fortification Clauson 531 (<i>turaa</i>)
<i>turghaq</i>	watchman, sentry Clauson 539 (<i>turghaaq</i> , <i>durghaq</i>), cf. Mongol <i>turqaghud</i> , <i>torghuud</i>
<i>turghur</i> I	to raise, to lift, to rouse vG374b, Clauson 541 (<i>durghur</i> , causative)
<i>turghur</i> II	to make (the horse) emaciated Clauson 541
<i>turghyncha</i>	at once
<i>turma</i>	horseradish, <i>Raphanus salivus</i> , <i>Armoricia rusticana</i> , <i>Armoricia lapatipholia</i> , cf. Hungarian <i>torma</i> 'horseradish', EtWbUng 1632
<i>turq</i>	the length (of something) Clauson 537 (<i>durq</i>) < <i>tur</i>
<i>turqaru</i>	always vG374b, continuously, uninterruptedly Clauson 542 (<i>turqaruu</i> , <i>durqaruu</i>)
<i>turqla</i>	to measure lengthwise Clauson 540 (<i>turqlaa</i> , <i>durqlaa</i>)
<i>turqugh</i>	shyness, diffidence Clauson 539
<i>turqughlan</i>	to be shy or withdrawn Clauson 542 (<i>durqughlan</i> , reflexive)
<i>turqun</i>	stationary; (of water) stagnant Clauson 540 (<i>turquun</i> , <i>durqun</i>)
<i>turqur</i>	to go along(side)
<i>turugh</i>	standing; a place to stand or stay Clauson 538 (<i>durugh</i>)
<i>turughsa</i>	to wish to stay Clauson 542 (<i>turughsaa</i> , <i>durughsa</i>) (desiderative)
<i>turul</i>	to cool down (after having been upset)
<i>turum ara</i>	in the meantime
<i>turungaja</i>	crane, <i>Magalornis grus</i>
<i>turuq</i> I	place of residence, stopping place Clauson 538-539 (<i>duruq</i>)
<i>turuq</i> II	thin, slim, lean, emaciated vG375, Clauson 539, cf. Mongol <i>туруган</i>
<i>turuq</i> III	to stand still Clauson 540 (<i>duruq</i> , emphatic)
<i>turuq</i> IV	clean (probably the same as <i>uruq</i> II) vG375
<i>tury</i>	bitter, acid Clauson 531 (<i>turyy</i>)
<i>tush</i> (3)	
<i>tush</i> I	time
<i>tush</i> II	companion
<i>tush</i> III	to meet (same as <i>tush</i> II?)
<i>tus</i> (30)	
<i>tusu</i>	gain
<i>tusul</i>	to use
<i>tut</i>	to hold, to grasp, to seize vG375 (Br.), Clauson 451
<i>tutchy</i>	always vG375, Clauson 452 (<i>tutchyy</i>)
<i>tutghaq</i>	feeling of frustration, a mounted detachment to capture the enemies' patrols at night, advance guard Clauson 453 (<i>tutghaaq</i>)
<i>tutghuch</i>	a provision bag Clauson 453 (<i>tutghuuch</i>)
<i>tutghun</i>	prisoner captured Clauson 453 (<i>tutghuun</i>)
<i>tutjaq</i>	grasping vG375b, Clauson 462 (a Buddhist term, late)
<i>tutjaqlan</i>	to cling
<i>tutma</i>	chest, coffer Clauson 457(<i>tutmaa</i>)
<i>tutmach</i>	noodles, macaroni, etc. Clauson 458(<i>tutmaach</i>)
<i>tutshy</i>	always, associated, adjacent Clauson 461 (<i>tutshyy</i>)
<i>tutsugh</i>	will, testament Clauson 460-461

<i>tutsuq</i>	to be caught, to be seized vG375, Clauson 461
<i>tutsyq</i>	holding (attribute) Halten tutma vG375, Clauson 460
<i>tutuqh</i>	restraint, pledge, possession by an evil spirit Clauson 452–453
<i>tutum</i>	handful
<i>tutun</i>	to be kept (caught), to catch hold, to be eclipsed (sun, moon), to adopt vG375, Clauson 458
<i>tutunchu</i>	a person adopted Clauson 458 (<i>tutunchuu</i>)
<i>tutuq</i>	overcast (sky), tongue-tied, paralyzed, closed (curtains), gelding, eunuch Clauson 453
<i>tutuqla</i>	to castrate Clauson 454 (<i>tutuqlaa</i>)
<i>tutuqlan</i>	to have a eunuch walk in front of a woman Clauson 455
<i>tutuqsuz</i>	unsupported Clauson 454
<i>tutur</i>	to order to seize Clauson 459–460
<i>tuturghu</i>	(something) to be recommended, Clauson 460
<i>tuturqan</i>	rice, <i>Oryza sativa</i> vG375b, Clauson 460 (<i>tuturqaan</i>)
<i>tutush I</i>	quarrel Clauson 461 (<i>tütüsh</i> , VHPF)
<i>tutush II</i>	to suffer from cramps
<i>tutush III</i>	to seize one another, to begin to quarrel, to cling, to fight Clauson 462
<i>tutuz</i>	to entrust vG375b, Clauson 463–463
<i>tu v (1)</i>	
<i>tuvyr</i>	to prick its ears (horse) Clauson 443
<i>tuz (2)</i>	
<i>tuz</i>	salt
<i>tuzaq</i>	loop (trap)
<i>tü (75)</i>	
<i>tü (1)</i>	
<i>tü</i>	hair of the body (non-head) Clauson 832 (<i>tüü</i>) (body)
<i>tü (6)</i>	
<i>tübär</i>	to investigate the origin of something, to base something on something Clauson 439
<i>tüblä</i>	to investigate the origin of something Clauson 440
<i>tüblän</i>	to take root, to become wealthy Clauson 440
<i>tübläsh</i>	to trace the origin of something together Clauson 440 (cooperative)
<i>tüblät</i>	to have thoroughly investigated Clauson 440
<i>tüblüg</i>	having a root Clauson 439,
<i>tüä (1)</i>	
<i>tüäsh</i>	of the same color and markings Clauson 461 (<i>tüüdäsh</i>),
<i>tüg (2)</i>	
<i>tüg</i>	to tie vG375b
<i>tügün</i>	knot
<i>tük (6)</i>	
<i>tükä</i>	to suffice, to complete
<i>tükääl</i>	completely vG375b (Br. <i>tükääl</i>)
<i>tükägü</i>	having come to the end (noun)
<i>tükät</i>	to end
<i>tükäti</i>	completely vollständig tamam vG376
<i>tükün</i>	to (be)come true (e. g. a dream)
<i>tül (5)</i>	
<i>tül</i>	dream vG376, Clauson 490 (<i>tüüsh</i> , <i>düüsh</i>)
<i>tüläk</i>	moulting, the moulting season Clauson 498 (<i>tülääk</i>)
<i>tültür</i>	to make somebody dream Clauson 495 (causative)
<i>tülüğ ärük</i>	apricot, <i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
<i>tülüğ</i>	hairy, feathered vG376 (Br.), Clauson 498 (<i>tüülüğ</i>)
<i>tüm (11)</i>	

<i>tümän</i>	ten thousand, an indefinitely large number Clauson 507-508 (< Tokharian <i>maan?</i>) ; cf. Hungarian <i>tömény</i> '10,000' (old), EtWbÜng 1540, Russ. city <i>Tjumen</i>
<i>tümgä</i>	single-minded, foolish Clauson 506 (<i>tümgää</i>)
<i>tümlä</i>	to advance in short jumps Clauson 507 (<i>tümlää</i>)
<i>tümrüg</i>	tambourine Clauson 509 (<i>dümrüg</i>), cf. Mongol <i>düggür</i>
<i>tün</i>	night vG376 (Br.), Clauson 513 (<i>dün</i>)
<i>tünä</i>	to spend the night Clauson 516 (<i>tünää, dünä</i>)
<i>tünäk</i>	prison (<— dark place) Clauson 519-520 (<i>tüünäk</i>), cf. Modern Written Mongol <i>qara ger</i>
<i>tünär</i>	grown dark
<i>tünär</i>	to be, or become, dark Clauson 524 (<i>dünär</i>)
<i>tünärig</i>	dark, darkness Clauson 525
<i>tünät</i>	to put up someone for the night Clauson 517 (<i>dünät</i>) (causative)
<i>tünlä</i>	nights
<i>tüng</i> (5)	
<i>tünglüg</i>	the smoke-hole of a tent, window (cf. <i>tügünük</i> , "an older form") Clauson 520
<i>tüngül</i>	to be disappointed, disillusioned Clauson 521 (passive)
<i>tüngüldür</i>	to discourage Clauson 523 (causative)
<i>tüngür</i>	a woman's relations by marriage Clauson 523 (<i>düngür</i>)
<i>tüngüşh</i>	to glare at, ready to reject or attack Clauson 526-527
<i>tüp</i> (5)	
<i>tüp</i>	root of the tree or plant, ground vG376 (Br.), Clauson 434-435 (<i>tüüb, düüb</i>)
<i>tüpi</i>	high wind Clauson 436 (<i>tüüpii</i>)
<i>tüpir</i>	to be cloudy Clauson 443
<i>tüpkär</i>	to fathom
<i>tüpsyz</i>	bottomless Clauson 446
<i>tür</i> (10)	
<i>tür</i>	to roll up (a scroll, one's sleeves, etc.) vG376 Clauson 530-531 (<i>dür</i>), cf. Hungarian <i>tűr</i> 'to tolerate', Mongol <i>dürü</i> ; EtWbÜng 1568 regards it as Chuvash-type loan because of the -r
<i>türgäk</i>	a package, a parcel Clauson 544 (<i>türgääk, dürgäk</i>)
<i>türgäklän</i>	to be wrapped up Clauson 546 (reflexive)
<i>türgünlän</i>	to reckon (a house) to be that of his people Clauson 546 (reflexive)
<i>türk I</i>	powerful, strong vG376, Clauson 542-543
<i>türk II</i>	Turkish (thing, not language), vG376 (probably the same as <i>türk I</i> 'powerful'), Clauson 542-543
<i>türt</i>	to rub, to anoint Clauson 535 (<i>dürt</i>), cf. <i>sürt</i> above and Mongol <i>sürchi</i> (Kara)
<i>türt</i>	to spur on
<i>türtül</i>	to be rubbed on Clauson 536 (<i>dürtül</i> , passive)
<i>türtüngü</i>	ointment vG376, Clauson 537 (<i>türtägüü, dürtägüü</i>)
<i>tüşh</i> (4)	
<i>tüşh I</i>	fruit, reward
<i>tüşh II</i>	to fall, to die
<i>tüşhä</i>	to dream
<i>tüşhnäk</i>	settlement
<i>tüt</i> (6)	
<i>tüt</i>	to smoke
<i>tütä</i>	to emit smoke or steam Clauson 452 (<i>tütää</i>)
<i>tütäk</i>	tube, pipe, musical instrument, water pipe Clauson 455

<i>tüürüm</i>	profound, deep vG376b, Clauson 459
<i>tütsük</i>	incense vG376b, Clauson 461 (<i>tütsüg</i>)
<i>tüün</i>	smoke
<i>tüv(4)</i>	
<i>tüväk</i>	a blow pipe Clauson 439
<i>tüväklik</i>	a twig for a blow pipe Clauson 439
<i>tüvshä</i>	to be bided with sweat Clauson 446 (<i>tüvshää</i>)
<i>tüvshäl</i>	to be crumbled Clauson 447
<i>tüz(8)</i>	
<i>tüz I</i>	proportionate
<i>tüz II</i>	to arrange
<i>tüzü</i>	proportionate, all
<i>tüzügü</i>	total
<i>tüzük</i>	to make even or smooth vG376b (<i>*tüzük</i>)
<i>tüzül</i>	to be even, to agree (to come to terms) with
<i>tüzülmäk</i>	evenmindedness
<i>tüzün</i>	altogether
<i>ty(46)</i>	
<i>ty(1)</i>	
<i>ty</i>	continuously Clauson 433
<i>tyd(7)</i>	
<i>tydh</i>	to obstruct, to restrain Clauson 450
<i>tydhur</i>	to let oneself to be obstructed Clauson 459
<i>tydhyghlygh</i>	obstructed Clauson 454
<i>tydhyn</i>	to restrain oneself Clauson 458
<i>tydlyn</i>	to give up, to be reluctant to speak Clauson 456
<i>tydygh</i>	obstacle, hindrance vG370b, Clauson 452 (<i>tydhygh</i>)
<i>tydysh</i>	mutual obstruction Clauson 461 (<i>tydyshysh</i>)
<i>tygh(2)</i>	
<i>tygh I</i>	a color of the horses coat, some kind of roan Clauson 463 (<i>tyygh</i>)
<i>tygh II</i>	to blunt Clauson 465
<i>tyl(9)</i>	
<i>tylangur</i>	to be eloquent, vG370b, Clauson 501
<i>tylaq</i>	clitoris Clauson 495 (<i>dylaaq</i>)
<i>tyllygh</i>	having a tongue Clauson 495 (to <i>til?</i>)
<i>tylmach</i>	interpreter Clauson 500 (<i>dylmach</i>)
<i>tylta I</i>	to cause something to do
<i>tylta II</i>	to seek pretexts Clauson 494 (<i>tyltaa, tyltaa, dyldaa</i>)
<i>tyltagh I</i>	cause, reason
<i>tyltagh II</i>	pretext, false accusation, reason Clauson 494 (<i>tiltaagh, tildaagh, dildaagh</i>), Turkic > Mongolian <i>siltaagh</i> and/or <i>silta'an</i> (Kara)
<i>tyltan</i>	to make an excuse Clauson 494 (reflexive)
<i>tyñ(16)</i>	
<i>tyñ I</i>	breath, rest, life vG371, Clauson 512 (<i>tyñ, dyn</i>)
<i>tyñ II</i>	to breathe, to come to a rest, to be at ease vG371 Clauson 514 (<i>dyn</i>)?
<i>tyñ III</i>	to speak Clauson 514 (<i>dyn</i>)
<i>tyñch</i>	rest, repose, at rest Clauson 516 (<i>dynch</i>)
<i>tyñchy</i>	to be, or become, putrid Clauson 516-517 (<i>tyñchyy</i>)
<i>tyñdurul</i>	to be allowed (or ordered) to rest Clauson 518 (passive)
<i>tyng</i>	tone, sound, a tinkling sound? vG371, Clauson 512
<i>tyngla</i>	to listen to vG371 Clauson 522 (<i>tynglaa, dynglaa</i>)
<i>tyngraq</i>	claw, nail
<i>tyngyla</i>	to make a noise (of a heavy object fallen to the ground) Clauson 523 (<i>tyngyylaa, onomatopoeitic</i>)

tynl(y)gh
tynsyra

tynsyz
tyntur
tyntura
tynygh

tyq (4)
tyq
tyqtur
tyqyl
tyqyt
tyrt (1)
tyrt tyrt

tyt (5)
ty I
tytII
tytlan
tytyl
tytysh

living creature
to become (to be) lifeless, to stop breathing, to faint
vG371, Clauson 526 (*tynsyraa*, *dynsyra*)
inanimate vG371, Clauson 526 (*dynsyz*)

to let rest
whiff
breathing, breath Clauson 519

to push, to cram, to stuff up vG371, Clauson 465
to cause to insert Clauson 468
to be pressed (harassed)
to cause to stuff up Clauson 467

the sound of tearing fabric Clauson 534
(onomatopoeitic)

larch, Larix vG371, Clauson 449–450 (*tyyt*)
to tear into pieces Clauson 450 (*dyt*)
to be covered with large-trees Clauson 456 (*tyytan*)
to become shabby, torn to rags Clauson 456 (*dytyl*)
to help to pluck Clauson 450 (*dytysh*, *dydysh*)

U

263 words (Old Turkic 216).

u (1)
u II (Br.)
ub (1)
ubaq
uch (12)
uch I
uch II

uch III
ucha
uchghuq

uchmaq

uchqash

uchra
uchun
uchuq I

uchuq II
uchuzla
ud (27)
ud I
ud II
udchy
udhluq
udhu(känd)

to be able, to endure vG376b (*oo*, Br. Clauson 2a)

little Severtjan 560-561

tip, end, peak vG376b Clauson 17 (*uuch*), DTS 603
a kind of tree, a mountain tree Clauson 18, DTS 603
(same as *uch I*?)

to fly, to die (said of of a superior) Clauson 19
rump Clauson 20 (*uchaa*), DTS 604
blister on the lips (cf. Russian 'boldyri, puzyrki, syp' na gubakh'), MK, DTS *uchyq* Severtjan 616
sky, heaven MK, DTS Severtjan 614, cf. *uch* to fly (or die)

to ride together (two in the same saddle), a South Siberian and Kirghiz word, Severtjan 613
to meet, etc., Severtjan 615 (< Mongol, Kara)
to appear (freckles, etc. < *uch*) Severtjan 616
flying, cheff vG377, Clauson 22 (flock of birds, in Osmanic: 'epilepsy'), DTS 604 (bird of prey), Severtjan 615-616; (diminutive of *uch* 'end', Kara). Hungarian *ocsú* 'cheff'. EtWbUng 1054 connects it with *uch III* explaining it as a Chuvash-type loan
to come to an end (intransitive) Clauson 23, DTS 604
despise

cow, ox vG377 (Br.), Clauson 34 (*uudh*)
to follow vG377, Clauson 38, DTS 605
oxherd vG377, Clauson 44, DTS 605
pelvis Severtjan 578-579 (DTS), s.v. *ujluq*
nomen proprium, a city of the Arghu tribe DTS 606

<i>udhyt</i>	to prepare sour milk DTS Sevortjan 574-576, s. v. <i>uja/ujyut</i>
<i>udluq</i>	thigh vG377 (spelled as <i>udl[u]q</i>), Clauson 55 (according to him, original meaning 'a joint of beef'!)
<i>udmaq</i>	servant Clauson 60 (<i>udhmaq</i>), DTS 606
<i>udu I</i>	dream DTS 606, Clauson 42 (<i>udu</i>)
<i>udu II</i>	after, then, sequel
<i>udu III</i>	mound, heap Clauson 42
<i>udugh</i>	obedience, respectful service vG377, Clauson 45
<i>udughchu</i>	obedient servant Clauson 48
<i>uduntur</i>	to let respect ehren lassen hürmet ettir- vG377
<i>uduqluq</i>	negligence Clauson 48
<i>udush</i>	to come to mutual understanding, to unite (reciprocal) Clauson 73, DTS 607 (<i>udush</i>)
<i>udushru</i>	to pursue one by one (after each other) vG377 <i>ud(u)shru</i>
<i>udushur</i>	to send people one after the other Clauson 73 (causative)
<i>uduz I</i>	the itch vG377, Clauson 74 (<i>ujuz</i>)
<i>uduz II</i>	to lead, to conduct vG377, Clauson 74
<i>udy</i>	to sleep vG377, Clauson 42-43 (<i>udhy</i>), DTS 607(<i>uju</i>), cf. Finno-Ugric <i>odha</i> 'to sleep, to lie', Rédei 334, Hungarian <i>álom</i> 'dream', EtWbUng 30-31
<i>udyq</i>	to be sleepy, drowsy Clauson 49, DTS 606
<i>udyqla</i>	sleepy, asleep Clauson 46-47 (<i>udhyklaa</i>), DTS 606 (<i>udhykla</i>),
<i>udysh</i>	to compete in sleeping with somebody (cooperative), to become numbed, to coagulate Clauson 73 (also <i>udhush</i> and <i>ujush</i> , Clauson 276), DTS 605
<i>udysyq</i>	sleep Clauson 71, DTS 605 (early word, probably 8th century)
<i>udyt</i>	to put to sleep, to extinguish, to make milk curdle Clauson 45 (<i>udhyt</i>), DTS 605-606
<i>udytma</i>	moist curdle cheese Clauson 45 (<i>udhytmaa</i>), DTS 606
<i>ugh</i> (16)	tent rib, roof rafter Clauson 76, DTS 607
<i>ugh</i>	God vG377, Clauson 87, DTS 607 (Taboo word?)
<i>ughan</i>	parsnip Clauson 84 (<i>ughly</i>), DTS 607
<i>ughly</i>	to intend to do something passvG377, Clauson 91, DTS 363 (<i>oghra</i> , <i>oghora</i>)
<i>ughra</i>	aim, purpose, intention Clauson 90, DTS 363 (<i>oghragh</i>)
<i>ughragh</i>	leggings Clauson 83, DTS 364 (<i>oghuq</i>)
<i>ughuq</i>	time, occasion, change (DTS 364), comfortable vG377, Clauson 89, DTS 364 (<i>oghur</i>)
<i>ughur</i>	to do something kindly and feasibly Clauson 94 (<i>oghur-laa</i>), DTS 365 (<i>oghurla</i>)
<i>ughurla</i>	do something kindly and feasibly (reflexive) Clauson 94-95, DTS 365 (<i>oghurlan</i>)
<i>ughurlugh</i>	feasible, opportune, auspicious, fortunate Clauson 93, DTS 365 (<i>oghurlugh</i>)
<i>ughurluq</i>	return gift Clauson 93, DTS 365 (<i>oghurluq</i>)
<i>ughush</i>	extended family; note that the reading of <i>uquz</i> (Br.) is uncertain vG377 and vG377b, Clauson 96, DTS 365 (<i>ogush</i>)
<i>ughushlan</i>	to join up a clan (reflexive denominale verb), Clauson 98, DTS 65 (<i>ogushlan</i>)
<i>ughushlugh</i>	belonging to a certain family Clauson 97, DTS 365
<i>ughut</i>	yeast Clauson 80, DTS 607 ('kind of dough')

<i>ugu</i> (Uigur)	attribut of Kūsān/Kucha (a Tokhar state)
<i>uj</i> (16)	
<i>uj</i>	to squeeze Clauson 267, DTS 607
<i>uja</i> I	lair, nest vG379, Clauson 267 (<i>ujaa</i>), DTS 607
<i>uja</i> II	blood relative Clauson 267 (<i>ujaa</i>), DTS 607
<i>ujal</i>	to be shamed Clauson 272, DTS 607
<i>ujala</i>	to nest, to build a nest Clauson 273 (<i>ujaalaa</i>), DTS 607
<i>ujan</i>	bridle Sevortjan 577
<i>ujat</i> I	shame vG379, Clauson 268
<i>ujat</i> II	to be ashamed vG379 (<i>ujaat</i> , Br.), Clauson 269 (<i>ujaadh</i>), DTS 607
<i>ujaz</i>	some kind of biting insect Clauson 276
<i>ujghur</i>	Uighur (person/tribe, not language) vG379, DTS 607 (ethnonym)
<i>ujma</i>	felt, boot Clauson 273 (<i>ujmaa</i>), DTS 607
<i>ujtur</i>	to case to compress or to cause to squeeze Clauson 269-270, DTS 607
<i>uju</i>	to sleep DTS 607-609 (OQ), vG, Analytical Index, <i>udy</i> , Sevortjan (DTS) 597-571; refers to Finno-Ugric parallels offered by Németh, Räsänen, Collinder, cf. also Rédei 334, Hungarian <i>álom</i> 'dream', EtWbUng 30-31
<i>ujuq</i>	felt stockings, DTS <i>ujuq</i> Sevortjan 581-582
<i>ujur</i>	capable, powerful vG379, Clauson 275, DTS 607 (<i>ujar</i>)
<i>ujyrqan</i>	to lament
<i>ukh</i> (1)	
<i>ukhsha</i>	to sleep (said only of horses), according to Kashgari at the Yemekh and Yabaku tribes; one of the rare cases where Kashgari gives a word-geographic qualification Clauson 97 (Kara)
<i>ul</i> (43)	
<i>ul</i> I	foundation, basis vG377b, Clauson 124 (<i>uul</i>), DTS 608 (length marked)
<i>ul</i> II	to be overcooked (of meat) DTS 608
<i>ula</i> II	to repair (something broken), to join things together, cf. <i>ulal</i> vG377b, Clauson 126-127, DTS 608
<i>ula</i> III	a mound as a landmark Clauson 126, DTS 608
<i>ula</i> IV	<i>ula jundlugh</i> name of an Oguz clan DTS 608; not in Clauson probably a lapsus for <i>ala</i> 'multi-colored', tribal name in Tibetan sources (Kara)
<i>ulagh</i> I	something joint on, succession, patch on a garment vG377b, Clauson 136 (<i>ulaagh</i>), DTS 608
<i>ulagh</i> II	transport animal Clauson 136 (<i>ulaagh</i>), DTS 608 (same as <i>ulagh</i> I?)
<i>ulaju</i>	altogether, en bloc (qualifies the subsequent noun) vG 377b, Clauson 154, DTS 608
<i>ulal</i> I	to be attached vG377b (Br.), Clauson 145 (passive, <i>ulaal</i>), DTS 608
<i>ulal</i> II	to become big Clauson 145
<i>ulam</i> II	support Clauson 146, DTS 608
<i>ulamsuz</i>	without support Clauson 146 (<i>ulamsyz</i>), DTS 608
<i>ulan</i>	to be joint to something (dative) Clauson 149 (<i>ulaan</i>), DTS 608-609
<i>ular</i>	cockpartidge, Perdix perdix vG377b, Clauson 150,
<i>ularlygh</i>	full of partidges vG377b, Clauson 151, DTS 609

<i>ulash</i>	to be joint together (or to something, this with dative), Clauson 154 (reciprocal), DTS 609 ('settlement')
<i>ulat</i>	to order someone to join (something, accusative; to something: dative); causative of <i>ula</i> Clauson 132, DTS 608
<i>ulatu</i>	silk handkerchief DTS 609, Clauson 134 (reads <i>ülääniüü</i> , VHPF)
<i>ulaty</i>	and, the others, otherwise, and the rest vG377b, Clauson 134 (probably a gerund), DTS 609
<i>uldang</i>	sole of a boot Clauson 131(<i>uldung ultang, ultung</i>), DTS 609
<i>ulduq</i>	provided with horse shoe DTS 609; according to Clauson 130 'unshoed'(<i>olduq</i>), etc.
<i>ulghad</i>	to grow up, to become big or bigger vG377b (Runic), Clauson 138 (<i>ulghaadh</i> ; denominal verb), DTS 609 (<i>ulghadh</i>)
<i>uljan</i>	a kind of plant (Pulicaria), edible root of a fragrant plant Clauson 154 (<i>uljaan</i>), DTS 610; loan? <i>uljaq</i> sole vG377b, Clauson 154 (variant of <i>uldang</i>), DTS 610 ('inlet', mostly of boots)
<i>ulnat</i>	to fix, to mend (a shaft) Clauson 149 (denominal- causative verb from <i>ulun</i>), DTS 610
<i>ultunglugh</i>	possessing boot soles? Clauson 135 (<i>uldung, ultang</i> , <i>ultung</i>), DTS 609 (Br.)
<i>ultur</i>	to overcook (meat), DTS 610, Kashgari
<i>ulugh</i>	big, great vG377b, Clauson 136
<i>ulughla</i>	to make or consider someone great Clauson 140 (<i>ulughla</i>), DTS 610
<i>ulughluq</i>	greatness Clauson 139, DTS 610
<i>ulughsa</i>	to want a big one Clauson (denominal-desiderative <i>ulughsaa</i>) 140, DTS 610
<i>ulughsyn</i>	to consider oneself great (reflexive-simulative) Clauson 140, DTS 610
<i>ulughsyq</i>	vain, proud Clauson (denominal simulative) Clauson 140, DTS 610
<i>ulul</i>	to be attached vG377b, Clauson 145 and DTS 608(<i>ulal</i> , passive)
<i>ulun</i>	thin stick or shoot, arrow shaft vG377b, Clauson 147,
<i>ulunlugh</i>	having arrow shaft Clauson 149, DTS 610
<i>ulush</i>	country, empire, land, city vG 377, Clauson 152-153, DTS 611 ('settlement')
<i>uly</i>	to howl vG377b, Clauson 125 (<i>ulyy</i>)
<i>ulych</i>	dear child (as an address) Clauson 128 (<i>olych</i>)
<i>ulyñ</i>	to be twisted (reflexive), to writhe Clauson 149,
<i>ulyñch</i>	winding (of a road), not straight vG377b, Clauson 148,
<i>ulysh</i>	to howl together vG377b, Clauson 154 (cooperative/ augmentative), DTS 609
<i>ulyt</i>	to twist Clauson 132
<i>um</i> (16)	
<i>um I</i>	to covet, to expect Clauson 155-156, DTS 611
<i>um II</i>	indigestion Clauson 155 (<i>oom</i>), DTS 611
<i>um(a)j</i>	placenta after birth, name of a goddess cf. Humaaj, nomen proprium femininum in <i>Shaah naame</i> . Grundriß der iranischen Philologie 1.169 (vG398, Runic) vG377b, Clauson 164-165; pre-Islamic mythological connection, DTS 611, Kashgari

<i>umamaqlygh</i>	impossible DTS 611 (not in vG and Clauson as an entry)
<i>umaq</i>	possibility, ability DTS 611 (not in vG and Clauson, quoted from <i>Golden Beam Sutra</i>)
<i>umaz</i>	helpless (caritive <i>-maz</i>)
<i>umduch</i>	beggar, covetous Clauson 157, DTS 611 (<i>umdychy</i>)
<i>umduq</i>	hope, desire, vG378, Clauson 157 (<i>umduu</i> 'desire', deverbal noun form of <i>um I</i>), DTS 611
<i>umdur</i>	to make something to be hoped for, to cause to beg Clauson 157, DTS 611
<i>umdusuz</i>	without covetousness Clauson 157, DTS 611
<i>umugh</i>	hope, expectation, desire vG378, Clauson 157-158, DTS 611-612
<i>umughsuz</i>	without hope, expectation, desire vG378, Clauson 158, DTS 611-612 (privative/caritive from <i>umugh</i>)
<i>umun</i>	to hope, to pray for something (dative, from someone ablative) vG378, Clauson 162, DTS 612
<i>umunch</i>	desire, request, prayer vG378, Clauson 162, DTS 612
<i>umunchlugh</i>	provided with desire, request, prayer Clauson 162
<i>umunchsuz</i>	without desire, request, prayer, hope Clauson 162,
<i>un</i> (14)	
<i>un</i>	flour Clauson 166 (<i>uun</i>), DTS 612
<i>una basa</i>	just now vG378, DTS 612, Clauson 170 (<i>onaa</i> , interjection)
<i>una I</i>	look at [that] vG378
<i>una II</i>	to be pleased, to agree vG378, Clauson 171 (<i>unaa</i>),
<i>unaghan chur</i>	nomen proprium masculinum DTS 612 (not in Clauson as an entry)
<i>unaqaya</i>	as soon as, nearly vG378, Clauson 18 (<i>onaqayaa</i>)
<i>unarcha</i>	as much as possible DTS 612
<i>unash</i>	to reach a satisfactory agreement (about something: accusative) Clauson 191 (reciprocal noun), DTS 612
<i>unat</i>	to cause ore make to agree DTS 612
<i>unch</i>	promising or possible (course of actions), Clauson 172 (<i>onch</i> with reference to Rahmati), DTS 612 (<i>nch</i> deverbal noun builder)
<i>unchsuz</i>	impossible, impossibility, Clauson 174 (<i>onchsuz</i> 'uncurable'), DTS 612
<i>unur</i>	mighty, majestic DTS 612
<i>unyt</i>	to forget vG378, Clauson 179, DTS 612 (later <i>unut</i>)
<i>unytmaqsys</i>	Kashgari without forgetting, without oblivion (privative) DTS 612
<i>up</i> (1)	
<i>up</i>	strengthening prefix, also <i>ap</i> , <i>äp</i> , (<i>up</i>), <i>üp</i> . Clauson 3; also Mongol. (Kara)
<i>uq</i> (15)	
<i>uq I</i>	clan, offspring, name; Malov, see Sevortjan 582-583
<i>uq II</i>	to understand, to find out vG378 (Br.), Clauson 77-78,
<i>uqmaq</i>	insight, understanding vG378, Clauson 78 (sub <i>uq</i>)
<i>uqon</i>	to recognize Clauson 87 DTS 613 (<i>uqun</i>)
<i>uqrug</i>	lasso on the end of a pole Clauson 90, DTS 613; went as loan int Mongol (Kara)
<i>uqsa</i>	to wish to understand (desiderative) Clauson 95 (<i>uqsaa</i>),
<i>uqtur</i>	to explain vG378, Clauson 82 (causative)
<i>uqugh</i>	understanding Clauson 83, DTS 613
<i>uqul</i>	to be understood (passive) Clauson 85, DTS 613

<i>uqunchsuz</i>	inconsiderate, unconscious vG378, DTS 613 (with the instrumental ending -yn!)
<i>uquruq</i>	lasso with pole Clauson 90 (<i>uqruq</i>), DTS 613, Kashgari, Sevortjan 585-6
<i>uqush I</i>	understanding Clauson 96, DTS 613, cf. Hungarian <i>okos</i> 'wise' attested as <i>okus</i> 1138 EtWbUng 1055
<i>uqush II</i>	to understand (of several person; cooperative form) Clauson 97 DTS 613
<i>uqushlugh</i>	intelligent, smart, understanding Clauson 97, DTS 613
<i>uqushsuz</i>	without understanding (privative) Clauson 98, DTS 614 (Runic also <i>uqushsüz</i>)
<i>uqyt</i>	to explain vG378, Clauson 81, DST 613
<i>ur</i> (36)	
<i>ur</i>	to strike something or someone (accusative) vG378
<i>uraghut</i>	woman, female Clauson 218 (<i>uraaghuut</i>), DTS 614
<i>uran</i>	call, slogan Sevortjan 601-602
<i>urdun</i>	anvil
<i>urghan</i>	lasso, rope Sevortjan 602-603
<i>urluq</i>	seed for sowing, (metaphorically) progeny Clauson 229, Late Uigur, post-13th century, probably a crasis of <i>urughluq</i> ; Sevortjan 604; also <i>urugh</i> (I), not listed as an entry there)
<i>urqachy</i>	ewe (female sheep) Sevortjan 603
<i>ursa</i>	to wish to beat Clauson 1238 (desiderative), DTS 614
<i>ursuq</i>	to be beaten (emphatic passive) vG378, Clauson 238, DTS 615
<i>urtur</i>	to place Clauson 201 (causative), DTS 615
<i>uru</i>	nomen proprium, according to DTS 615 may be of Sanskrit origin; in Kara's view (personal communication) mediated via numerous strata
<i>urugh</i>	semen, cf. Sanskrit <i>bīja</i> vG378
<i>urughla</i>	to clean something of seed (denominal verb), to pit fruit Clauson 220 (<i>urughlaa</i>), DTS 615
<i>urughlan</i>	to form seed (of cereals, reflexive verb hapax legomenon), Clauson 220, DTS 615
<i>urughlugh I</i>	of good family Clauson 218-219, DTS 615
<i>urughlugh II</i>	minted Clauson 218, DTS 615; cf. also <i>shatu jüz utru</i> in Qutadghu Bilig
<i>urughlugh</i>	to deprive of progeny (hapax legomenon, causative-privative, Runic, 8th century), vG378b, Clauson 220, DTS 615
<i>urughsyrat</i>	
<i>urul</i>	to be put, to be struck (verbum passivum), Clauson 229, DTS 615
<i>urumdaj</i>	stone which is used to avert damage from poison Clauson 232, DTS 615
<i>urun</i>	to be put, to be struck vG378b, Clauson 235, DTS 615
<i>urunch</i>	bribe Clauson 234, DTS 615
<i>urunchaq</i>	bribe, pledge vG378b, Clauson 236, DTS 615
<i>urunchaq</i>	object given into safekeeping
<i>urundy</i>	conflict Clauson 237, DTS 615 (sub <i>urun</i> , perfective)
<i>urungu</i>	flag, standard vG378b, Clauson 236, DTS 615 (also occurs in titles)
<i>urunguluk</i>	having a flag, name of a constellation (in Chinese astrology), DTS 616
<i>urungut</i>	army commander general Clauson 237, DTS 616;
<i>urunt</i>	quarrel

<i>uruq</i>	rope Clauson 215, DTS 616
<i>uruqlugh</i>	provided with (a) rope (e.g., a bucket) Clauson 219,
<i>uruqluq</i>	fibers destined to be made into rope Clauson 219
<i>uruqsuz</i>	having no progeny, not of noble origin, not well-born Clauson 219, DTS 615 (< <i>urugh?</i>)
<i>urush I</i>	fight, quarrel vG378b, Clauson 239, DTS 616
<i>urush II</i>	to strike one another (reciprocal), to fight, to quarrel Clauson 239, DTS 616
<i>ury I</i>	male child, son Clauson 197 (<i>uryy</i>), DTS 314
<i>ury II</i>	argument, quarrel, shout, outcry Clauson 197 (<i>oryy</i>),
<i>us (15)</i>	to be thirsty Clauson 241, DTS 616
<i>us I</i>	vulture Clauson 240, DTS 616
<i>us II</i>	mental power, power of discrimination intellect (a noun- verb) Clauson 240, DTS 616 (<i>uz</i>), Sevortjan 606-607
<i>us III</i>	to think (a noun-verb) Sevortjan 606-607
<i>us IV</i>	boredom, to be bored, noun-verb, DTS, Sevortjan 608
<i>usan</i>	elm or poplar tree (genus <i>Ulmus</i> or genus <i>Populus</i>) (< <i>*abysaq</i>), Sevortjan 607-608
<i>usaq I</i>	thirst Clauson 245, DTS 616 (<i>usagh</i>)
<i>usaq II</i>	kind of bread Clauson 241 (<i>usbaryy</i> , Iranian loan?)
<i>usbary</i>	of sound judgement Clauson 247 (from <i>us III/IV</i>)
<i>uslugh</i>	garlic, <i>Allium sativum</i> , onion, <i>Allium cepa</i> vG378b, Clauson 245 (<i>osghun</i> < ? <i>soghun</i>), DTS 615
<i>usqun</i>	slumbering, sleepy Clauson 250, DTS 617
<i>usryq</i>	to be thirsty (emphatic form) Clauson 245, DTS 617
<i>usuq</i>	sleepless vG378b (Br.), Clauson 273 (<i>usuuz</i>),
<i>usuz</i>	to make someone thirsty (causative of <i>us</i>) Clauson 243,
<i>usyt</i>	
<i>ush (6)</i>	
<i>ush</i>	to crumble (intr.) <i>ushal</i> MK, DTS Sevortjan 617-618
<i>ushal</i>	to be crushed, broken into small pieces Clauson 16 (<i>ushaal</i>), DTS 619
<i>ushaq</i>	small Clauson 16 (<i>uvshaqa</i>), DTS 619
<i>ushaqchy</i>	slanderer, false witness Clauson 259, DTS 617 (‘to distort someone’s words’)
<i>ushaqla</i>	to slander (<i>ushaqlaa</i>) Clauson 259, DTS 617
<i>ushaqyq</i>	childish behavior Clauson 259, DTS 617
<i>ut (20)</i>	
<i>ut</i>	to win something at gambling, to beat, to defeat vG378b, Clauson 38-39, DTS 617 (see <i>utsuq</i>)
<i>utanch</i>	shame, shameful Clauson 60-61, DTS 618 (also <i>utunch</i> : probably misvocalized)
<i>utghun</i>	left side cinch (saddle girth) Clauson 47
<i>utly</i>	reward, recompense vG378b, Clauson 54 (<i>utlyy</i>)
<i>utlysyz</i>	ungrateful Clauson 59 (<i>utlyysyz</i>)
<i>utru</i>	opposite, facing against vG378b, Clauson 64, DTS 618
<i>utru utru</i>	as soon as vG378b, DTS 618
<i>utru lan</i>	to confront Clauson 71 (<i>utruulan</i> , reflexive denominale verb) DTS 618 (‘to meet somebody’)
<i>utrumaq</i>	resistance DTS 618
<i>utrun</i>	to oppose, to resist, to approach vG378b, Clauson 69 (governs dative),
<i>utruqy</i>	in front of Clauson 70, DTS 618 (attributive or posposi- tional)

<i>utsuq</i>	to be defeated by someone, to loose at gambling Clauson 71 (emphatic passive, governs dative), DTS 619; see also <i>ut andutzuq</i>)
<i>utsuqmaqsyž</i>	unconquerable Clauson 71, DTS 619
<i>utun</i>	wicked, shameless, vile vG378b, Clauson 60, DTS 619 (<i>uutun</i>)
<i>utur</i>	to meet (e.g., a challenge) vG378b (<i>*utur</i>), Clauson 67
<i>utush I</i>	to gamble Clauson 73, DTS 619
<i>utush II</i>	gain DTS 619
<i>utush III</i>	nomen proprium DTS 619
<i>utuz</i>	to be beaten, to loose vG378b (Br.), Clauson 74, DTS 619 (Sanskrit parallels)
<i>utzuq</i>	to be defeated by someone, to loose besiegt werden, besiegen jenil vG378b, DTS 619; see also <i>utsuq</i>
<i>uv (13)</i>	
<i>uv</i>	to crush, to crumble Clauson 4, DTS 619
<i>uva I</i>	food (kind of) Clauson 6, DTS 619
<i>uva II</i>	interjection, answer to a call Clauson 6, DTS 619
<i>uvat</i>	to crumble vG378b (causative, Clauson 4 sub <i>uv</i>)
<i>uvd</i>	sleep G378b; Clauson 2 < <i>*uudh</i>
<i>uvshan</i>	to be crushed, to be crumbled Clauson 16 and 264 (<i>uvshaan</i> , <i>ushan</i>)
<i>uvshaq</i>	small vG379, Clauson 16 (<i>uvshaaq</i>), DTS 619
<i>uvian</i>	to feel shy, to be ashamed Clauson 7
<i>uvush</i>	fragment(s) Clauson 15, DTS 619
<i>uvut</i>	modesty, shyness vG379 (<i>uvuut</i> , Br.), Clauson 6 (synonymous with <i>ujat</i>)
<i>uvutlugh</i>	modest, ashamed Clauson 8, DTS 620
<i>uvutsuz</i>	shameless Clauson 8
<i>uvut</i>	shyness vG379, Clauson 6-7 (<i>uvutu</i>)
<i>uz (10)</i>	
<i>uz</i>	craftsman, craft vG379, Clauson 277 (<i>uuz</i>), Sevortjan 569-570 (<i>uuz</i>)
<i>uza</i>	to be or to become long vG379, Clauson 281 (<i>uzaa</i>), DTS 620
<i>uzal</i>	to linger, to long for (passive from intransitive!) Clauson 287, DTS 620
<i>uzan</i>	to be the master of a craft vG379, Clauson 289, DTS 620 (in <i>uzanmaqlygh</i> 'experienced')
<i>uzaq</i>	long-lasting, long drawn out, distant remote vG379, Clauson 283, DTS 620
<i>uzaqlyq</i>	dilatoriness Clauson 284, DTS 620
<i>uzat</i>	to stretch out vG379, Clauson 282 (<i>uzaat</i>), DTS 620
<i>uzaty</i>	for a long time vG379 (<i>uzatti</i>), Clauson 282 (probably gerund in <i>yy</i>), DTS 620
<i>uzlan</i>	to be skilful (reflexive) Clauson 287 (<i>uuzlan</i>), DTS 620
<i>uzun</i>	long (both space and time) vG379, Clauson 288 (deverbale noun), DTS 621

Ü

175 words (Old Turkic 276)

üch (10)

üch

üchägü

üchär

three vG379, Clauson 18, DTS 621

three together Clauson 25 (*üchägü*), DTS 621

three by three Clauson 25 (distributive), DTS 622

<i>üchkil</i>	triangle vG379, Clauson 25 (<i>üchgil</i>), DTS 622 (<i>üchgil</i>)
<i>üchläch</i>	featherless arrow Clauson 26, DTS 622 (<i>üchläch</i> 'a kind of trap made of three rods connected with iron collar')
<i>üchlän</i>	to turn into three Clauson 27 (reflexive), DTS 622
<i>üchrär</i>	three by three Clauson 30 (distributive), DTS 622
<i>üchün</i>	because of vG379, Clauson 28-29 (one of the four old Turkic postpositions), DTS 622
<i>üchünch</i>	third Clauson 29, DTS 622 (<i>üchünch</i> , <i>üchünchi</i>)
<i>üchürgü</i>	saddle cloth, caparison vG379b
<i>üid</i> (12)	
<i>üidhräg</i>	thriving Clauson 66, DTS 622 (<i>üidhräk</i>)
<i>üidhrüm</i>	a single choice, choicest, one specially chosen Clauson 66, DTS 378 (<i>öidhrüm</i>)
<i>üidhrüş</i>	choice between things Clauson 66, DTS 622
<i>üdig</i>	passion, sexual desire Clauson 50, DTS 622 (<i>üdhik</i>)
<i>üdiglig</i>	passionate Clauson 53, DTS 622 (<i>üdhiklig</i>)
<i>üdlän</i>	to be happily excited vG379b
<i>üdrä</i>	to increase, to multiply, to flourish Clauson 68 (<i>üdhää</i>), DTS 622
<i>üdrül</i>	to be picked out, to be chosen, to set apart Clauson 69, DTS 378 (<i>ödrül</i>)
<i>üdründi</i>	chosen, choice, select Clauson 70, DTS 378 (<i>ödründi</i> , <i>ödründü</i>)
<i>üdrüş</i>	to choose together Clauson 69 (Kashgari, cooperative), DTS 378 (<i>ödrüş</i>)
<i>üdür</i>	to choose, to part, to separate Clauson 67-68 (synonymous as VHPF with <i>adyr</i>), DTS 378 (<i>ödür</i>)
<i>üdürtlüg</i>	able to choose (noun) Clauson 70
<i>üg</i> (8)	
<i>üg</i>	to collect, to pile up, cf. <i>ügün/ükün</i> 'pile' vG379, Severtjan 620-621
<i>ügi</i>	owl Clauson 101 (<i>üügi</i>), occasionally with <i>ö</i> or <i>k/h</i> , see Doerfer TMEN 2.612), DTS 622 and 623
<i>ügrä</i>	porridge, broth with noodles vG379b, Clauson 112 (Doerfer TMEN 2.611), DTS 623
<i>ügri</i>	to rock (a cradle, or a child in a cradle), to play a trick on someone by flattering him/her, to babble (<i>ügrii</i> , Clauson 114); to transfer from one place to another, to calm down (transitive), to lead somebody by the nose DTS 623
<i>ügrügän</i>	a plant with edible seeds Clauson 115 (hapax legomenon, <i>ügrügän</i>), DTS 623 (<i>ügürgän</i>)
<i>ügrümük</i>	something what is rocked Clauson 115
<i>ügürlük</i>	a place where millet is grown, grainary for millet Clauson 115, DTS 623
<i>ügürmäk</i>	basket on the camel's back serving as a seat DTS 623, Kashgari
<i>üj</i> (2)	
<i>üjük</i>	mound Clauson 251 (<i>öjük</i>), DTS 623, Houtsma at Severtjan 620-621
<i>üjür</i>	millet, <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> Clauson 275-276 (<i>ügür</i> , <i>ujur</i>), DTS 623 (<i>ügür</i> , <i>jügür</i> , <i>jür</i>), VHPF?
<i>ük</i> (15)	
<i>ük</i>	to heap up, to accumulate Clauson 100, DTS 623
<i>ükäk</i>	box, wall tower, sign of the Zodiac Clauson 105

<i>ükäklig</i>	wall (which has towers on it) Clauson 105, DTS 623
<i>ükäklük</i>	wood for making box Clauson 105, DTS 623
<i>ükil</i>	numerous Clauson 106, DTS 623
<i>ükli</i>	to increase, to multiply (intransitive) vG379b (Br.), Clauson 107 (<i>üklii</i>), DTS 624
<i>üklimäk</i>	increase DTS 624 (Suv)
<i>ükshürü</i>	repeatedly vG379b; according to Clauson 119 <i>ükshürüg</i> 'repeated' (nomen adjectivum)
<i>üküm</i>	a (single) heap Clauson 108
<i>ükün I</i>	a heap, in heaps vG379b, Clauson 109-110 (intransitive concrete noun), DTS 621
<i>ükün II</i>	to concentrate (troops) Clauson 111, DTS 621 (same as <i>ükün I</i>)
<i>üküş</i>	many vG379b, Clauson 118, DTS 624
<i>üküşlä</i>	to consider abundant, to make abundant Clauson 118
<i>üküşlük</i>	abundance, plenty, wealth DTS 624 (Kashgari)
<i>üküşti</i>	frequently Clauson 119
<i>ül (13)</i>	
<i>ülä</i>	to distribute, to divide vG379b, Clauson 127 (<i>ülää</i>), measuring, weighing, weigh machine, pair of scales, obligation, contract vG379b, Clauson 142
<i>ülgü</i>	to measure, to estimate Clauson 145 (<i>ülgülää</i>), DTS 624
<i>ülgülä</i>	having measure, suitable Clauson 144, DTS 624
<i>ülgülü</i>	immoderate, ill-fated vG379b, Clauson 144, DTS 625
<i>ülgüsüz</i>	region, country, province Sevortjan 629-630 (< Mongolian?), DTS 625 (Kara's communication)
<i>ülke</i>	Pleiades (Kashgari), the constellation of the Pleiades, Sevortjan 630-631, Clauson 143, DTS 625
<i>ülker</i>	share, favorable destiny, share lvG379b, Clauson 142, DTS 625
<i>ülüg</i>	fortunate, sharing in vG379b, Clauson 144, DTS 625
<i>ülüglüg</i>	unfortunate
<i>ülügsüz</i>	measure, size Clauson 145 (more likely reading <i>ülgüg</i>), DTS 625
<i>ülül</i>	share, portion, chapter, portion vG379b, Clauson 153, held in equal shares (of objects), entitled to share (of persons) Clauson 154, DTS 625
<i>ülüsh</i>	
<i>ülüshlüg</i>	
<i>üm (5)</i>	
<i>üm</i>	pants vG379b, Clauson 155, DTS 384 (<i>öm</i>)
<i>ümäg</i>	stranger DTS 625
<i>ümgük</i>	fontanel DTS 625, Clauson 159 (<i>ämgük</i>)
<i>ümläsh</i>	to put one's trousers on stake Clauson 161, DTS 385
<i>ümsük</i>	the extremity of a saddle-bow (hapax legomenon) Clauson 165, DTS 385 (<i>ömsük</i>)
<i>ün (7)</i>	
<i>ün I</i>	sound vG379b, Clauson 167, DTS 625
<i>ün II</i>	to rise vG379b, Clauson 169, DTS 385 (<i>ön</i>)
<i>ündä</i>	to call Clauson 180, DTS 625
<i>ündäsh</i>	to call out to one another Clauson 181 (reciprocal)
<i>üntä</i>	to call
<i>üntür</i>	to cause to rise from, to create, to show (out) vG379b and 380, Clauson 181, DTS 385 (<i>öntür</i> , <i>öndür</i>)
<i>ünüş</i>	rise, rising vG380, Clauson 191, DTS 385 (<i>önüş</i>)
<i>üng (4)</i>	
<i>üng</i>	to dig a hole, to hollow Clauson 169, DTS 626
<i>üngtür</i>	to cause to hollow out Clauson 181, DTS 626

<i>üngül</i>	to be dug into, to be hollowed out Clauson 185-186 (also, <i>üngür</i>), according to Clauson 189 hapax legomenon), DTS 626
<i>üngür</i>	cave, hollow vG380, Sevortjan 634, Clauson 188-189,
<i>üp</i> (6)	hoopoe Clauson 9 (<i>übüük, üpüp</i>), DTS 626 (<i>übgük, übüp</i>); probably sound imitating with all derivatives listed here, cf. <i>üp</i> , today noun in Tuva)
<i>üpgük</i>	to steal Clauson 11 (<i>üplää</i>), DTS 626
<i>üplä</i>	to be stolen DTS 626 (passive)
<i>üpläl</i>	to be stolen DTS 626 (reflexive)
<i>üplän</i>	to pillage one another's (property) Clauson 11 (reciprocal), DTS 626
<i>üpläsh</i>	to order to be stolen Clauson 11 (causative), DTS 626
<i>üplät</i>	long time vG380 (Br.), Clauson 193, DTS 626
<i>ür</i> (26)	to bark vG380 (sound of the dog), Clauson 196,
<i>ür</i> I	to blow Clauson 195-196, DTS 626 BTT (Analytical Index) Sevortjan 635
<i>ür</i> II	to be frightened (intr.)
<i>ür</i> III	always
<i>ürk</i>	to frighten, to scare, to startle (transitive) vG380,
<i>ürkä</i>	Clauson 226, DTS 626
<i>ürkit</i>	to panic Clauson 226, DTS 626
<i>ürkül</i>	panic Clauson 225, DTS 626
<i>ürkün</i>	fear, terror Clauson 225-226, DTS 626
<i>ürkünch</i>	to frighten someone away
<i>ürkür</i>	to be completely panic stricken Clauson 227, DTS 627
<i>ürküsh</i>	always, everlasting vG380, Clauson 229, DTS 627
<i>ürlüg</i>	swelling Clauson 231 (<i>örmän</i>), DTS 627
<i>ürmän</i>	lime, whitewash, plaster, gypsum Clauson 234-235
<i>ürngäk</i>	(<i>ürngääk</i>), DTS 627
<i>ürngär</i>	to be white Clauson 236 and 237 (<i>ürüngär</i>), DTS 627
<i>ürpä</i>	to be shaggy Clauson 199 (<i>ürpää</i>), DTS 627,
<i>ürpäj</i>	to be disheveled Sevortjan 637, Clauson 199 (dialectal)
<i>ürpäk</i>	disheveled Clauson 198-199, DTS 627, Sevortjan 637
<i>ürpär</i>	to bristle, stand on end Clauson 199, DTS 627
<i>ürpäsh</i>	to bristle with rage Clauson 199, DTS 627
<i>ürpät</i>	to make disheveled Clauson 199, DTS 627
<i>ürük</i>	at (some) length
<i>ürül</i>	to be inflated, to swell, to be distended vG380 (Br.),
<i>ürülmäk</i>	Clauson 230, DTS 627
<i>ürüng</i>	being inflated, flatulence DTS 627
<i>ürüşh</i>	white vG380, Clauson 233-234, DTS 627
<i>üsh</i> (11)	to help to blow Clauson 240, DTS 227
<i>üş</i> I	to crowd together Clauson 256, DTS 628
<i>üş</i> II	to perforate, to cut a hole in something Clauson 256,
<i>üşh</i>	to scrape Clauson 256 (<i>üşhää</i>)
<i>üşhāl</i>	to be searched Clauson 262, DTS 628
<i>üşhāng</i>	smoothed (< scraped) Clauson 263 (<i>jüşhāng</i> , Kashgari),
<i>üşhāt</i>	to have something searched Clauson 258
<i>üşhgü</i>	awl Clauson 260 and 256, Sevortjan 643 (<i>üşki</i> Houtsma)
<i>üşhiklä</i>	to be frozen Clauson 261 (<i>üşhiklää</i>), DTS 628

<i>üşhkür</i> I	to whistle (Kashgari), to hiss Clauson 260-261, DTS 628, Sevortjan 645
<i>üşhkür</i> II	to remember Clauson 261, DTS 628
<i>üşhtür</i>	to order to cut a notch (in an arrow), to pierce a narrow hole Clauson 258
<i>üs</i> (14)	
<i>üşk</i>	front(al)
<i>üşkăbăch</i>	raisin Clauson 247, DTS 627 (<i>üşkăch</i> , <i>üşkănăch</i>)
<i>üşkür</i>	to cough Sevortjan 637-638 (sound-imitating)
<i>üst</i>	upper surface vG380, Clauson 242
<i>üstă</i>	to add, to increase, to multiply (trans.) vG380, Clauson 243, DTS 627-628
<i>üstăk</i>	addition Clauson 242, DTS 628
<i>üstăl</i>	to be enlarged or increased (intr.) vG380, Clauson 244,
<i>üstăm</i>	belt or harness ornament Clauson 242, DTS 628
<i>üstăr</i>	to disown, to deny, to be quarrelsome Clauson 244,
<i>üstün</i>	above vG380, Clauson 142-243, DTS 628
<i>üstünki</i>	situated above or on the top, (hence metaphorically) better, superior Clauson 244 (<i>üstünkii</i>), DTS 628
<i>üstünrăk</i>	superior
<i>üstürti</i>	from the top (delative) Clauson 244 (<i>üstürtii</i>), DTS 628
<i>üstürti</i>	from above (same as previous)
<i>üt</i> (8)	
<i>üt</i> I	hole, passage vG380 (Br.), Clauson 36 (<i>üüt</i> , <i>üüd</i>), DTS 629 (<i>üü</i> , 622)
<i>üt</i> II	advice vG380 (Br.), Clauson 36 (<i>öt</i>), DTS 391 (<i>öt</i>)
<i>üt</i> III	to senge Clauson 40 (Kashgari; as descriptive word, may be old)
<i>üti</i>	to iron Clauson 45 (hapax legomenon, <i>ütii</i>), DTS 629
<i>ütlăsh</i>	to be pierced (form reciprocal, meaning passive) Clauson 59 (<i>üdlăsh</i>), DTS 629
<i>ütlüg</i>	pierced, perforated Clauson 56, DTS 629 (<i>üdlüg</i> , secondary voicing > d)
<i>ütüg</i>	flat iron, iron(ing tool; Kashgari), Clauson 51, DTS 629, Sevortjan 64, cf. Russian <i>utjug</i> 'id.'
<i>ütül</i>	to be singed, to be scorched; (of grain) to be parched Clauson 57
<i>üv</i> (2)	
<i>üve</i>	to smash; <i>ü</i> , cf. MK, DTS <i>ük</i> in <i>üküt</i> 'grain for grinding in a mill', cf. <i>üküt/ügüt</i> (Kashgari), <i>üvüt</i> , <i>üjüt</i> 'o grind' Sevortjan 618-620
<i>üvür</i>	to turn round (DTS), <i>ewir</i> (DTS), Hüan, Analytical Index, <i>avyr/ävir</i> 'to turn, to twist' vG326b Sevortjan 498-500
<i>üz</i> (32)	
<i>üz buz</i>	hatred vG331 & vG380b (<i>üz boz</i>), Clauson 279 (<i>üüz buuz</i>), DTS 629; cf. <i>buz</i> 'to destroy' vG333
<i>üz</i> I	fat Clauson 278-279 (<i>üüz</i>), DTS 395 (<i>öz</i> IV)
<i>üz</i> II	deaf (Kashgari) Clauson 279 (<i>üüz</i>), DTS 395 (<i>öz</i> VI)
<i>üz</i> III	to pull something apart or to pieces vG380b, Clauson 279-280, DTS 629
<i>üză</i>	above, on high vG380b (<i>üzăă</i> , Br.), Clauson 282-283, DTS 629
<i>üzălănă</i>	elevated
<i>üzălik</i>	height

<i>üzängngi</i>	stirrup; stairs Clauson 289 (<i>üzengü, üzengi</i> , cf. Doerfer TMEN ii 598), DTS 630 (Bang: deverbial <i>n</i> < <i>üz</i> 'to lift' Gombocz, Ramstedt, cf. Mongolian <i>döröge</i> 'stirrup') Sevortjan 623-4, cf. Chuvash <i>jerana</i>
<i>üzärlik</i>	Paganum harmala, Paganon harmala rue, Clauson 290 and 988 (<i>jüzärlik</i>), DTS 630
<i>üzähk</i>	letter, written character Clauson 24 (<i>üzhih, üzhük</i>); apparent foreign word, origin not clear, DTS 631
<i>üzhmä</i>	mulberry Clauson 27, DTS 631
<i>üzhüklä</i>	to read, to spell out Clauson 26, DTS 631
<i>üzit</i>	to deafen, to make (a jar) ooze Clauson 282, DTS 630
<i>üzlän</i>	to be fatty Clauson 288
<i>üzlänchüg</i>	termination, ultimate Clauson 288, DTS 630
<i>üzlänchülüg</i>	ultimate (Br.), Clauson 288, DTS 630
<i>üzlüg</i>	fatty, sticky, glutinous Clauson 287, DTS 395
<i>üzlün</i>	to be finished, to break (intr.) vG380b, Clauson 288,
<i>üzlüsh</i>	to be dissolved, to be broken Clauson 288, DTS 630
<i>üzmlä</i>	to pull up (e.g. roots), to extirpate vG380b, Clauson 288 (<i>üzmlä</i>), DTS 630
<i>üznä</i>	to contradict
<i>üzsä</i>	to wish to cut (dersiderative) Clauson 290 (<i>üzsä</i>)
<i>üzük</i>	broken, torn off Clauson 285, DTS 630
<i>üzüki</i>	situated upon Clauson 288, DTS 629
<i>üzüklük</i>	uninterruption Clauson 286, DTS 630
<i>üzüksüz</i>	uninterrupted vG380b (<i>üzüksüz</i>), Clauson 286
<i>üzül</i>	to be torn, to be pulled to pieces, to be interrupted vG380b, Clauson 287, DTS 630-631
<i>üzüm</i>	grape (genus <i>Vitis</i>) Clauson 288 (<i>jüzüm</i>), DTS 631, Sevortjan 625
<i>üzüş</i>	to pull off together, to break together (cooperative) Clauson 290, DTS 631
<i>üzümlän</i>	to become covered with grapes Clauson 288, DTS 631,
<i>üzütlä</i>	to call or consider someone a miser Clauson 282 (<i>üzütlä</i>), DTS 631
<i>üzütlük</i>	niggardliness Clauson 282, DTS 631

Y

99 words (Old Turkic 108)

<i>y</i> (1)	
<i>y</i>	plant, crop, forest, seed, bush, vegetation vG336b, Clauson 1 (yy), DTS 216
<i>ych</i> (4)	
<i>ych</i>	to hide oneself, to disappear DTS 216
<i>ychan</i>	beware of, rely on, to be careful vG336b, Clauson 29 (may be an error for <i>ynan</i> , if not then compare <i>yshän</i> , Kara), DTS 216
<i>ychghyn</i>	to let slip, to allow to disappear vG336b, Clauson 23, DTS 216-217 (<i>ychghun</i>)
<i>ychyn</i>	torch Clauson 23 (hapax legomenon, perhaps Chinese loan in Buddhist text; if so, a luxury borrowing as the indigenous Turkic for torch is <i>jula</i> , s. vG388); not in DTS
<i>yd</i> (10)	
<i>yd</i>	to send vG336b, Clauson 37-38, DTS 217

<i>ydale</i>	to give up, to renounce vG336b, Clauson 59 (<i>ydalaa</i>), DTS 217
<i>ydma</i>	(animal) which is allowed to go free Clauson 59 (<i>ydmaa</i>)
<i>ydu</i>	after (?) Clauson 40-41 (<i>yydhuu</i> , gerund of <i>ydh</i>)
<i>yduq</i>	holy, one who was sent away or sacrificed vG336b, Clauson 46 (from <i>sent?</i>), DTS 217-218 ('impenetrable, inaccessible [mountain range or peak], sacred, free)
<i>yduqluq</i>	dedication to heaven Clauson 48, DTS 217 (<i>yduqlugh</i>)
<i>ydył</i>	to be sent Clauson 56 (passive), DTS 217
<i>ydyłm</i>	need
<i>ydysh</i>	to send something or somebody to one other Clauson 73 (reciprocal)
<i>ydyshlygh</i>	cupful Clauson 73 (also <i>idishligh</i>), DTS 217
<i>ygh</i> (7)	
<i>ygh</i>	to clot, to coagulate Clauson 77 (probably to <i>iygh</i>)
<i>yghla</i>	to weep Clauson 85 (<i>iyghla</i> , <i>yghla</i> , <i>aghla</i> , latter in Turkmen; onomatopoeic), DTS 218
<i>yghach</i>	tree, wood vG336b, Clauson 79-80 (<i>yghaach</i> , <i>iyghaach</i> , <i>aghaach</i>), DTS 218; cf. Hungarian <i>ács</i> < <i>agacs</i> 'carpenter', EtWbUng 5
<i>yghacchy</i>	carpenter, woodworker Clauson 80 (<i>yghacchi</i>)
<i>yghar</i>	strong Clauson 89 (vG 309, a Sogdian loan?)
<i>yghlash</i>	to weep together (cooperative) Clauson 86 (<i>iyghlash</i>), DTS 218
<i>yghlat</i>	to make to weep (causative) Clauson 86, DTS 218 (<i>iyghlat</i>)
<i>yj</i> (4)	
<i>yj</i> I	to suppress Clauson 266, DTS 218 (<i>ij</i>)
<i>yj</i> II	to tremble DTS 218
<i>yjynch</i>	oppression, persecution Clauson 274, DTS 218 (<i>ijinch</i>)
<i>yjyn</i>	to suffer oppression Clauson 274, DTS 218 (<i>ijinch</i>)
<i>yl</i> (6)	
<i>yl</i>	to descend Clauson 125, DTS (refers to <i>il</i>)
<i>ylđur</i>	to order, to descend Clauson 133 (causative)
<i>ylghar</i>	cavalry attack Sevortjan 652
<i>ylq</i>	to spoil oneself DTS 218 (reflexive)
<i>ylqy</i>	beast, animal Clauson 137 (<i>jylqy</i>)
<i>yllysh</i>	to compete in descending Clauson 153, DTS 218 (refers to <i>ilish</i> ; VHPF)
<i>ym</i> (3)	
<i>ymgha</i> I	wild mountain goat Clauson 158 (<i>ymghaa</i>), DTS 218
<i>ymgha</i> II	a title of a Turkish official, tax collector Clauson 158 (<i>ymghaa</i>), DTS 218
<i>ymtył</i>	to strive, to reach, etc. Sevortjan 653
<i>yn</i> (20)	
<i>ynagh</i>	something or someone desired and trusted; friend (late); hope, refuge, etc. DTS 218-219, Sevortjan 654-655, Clauson 182-183 (same as <i>ynaq</i> , Clauson regards <i>-gh</i> in the word as primary)
<i>ynal</i>	element in proper names Clauson 184-185 (may be a derivative from <i>ynagh</i>)
<i>ynan</i>	to trust, to rely on, to believe vG336b, Clauson 188 (reflexive <i>ynaana</i>), DTS 218
<i>ynanch</i>	reliance, trust, reliable, trustworthy Clauson 187 (also <i>ynanchuu</i>), DTS 218 (<i>ynanchu</i>)

<i>ynanchy</i>	element in proper names DTS 218 (<i>ynancchy</i>)
<i>ynanchlygh</i>	reliable, trustworthy Clauson 188, DTS 218-219
<i>ynanchsyz</i>	untrustworthy, treacherous Clauson 188, DTS 219
<i>ynaq</i>	asylum
<i>ynaru</i>	further
<i>yncha</i>	thus Clauson 173 (<i>ynchaa</i>), DTS 219 (both refer to <i>ancha</i>)
<i>ynchyq</i>	groaning Clauson 174, DTS 219 (<i>ynchaq</i>)
<i>ynchyqla</i>	to groan Clauson 175 (<i>ynchyqlaa</i>), DTS 219
<i>yndagh</i>	hoop of a sieve (hapax legomenon at Kashgari) Clauson 177
<i>yndyn</i>	beyond (in <i>yntyntyberü</i> and <i>yntyntytydaku</i>) Clauson 178
<i>yngha</i>	vile, worthless Clauson 183 (<i>ynghaa</i>), DTS 219
<i>yngra</i>	to whine, to scream, to weep, to cry Clauson 189 (<i>yng-raa</i> , <i>angraa</i> , may be onomatopoeic), Sevortjan 658
<i>yngnan</i>	to moan, to sob Clauson 189 (<i>angran</i> ; reflexive), DTS 219 (<i>ängrän</i>)
<i>yngrash</i>	to scream together Clauson 189 (cooperative, also <i>angrash</i>), DTS 219 (<i>ängräsh</i>)
<i>yngnat</i>	to cause to moan Clauson 189 (<i>yngnat</i> , <i>angrat</i>), DTS 219
<i>yngyr</i>	packsaddle Turkmen, Sevortjan 659 (<i>ynggyrr</i>)
<i>yq</i> (4)	
<i>yq</i> I	hickup Clauson 75, DTS 219 (in compounds only)
<i>yq</i> II	to flow Clauson 77 (to <i>aq</i>)
<i>yq</i> III	shelter, (wind)shelter Sevortjan 651-652 (<i>yyq</i> , Turkmen)
<i>yqylach</i>	spirited, swift Clauson 86 (hapax legomenon), DTS 219
<i>yqurmaq</i>	asthma, suffocation Clauson DTS 219
<i>yr</i> (17)	
<i>yr</i> I	song Clauson 192 (<i>yyr</i> , <i>jyr</i>), DTS 219
<i>yr</i> II	(to be) ashamed Clauson 192; only in the compound <i>yrbol</i> where <i>bol</i> 'to (be)come'
<i>yra</i> I	to be distant, to keep away from vG336b, Clauson 198
<i>yra</i> II	to sway (intransitive) (> <i>yrgal</i> vG336b to be shaken > <i>yrga</i> Kashgari, DTS), Sevortjan 660-662
<i>yra</i> III	character, temper, exterior Sevortjan 659-660
<i>yraq</i>	distant, far away Clauson 214, DTS 219 (<i>jyraq</i>)
<i>yrg</i>	sign (favorable at fortune-telling), oracle
<i>yrga</i>	to shake, to rock Clauson 217, DTS 220
<i>yrgagh</i>	hook Clauson 216, DTS 220
<i>yrgash</i>	to shake together (cooperative) Clauson 218, DTS 220
<i>yrgy</i>	to jump, to leap Sevortjan 662-663
<i>yrla</i>	to sing, to recite Clauson 230, DTS 220
<i>yrq</i>	omen, divination Clauson 213, DTS 220
<i>yrqal</i>	to be shaken
<i>yrqla</i>	to cast lots, to consult the omens Clauson 217 (<i>yrqlaa</i>), DTS 220; may refer to the trans (shake) of the shaman
<i>yrym</i>	omen, token (in divination); medicine DTS 220 (refers to <i>yrq</i>), Sevortjan 666
<i>yrys</i>	omen, token, fate, luck; Qypchaq, South Siberian, cf. Sevortjan 666-667
<i>ys</i> (14)	
<i>ys</i>	to wipe (<*jysh, etc.) Kipchak, Turki, South Siberian Sevortjan 667-668

<i>yshan</i>	to believe, to trust DTS Sevortjan 673-674, Clauson 264 (uncertain readings with regard to vowel harmony), DTS 220
<i>yshy</i>	to shine, to be bright (cf. <i>jashuq</i> , etc.) Sevortjan 674-5
<i>yshygh</i>	cable vG337
<i>yzhyq</i>	shelter, Qypchaq, South Siberian (<i>yzhyq</i> , <i>zyx</i> , etc.) Sevortjan 675-676
<i>ysra</i>	below, under Clauson 250 (<i>asra</i>), DTS 214
<i>ysryk</i>	a spell used against ulcer or the evil eye Clauson 250, DTS 220
<i>ysryl</i>	to be bitten Clauson 251-252, DTS 220
<i>ysrym</i>	angry, furious Clauson 251 (wrinkled, frowning),
<i>ysryn</i>	to fly into a violent rage Clauson 252, DTS 220
<i>ysrysh</i>	to bite each other Clauson 252, DTS 220
<i>yshgun</i>	rubarb Clauson 259, DTS 220 (Clauson: loan)
<i>ysyr</i>	to bite vG336b, Clauson 251, DTS 220
<i>ysyrt</i>	to cause to bite Clauson 251, DTS 220 (from Persian <i>ashkhuwaan</i> ?)
<i>ysh</i> (2)	
<i>yshyg</i>	rope Clauson 259 (<i>jyshyg</i>), DTS 220-221 (<i>jyshyg</i>),
<i>yshyl</i>	to become expert Clauson 262
<i>yt</i> (3)	
<i>yt</i>	dog Clauson 34, DTS 221
<i>yta</i>	to call someone a dog Clauson 57, DTS 221
<i>ytlygh</i>	owning a dog (attributively used noun) Clauson 57, DTS 221
<i>yz</i> (4)	
<i>yz</i>	footstep, trace Sevortjan 646-647 (yyz, Turkmen)
<i>yzan</i>	frontier, border Sevortjan 647-648
<i>yzghaar</i>	moisture, severe cold Sevortjan 649-650
<i>yzhmaklan</i>	to be covered by alum, to be covered by dendruff Clauson 27 (<i>azhmuklan</i>), DTS 221 (also <i>uzhmaklan</i>)

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Remarks to the English-Proto-Turkic Wordlist →

The English meanings of the entries in the left-column are often given shortened. Users can look up their full semantic montage in the *English-Proto-Turkic Wordlist* (pp. 93-171). This is important for entries in which the English lines are printed in small letters or contain an asterisk at the end of the last word (signs of considerable shortenings). Note that all *verbs* are listed under "to" (English infinitive form with *to*), and a certain number of *nouns* (nonverbs) under "a(n)" or "the" (these articles were often used in the English definitions by Clauson, one of the main sources of the word collections). The English entry of the only non-verb (phrase with initial "to") is printed in Italics (*to and fro*, p. 196, right column).

This *English-Proto-Turkic Wordlist* (pp. 173-214) contains in computer count 4,582 entries in two columns on each page (compare to 3,375 Proto-Turkic-English units on pp. 93-171, single columns). The increase of the entries ensues from the fact that all synonyms in the English explanations of the *Proto-Turkic-English Wordlist* (right column, pp. 93-171) appear as independent entries in the *English-Proto-Turkic Wordlist* (pp. 173-214), e.g.

<i>aqtar</i>	to turn, to twist, to roll, to translate sich drehen, rollen, (einen Text) übersetzen dön-, aktar-, terdzhüme et- vG320b*
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to roll	<i>aqtar</i>
to twist	<i>aqtar</i>
to roll	<i>aqtar</i>
to translate	<i>aqtar</i>

Also Turkic synonyms of different soundsequential extraction (etymologically unrelated unless derivatives) appear as separate entries in the *English-Proto-Turkic Wordlist* (pp. 173-214):

to turn (intr.) <i>tolghan</i> to turn (intransitive) <i>tävril</i> to turn <i>aqtar</i> to turn around <i>ävür</i> to turn away <i>münük</i> to turn into three <i>üchlän</i> to turn <i>kinlän</i> to turn around <i>jantur</i> to turn around <i>üvür</i> to turn sth over (caus.) <i>töngdär</i> to turn <i>tävir</i> to turn to one side (arrow) <i>syvgha</i> to turn upside down <i>ängtär</i> to turn VHPF <i>ävür</i>		to roll <i>aghyna</i> to roll <i>aqtar</i> to roll <i>tägzin</i> to roll up (scroll, sleeves) <i>tür</i> to roll up (the sleeves) <i>sytggha</i> to roll up the sleeves (coop) <i>sytgghash</i>
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Or nouns:

companion <i>adash</i> companion <i>ish</i> I companion <i>ortaq</i> companion <i>ortuqlugh</i> companion <i>saghdych</i> companion <i>tush</i> II		sky (the visible) <i>qalyq</i> sky <i>kök</i> I sky <i>tängri</i> sky <i>uchmaq</i>
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*This data-set from the original Old Turkic Wordlist montage (computer file TurkDicFinal). The meanings given in English only in the printed (pp. 93-171) *English-Proto-Turkic Wordlist*, as explained on p.94.

English-Proto-Turkic Wordlist

a (single) heap	<i>üküm</i>
a (slight) sound	<i>tavyš I</i>
a ball	<i>tob</i>
a bird's beak	<i>tumshyq</i>
a blow pipe	<i>tüväk</i>
a buzzing insect	<i>singek</i>
a calf which follows mother	<i>torpy</i>
a city of the Arghu tribe	<i>udhu(känd)</i>
a cold in the head (~Mong.)	<i>tomaghu</i>
a cold	<i>tum I</i>
a color of the horses coat	<i>tygh I</i>
a cool breeze	<i>tan I</i>
a cultivated field	<i>taryghlagh</i>
a drunken person	<i>ichgäk</i>
a fierce fire	<i>tamduk</i>
a follower*	<i>torpy</i>
a game battue	<i>saghyr I</i>
a gobbet or lump (Mongol?)	<i>anchu I</i>
a good shooter	<i>atym</i>
a granary	<i>taryghlyq</i>
a grave	<i>toplū</i>
a heap	<i>ükün I</i>
a hired laborer	<i>tärchi</i>
a hole	<i>tälük</i>
a kick	<i>täpig</i>
a kind of a bird	<i>sügich</i>
a kind of bird	<i>simürgük</i>
a kind of cooked food*	<i>symraq</i>
a kind of cooked food*	<i>symsymraq</i>
a kind of milk product	<i>tar III</i>
a kind of plant (Pulicaria)	<i>uljan</i>
a kind of tree	<i>uch II</i>
a large bovine	<i>syghyr</i>
a large file (<i>törpi</i> to smooth)	<i>törpig</i>
a large rat	<i>syqyrqan</i>
a leach	<i>sülük II</i>
a liquid	<i>suvuqlyk</i>
a little part	<i>qaq II</i>
a little scoop	<i>susghaq</i>
a loaf or cake	<i>toqach</i>
a lump of food	<i>tobun</i>
a male relative	<i>aty</i>
a man who makes mud walls	<i>tiükchi</i>
a messenger from a ruler	<i>tartyghchy</i>
a mound around a building*	<i>tang IV</i>
a mound as a landmark	<i>ula III</i>
a mountain tree	<i>uch II</i>
a mounted detachment	<i>tutghaq</i>
a net for catching birds	<i>tor I</i>

a net for catching fish	<i>tor I</i>
a netter (of birds or fish)	<i>torchy</i>
a one-year-old colt (>donkey)	<i>syp</i>
a package	<i>türgäk</i>
a pale (or emaciated) face	<i>tulas</i>
a parcel	<i>türgäk</i>
a person adopted	<i>tutunchu</i>
a piece of news	<i>syrttygh</i>
a piece of thin dough	<i>tamata</i>
a place abundant of water	<i>suvlagh</i>
a place to stand or stay	<i>turugh</i>
a place where millet grows	<i>ügürlik</i>
a plant with edible seeds	<i>ügrügän</i>
a preacher of God	<i>tängrichi</i>
a provision bag	<i>tutghuch</i>
a pulpit (< Iranian?)	<i>tumsha</i>
a quick-acting poison	<i>talaghu</i>
a quiver	<i>kish II</i>
a raft made of skins*	<i>tar II</i>
a rasp (cf. <i>törpi</i> to smooth)	<i>törpig</i>
a riddel	<i>tapuzghu</i>
a river	<i>todghun</i>
a side	<i>syngar</i>
a single (leather) strip	<i>sydrym</i>
a single act of shaking	<i>silkim</i>
a single choice	<i>üdhrüm</i>
a single drop	<i>tamyzym</i>
a skin disease*	<i>tämrägü</i>
a slice	<i>tilgä</i>
a small bird of some kind	<i>sondylach</i>
a spell against the evil eye	<i>ysryk</i>
a spell used against ulcer*	<i>ysryk</i>
a spit	<i>sysh I</i>
a story told at night	<i>sürchük</i>
a strip	<i>tilgä</i>
a surety	<i>säsh</i>
a table	<i>tirgi</i>
a tall hat	<i>soqarlach bürk</i>
a term of endearment	<i>ataj</i>
a thong	<i>tili</i>
a tinkling sound?	<i>tyng</i>
a titel (honorific)	<i>burghuchan</i>
a title (Mongol?)	<i>tarkhan</i>
a title of a Turkish official	<i>ymgha II</i>
a title of office (Avar!)	<i>todhun I</i>
a tree trunk	<i>töngörgä</i>
a turn to do something	<i>sap II</i>
a twig for a blow pipe	<i>tüväklik</i>
a unit (tribal organization)	<i>oq I</i>

a wall	<i>tam</i> I	all (num. indef.)	<i>qop</i>
a weight (for a sacel)	<i>tartygh</i>	all (pronoun)	<i>bar</i> I
a woman's relations*	<i>tüngür</i>	all	<i>alqu</i>
abdomen	<i>qaryn</i>	all four	<i>törtägü</i>
ability <i>Golden Beam Sutra</i>	<i>umaq</i>	all	<i>köp</i> I
able	<i>ädrämlig</i>	all of it (pron. indef.)	<i>jomqy</i>
able to choose (noun)	<i>üdürtlög</i>	all	<i>qopan</i>
about	<i>azu</i>	all	<i>tolp</i>
above	<i>üstün</i>	all	<i>tüzü</i>
above	<i>üzä</i>	alliterative intensif. prefix	<i>sym</i>
abscess	<i>qart</i>	alone (z < s)	<i>jalanguz</i>
abundance	<i>üküşlük</i>	alone	<i>sydrym</i>
abuse	<i>sögünch</i>	altogether (qualifies noun)	<i>ulaju</i>
according to	<i>nānchā</i>	altogether	<i>tüzün</i>
accumulation	<i>tirgāsh</i> I	always	<i>jyntam</i>
ach! (interjection)	<i>äsizā</i>	always	<i>turqaru</i>
ach! (interjection)	<i>äsizimā</i>	always	<i>tutchy</i>
aching	<i>titig</i> I	always	<i>tutshy</i>
acid	<i>tury</i>	always	<i>ürkā</i>
acquiring	<i>tāginch</i>	always	<i>ürlüg</i>
across (see <i>to transgress</i>)	<i>asha</i> I	amazing	<i>tang</i> II
across	<i>kāchā</i> I	an ache	<i>syzlagh</i>
active	<i>titik</i> II	an affluent	<i>tamgha</i> II
addition	<i>üstāk</i>	an alcoholic beverage	<i>isigti</i>
address of women	<i>tārim</i>	an alloy of copper	<i>tuch</i>
addressed (person)	<i>tigmā</i>	an iron pan for baking	<i>sach</i> III
adhesive	<i>japygh</i>	ancestor	<i>apa</i> I
adjacent	<i>tutshy</i>	ancestors (male?)	<i>ächü</i>
admissarius (equus) mas	<i>adghyr</i>	and (< <i>jimāā</i>)	<i>jmāā</i>
adopt habits	<i>taryq</i> I	and (conj. copul.)	<i>aqy</i>
adult castrated bull	<i>öküz</i>	and (probably a gerund)	<i>ulaty</i>
adult male bovine mammal	<i>buqa</i>	and the rest (a gerund?)	<i>ulaty</i>
advance guard	<i>tutghaq</i>	anew (cf. <i>jan</i> II)	<i>jangyrtı</i>
advice (< <i>kāngish</i>)	<i>kāngish</i>	anew	<i>ikilājū</i>
advice	<i>ärig</i> I	anger	<i>övkā</i>
advice	<i>ögüt</i> I	anger	<i>qagygh</i>
advice	<i>üt</i> II	angry	<i>ysrym</i>
affair	<i>ish</i> II	animal allowed to go free	<i>ydma</i>
after (gerund of <i>ydh</i>)	<i>ydu</i>	animal carrying merchandise	<i>tavarchy</i>
after (temp., causal conj.)	<i>ijā</i>	animal dung	<i>qygh</i>
after	<i>song</i> II	animal	<i>ylqy</i>
after	<i>tapā</i>	ankle	<i>topyq</i>
after	<i>udu</i> II	anklebone	<i>alchy(gh)</i>
again (gerund of <i>jan</i> II)	<i>jana</i>	answer (cf. <i>jantur</i>)	<i>jantud</i>
age of life	<i>jash</i> II	answer	<i>kiginch</i>
aged	<i>avychqa</i>	answer to a call, interject.	<i>uva</i> II
aged	<i>äski</i>	ant	<i>chümäli</i>
aim	<i>ughragh</i>	ant	<i>qumursgha</i>
air	<i>qalyq</i>	anvil	<i>urdun</i>
Aletris farinosa?	<i>tupulghaq</i>	anxiety	<i>busghaq</i>
alien	<i>jat</i> I	anxiety	<i>qadghu</i>
alien subject	<i>tat</i> I	anything like a tripod	<i>tängüch</i>
alive	<i>tirig</i> II	ape, Simia (family Pongidae)	<i>bichin</i>
all (< <i>bar</i> I)	<i>barcha</i>	appearance	<i>māngiz</i>
all (< <i>büt</i>)	<i>bürün</i>	apple, Pyrus malu	<i>alma</i>
all (num. and pron. indef.)	<i>top</i> I	apricot, Prunus armeniaca	<i>tülüg ärük</i>

arable land	<i>taryghlagh</i>	back (gerund of <i>qaj</i>)	<i>qaja</i> II
argument	<i>ury</i> II	back (of the horse)	<i>omuz</i>
arm	<i>qol</i> I	back	<i>arqa</i>
arm-pit	<i>qolbych</i>	back	<i>kidin</i>
armed	<i>tulumlugh</i>	back	<i>kirü</i>
armored (< <i>kādim</i>)	<i>kādimlig</i>	backside rump	<i>süsgün</i>
Armoricia lapatipholia	<i>turma</i>	bad	<i>ajygh</i>
Armoricia rusticana	<i>turma</i>	bad	<i>isiz</i>
army	<i>chärig</i>	bad	<i>javlaq</i>
army commander general	<i>urungut</i>	bad	<i>javyz</i>
army horse	<i>sülük</i> I	band	<i>tirin</i>
army	<i>sü</i> II	bandit	<i>oghri</i>
around	<i>tägrä</i>	bare (ground)	<i>topraghan</i>
around*	<i>toly</i> I	bark of a tree	<i>qadyz</i>
arrogant (pejorative)	<i>ögtäm</i>	bark of the tree (e.g. birch)	<i>qas</i>
arrogant	<i>kük</i>	bark	<i>qasyq</i>
arrogant	<i>küvānchlig</i>	barley	<i>arpa</i>
arrow	<i>oq</i> I	barrel	<i>küp</i>
arrow shaft	<i>ulun</i>	basic	<i>tözüin</i>
arrow-head	<i>jasych</i>	basis	<i>ul</i> I
arrow-head	<i>tämürgän</i>	basket on the camel's back	<i>ügürmäk</i>
artery (~Mong. <i>tamir</i> 'vigor')	<i>tamyр</i>	bastard	<i>juvgha</i>
artery	<i>özek</i>	battle	<i>süngüs</i>
artery	<i>tamar</i>	battle	<i>tötüsh</i>
as (conj. compar.)	<i>täg</i> I	bay (horse)	<i>torugh</i>
as much as possible	<i>unarcha</i>	be be crushed	<i>kinlän</i>
as soon as	<i>unaqaya</i>	be little	<i>tota</i>
as soon as	<i>utru utru</i>	beam (in construction work)	<i>tirgük</i>
as soon as(ara 'interval')	<i>kichmätin ara</i>	bear	<i>adygh</i>
ascent	<i>örüş</i>	beast	<i>ylqy</i>
ashamed	<i>uvutlugh</i>	beautiful	<i>körk</i>
ashamed	<i>yr</i> II	beautiful	<i>körklä</i>
asked for	<i>küsānchig</i>	beautiful	<i>körklüg</i>
asked for	<i>küsüşhlüg</i>	beautiful	<i>körtlä</i>
asleep	<i>udyqla</i>	beaver, Castor	<i>quntuz</i>
assembly	<i>tirig</i> I	because of (anc. postpos.)	<i>üchiün</i>
associated	<i>tutshy</i>	bed	<i>töshäk</i>
asthma	<i>yqurmaq</i>	bee	<i>ary</i> III
astragalus-bone	<i>ashyql</i>	beer	<i>sorma</i>
astrologer	<i>jultuzchy</i>	beetle (order Coleoptera)	<i>qonguz</i>
asylum	<i>ynaq</i>	before (see to transgress))	<i>ashnu</i>
at (some) length	<i>ürük</i>	beggar	<i>qolghuchy</i>
at all (reasserting negation)	<i>aryty</i>	beggar	<i>umduch</i>
at last	<i>arqun</i>	beginning (< <i>bashla</i> I)	<i>bashlagh</i>
at once	<i>timin</i>	beginning	<i>ilk</i>
at once	<i>turghyncha</i>	behavior (< <i>qyl</i> II?)	<i>qylyq</i>
at rest	<i>tynch</i>	behavior	<i>ärish</i> I
at what time?	<i>qachan</i>	behind	<i>kin</i> I
attaining	<i>täginch</i>	being (cf. <i>är</i> II)	<i>ärkän</i>
attention	<i>äs</i>	being aged	<i>jasha</i>
attentive (careful)	<i>saq</i> I	being inflated	<i>ürülmäk</i>
attribut of Kucha (a state)	<i>ugu</i> (Uigur)	being thoroughly clarified	<i>süzündi</i>
auspicious	<i>ughurlugh</i>	believer	<i>kirtgünch</i>
autumn-like	<i>küzki</i>	belly	<i>qaryn</i>
awl	<i>üşghü</i>	belonging to a family	<i>ughushlugh</i>
ax	<i>baltu</i>	beloved	<i>ögük</i>

beloved	<i>sävük</i>
below	<i>asra</i>
below	<i>qody</i>
below	<i>ysra</i>
belt or harness ornament	<i>üstäm</i>
belt	<i>qur I</i>
bent	<i>ägri</i>
beseeking	<i>tälmir</i>
better (above or on the top)	<i>üstünki</i>
better	<i>jigl</i>
beware of	<i>ychan</i>
beyond (see to transgress)	<i>asha I</i>
beyond	<i>yndyn</i>
Big Dipper	<i>jitikän</i>
big (< <i>bädü</i>)	<i>bädük</i>
big	<i>ulugh</i>
bile	<i>öt I</i>
birch, Betula	<i>toz I</i>
bird	<i>qush</i>
birds in large number	<i>qushlugh</i>
birth	<i>tughum</i>
bit	<i>qaq II</i>
bitter	<i>talqa</i>
bitter	<i>tarqa</i>
bitter	<i>tury</i>
bitterness	<i>titizlik</i>
black (demin. of <i>qara</i>)	<i>qaraghu</i>
black	<i>qara II</i>
blacksmith (~Mo. <i>temürchi</i>)	<i>tämürchi</i>
bladder container	<i>tolquq</i>
bladder	<i>qavuuq</i>
blasphemy (religious term?)	<i>chulwu</i>
blaze	<i>tamduk</i>
blessed	<i>mänggi</i>
blessed	<i>qutlugh</i>
blind (vision impaired)	<i>tägliük</i>
blister	<i>bäz I</i>
blister on the lips	<i>uchghuq</i>
blister	<i>örmän</i>
blood	<i>qan I</i>
blood relative	<i>uja II</i>
blood vessel (Mong. <i>tamir</i>)	<i>tamyr</i>
blue	<i>kök I</i>
boat	<i>kämi</i>
boat	<i>oluq I</i>
body armor	<i>jaryq</i>
body	<i>är'öz</i>
body	<i>bod</i>
body	<i>jin</i>
body	<i>öz I</i>
body	<i>tan II</i>
boil	<i>sysh II</i>
bond service	<i>taq I</i>
bone behind the ear	<i>chüktä</i>
bone	<i>süngük</i>
bony	<i>süngüklüg</i>

boot	<i>ätük</i>
boot	<i>tabalygh</i>
boot	<i>ujma</i>
booty	<i>mäng</i>
border (<i>kidigh</i>)	VHPF <i>qydygh</i>
border	<i>ärngäk I</i>
border	<i>yzan</i>
boredom (noun-verb)	<i>usan</i>
boredom	<i>irmäk</i>
bosom < <i>koonj, j</i> for oldnj)	<i>qojyn</i>
bottomless	<i>tüpsyz</i>
bow	<i>ja II</i>
box	<i>ükäk</i>
braid of the hair	<i>ishin</i>
brain (<i>meji</i>)	<i>miji</i>
bran	<i>käpäk</i>
bran	<i>sökti</i>
branch (< <i>but</i> 'leg?')	<i>butyq</i>
branch	<i>tal I</i>
brand	<i>tamgha I</i>
brass (< copper?)	<i>jiz</i>
brave	<i>alp</i>
brave	<i>kür II</i>
breast (< <i>äm I</i>)	<i>ämig</i>
breast	<i>kögüz</i>
breastwork	<i>tura II</i>
breath	<i>tyn I</i>
breath	<i>tynygh</i>
breathing	<i>tynygh</i>
bribe	<i>urunch</i>
bribe	<i>urunchaq</i>
bridge (< <i>küvrüg</i> drum')	<i>köprüg</i>
bridle	<i>jükün I</i>
bridle	<i>ujan</i>
bright (< <i>jal</i>)	<i>jalyntyg</i>
bright(ness)	<i>jaryq</i>
brilliance	<i>chogh</i>
brim	<i>ärngäk I</i>
broad	<i>king</i>
broken	<i>üzük</i>
broom	<i>sipirgü</i>
broom	<i>süpürgü</i>
broth (<i>bün</i>)	<i>min I</i>
broth with noodles	<i>ügrä</i>
brother-in-law	<i>jurch</i>
brown (earth)	<i>jaghyz</i>
brown horse	<i>az I</i>
bruised disfigurement	<i>tapchalygh</i>
brush	<i>sipirgü</i>
brush	<i>süpürgü</i>
bucket	<i>könäk</i>
bucket	<i>susyk</i>
buckle (on belt)	<i>toqu I</i>
bud (< <i>*bürk?</i>)	<i>bür</i>
bug	<i>qonguz</i>
bull	<i>buqa</i>

bunch	<i>chugh</i>	chest	<i>tuṣma</i>
bundle	<i>tanguq</i>	chevreau	<i>ältäri</i>
burden (same as <i>jüd?</i>)	<i>jük I</i>	child	<i>känch</i>
buried	<i>sämäk II</i>	child	<i>oghlan</i>
bush	<i>y</i>	childish behavior	<i>ushaqyq</i>
bushel	<i>küri</i>	chill	<i>ajaz</i>
bustard	<i>toḏh I</i>	choice between things	<i>üdhrüsh</i>
but	<i>inchip</i>	choice	<i>talū</i>
butterfly	<i>kätäli</i>	choice	<i>üdrüdi</i>
cable	<i>yshygh</i>	choiciest	<i>üdhrüm</i>
caldron	<i>qazghan</i>	chopped food	<i>käsmä ash</i>
calf	<i>baltyr II</i>	chosen	<i>talū</i>
calf	<i>buzaghu</i>	chosen	<i>üdrüdi</i>
call	<i>uran</i>	chronical tapering	<i>suby I</i>
calm	<i>tun II</i>	cinnamon	<i>qadyz</i>
camel (castrated), Camelus	<i>atan I</i>	city	<i>balyq I</i>
camel (genus Camelus)	<i>tävä</i>	city	<i>toj</i>
camel (male), Camelus	<i>bughra</i>	city	<i>ulush</i>
camp	<i>ordu</i>	clan	<i>uq I</i>
camp(site) (of a clan?)	<i>oba</i>	claw	<i>tyngraq</i>
canal	<i>aryq</i>	clean	<i>silig</i>
canine tooth	<i>azygh azih</i>	clean	<i>süzük</i>
canopy	<i>tolvyr</i>	clean	<i>turuqIV</i>
capable	<i>titik II</i>	clerk	<i>bitigüchi</i>
capable	<i>ujur</i>	cliff	<i>jar II</i>
caparison	<i>üchürgü</i>	clitoris	<i>tylaq</i>
careless	<i>symtagh</i>	close	<i>jaqyn</i>
carotid artery	<i>ömgän</i>	close shaven (on the head)	<i>toq II</i>
carpenter	<i>yghacchy</i>	closeby	<i>jaquru</i>
carriage	<i>qangly</i>	closed (curtains)	<i>tutuq</i>
castrated (ram, etc.)	<i>azma</i>	closed bag	<i>kiz I</i>
castrated ram, genus Ovis	<i>irk I</i>	clothed	<i>tonlygh</i>
cattle owner	<i>syghyrylyq</i>	clothing	<i>kädgü</i>
cause	<i>tyltagh I</i>	clothing	<i>ton II</i>
cavalry attack	<i>ylghar</i>	clothing	<i>tonaghu</i>
cave	<i>üngür</i>	cloud	<i>bulyt</i>
cavity	<i>oj II</i>	cloudless weather	<i>ajaz</i>
center	<i>orta</i>	clouth wing	<i>ätäk</i>
ceremony	<i>toqu II</i>	coarse	<i>sarsygh I</i>
certain	<i>odghuraq</i>	coat	<i>käpänäk</i>
chain (weaving)	<i>ärüsh II</i>	cockpartridge, Perdix perdix	<i>ular</i>
chance	<i>jyq I</i>	coffer	<i>tutma</i>
change	<i>ävrish</i>	cold	<i>tum I</i>
change	<i>ughur</i>	cold	<i>tumlygh</i>
chapter	<i>ülüşh</i>	cold VHPF	<i>soghyq</i>
character (< <i>qyl II?</i>)	<i>qylyq</i>	Colic	<i>tupulghaq</i>
character	<i>yra III</i>	collar	<i>jaqa I</i>
charcoal	<i>kömür</i>	colliding	<i>syqysh I</i>
chaste	<i>silig</i>	color	<i>boj</i>
chat	<i>aghyz</i>	color	<i>öng I</i>
cheap	<i>jinik</i>	colored	<i>ala</i>
cheek	<i>adurt</i>	colt, Equus	<i>qulun</i>
cheff	<i>uchuq I</i>	column	<i>tiräk II</i>
chest (of the horse)	<i>omuz</i>	come here! (interjecti.	<i>qy</i>
chest	<i>böksig</i>	command	<i>jarlygh I</i>
chest of horse	<i>öngmen</i>	commander	<i>bujruq</i>

common *igil*
 community *tirig I*
 companion *adash*
 companion *ish I*
 companion *ortaq*
 companion *ortuqlugh*
 companion *saghdych*
 companion *tush II*
 complete (without rest) *qalyysz*
 completely total *tolp*
 completely *tükäl*
 completely *tükäti*
 complexion *mängiz*
 compulsion *qyzghut*
 concern *syqyshlyq*
 concubine *küng*
 confidant *tajanch*
 confined *tar I*
 confined *taru*
 conflagration *örtän I*
 conflict *urundy*
 consolation *abynch*
 constantly scraping *sydyrghaq*
 constricted *tar I*
 constriction *syqygh*
 constriction *tangygh*
 contact (in fight) *tägish*
 container *kiz I*
 continuously *turqaru*
 continuously *ty*
 copper *baqyr*
 cords for slings* *tävrän*
 core *özek*
 coriander seed (Pers. *daana*?) *tana I*
 corn (< *tarygh I*?) *tarygh II*
 corner *bulung*
 corner of the mouth *qasygh*
 corpse *ölüg*
 correct *ongaly*
 correct *ongtun*
 cotton seed *käbüz*
 coughing *ötel*
 counting (< *san II*?) *san I*
 counting *saqysh*
 country (< Mongol?) *ülke*
 country *ulush*
 coupling *sapygh*
 cover *örtük*
 cover *qapaq*
 covering *köshik*
 covetous *unduch*
 cow *inäk*
 cow *ingäk*
 cow *ud I*
 cracks in the ground *tabluq*
 cradle *böshük*

craftsman *uz*
 cramp *tartygh*
 cramped *taru*
 cramping *tangygh*
 crane, Magalornis grus *turungaja*
 creator (Uigur-Manichaeen?) *jaratyghly*
 creek *julat*
 crooked *ägri*
 crop (< *tarygh I*?) *tarygh II*
 crop *äkin*
 crop *y*
 crosseyed *qyng*
 crosseyed *qyngyryt*
 crossroad(s) *bältir*
 crow (Corvus) *qargha I*
 crowd *tirgäsh I*
 crowding together *syqysh I*
 cruel *kür II*
 crumbling VHPF *kävräk*
 crushed parched grain *talqan*
 cuckoo, Cuculus canorus *käkük*
 cultivated land (~ Mongol?) *tarygh I*
 cultivator *taryghchy*
 cumin, Cuminum cyminum *artun*
 cup *ajaq*
 cup *saghraq*
 cupful *ydyshtygh*
 curriculum vitae *jorygh*
 curse (cf. Mongol *karja*) *qarghagh*
 curse *qurgha*
 curse *sögünch*
 curse VHPF *sögüg*
 cushion *tölit*
 cushion *töshäk*
 customary law *törü II*
 dagger *bögdä*
 daily *künintä*
 daily *küntämäk*
 daimon *jäk*
 daisy growing in salty soil *qamghaq*
 damage *jash III*
 damage *qor*
 damaged *tapchalygh*
 dandruff *käpäk*
 danger *ada*
 danger *tuda*
 dark *qara II*
 dark *tünärig*
 darkness *jaruqsuz*
 darkness *tünärig*
 daughter *qyz I*
 daughter-in-law (cf. *kälür*) *kälin*
 dawn light *ingir*
 day *kün I*
 day-break *tang I*
 daytime *küntüz*

deaf	<i>saghyr</i> II	disappearance	<i>kitgü</i>
deaf	<i>tongu</i>	disc	<i>tilgän</i>
deaf	<i>üz</i> II	discomfort (of body)	<i>tapsyz</i>
dear child (as an address)	<i>ulych</i>	disheveled	<i>ürpäk</i>
death	<i>äi' öz qodugh</i>	disparage	<i>toia</i>
death	<i>joq</i>	distance	<i>jyraqtyq</i>
death	<i>ölüm</i>	distant remote	<i>uzaq</i>
debris	<i>syjuq</i>	distant	<i>yraq</i>
debt (<i>büün</i>)	<i>mün</i>	distress	<i>cholmaq</i>
debt	<i>alym</i>	distress	<i>tangygh</i>
debt	<i>birim</i>	distress	<i>tolghaq</i>
debt	<i>ötäg</i>	disturbances*	<i>tälgäk</i>
debtor	<i>ötägchi</i>	ditch around a fortress	<i>qaram</i>
deceit	<i>chäwish</i>	ditch	<i>or</i> III
deceitful	<i>tävligh</i>	divide up (transit.)	<i>tar</i> IV
deception	<i>kömän</i>	divination	<i>yraq</i>
decline	<i>jodun</i> I	divine	<i>tängridäm</i>
dedication to heaven	<i>yduqluq</i>	divinity	<i>tängrilik</i>
deed	<i>ärish</i> I	dog	<i>yt</i>
deed	<i>ködüg</i>	dog, <i>Canis familiaris</i>	<i>it</i> I
deep	<i>batygh</i>	domestic fowl (~Mongol?)	<i>aqyghu</i>
deep	<i>täring</i>	domesticated animal	<i>qara</i> I
deep	<i>tütrüm</i>	donkey, <i>Equus asinus</i>	<i>äshgäk</i>
defect	<i>qadagh</i>	door	<i>qapygh</i>
definite	<i>odguraty</i>	dorsal vertebra (variants)	<i>oghurqa</i>
delicious	<i>tansuq</i>	double	<i>qosha</i>
delimited by boundaries	<i>sychlygh</i>	doubt	<i>ikirchgü</i>
denial	<i>tanyghma</i>	doubt	<i>sizig</i>
dense (forest)	<i>bärk</i>	doubtful	<i>süzün</i>
dense	<i>jigi</i>	dream	<i>tül</i>
dense	<i>kür</i> II	dream	<i>udu</i> I
dense	<i>qalyn</i>	dress	<i>kädim</i>
dense shrubbery	<i>aral</i>	dried curd cheese	<i>suvut</i> I
depression	<i>opry</i>	drink (intoxicating)	<i>ichgü</i>
desert	<i>saj</i>	drink	<i>suvshush</i>
desire	<i>tap</i> I	dripping water	<i>tamyndy</i>
desire	<i>umduq</i>	drug	<i>ot</i> II
desire	<i>umugh</i>	drum	<i>kängräk</i>
desire	<i>umunch</i>	drum	<i>küvrügh</i>
destitute	<i>jarlygh</i> II	drumstick	<i>toqyghu</i>
detailed	<i>kimgürü</i>	drunk	<i>äsrük</i>
devil	<i>ichgäk</i>	dry ground	<i>topraq</i>
devout	<i>tängrikän</i>	dry	<i>qurqagh</i>
different (redupl.)	<i>täng täng</i>	dry	<i>qurugh</i>
different	<i>öngi</i>	dry stony river bed	<i>saj</i>
different	<i>öngin</i>	dryness	<i>quryinch</i>
difficult	<i>alp</i>	duck (family <i>Anatidae</i>)	<i>ördek</i>
difficult	<i>sarp</i>	due to (conj. causalis)	<i>nägüddä</i>
difficult	<i>tarqynch</i>	dun (color of a horse's coat)	<i>oj</i> III
diffidence	<i>turqugh</i>	dung	<i>tudrych</i>
digestable	<i>sini</i>	dust	<i>togh</i> I
dilatoriness	<i>uzaqtyq</i>	dust	<i>toz</i> II
direction	<i>jynqaq</i>	dwelling place	<i>ärgü</i>
dirt (<i>boq</i>)	<i>bogh</i> II	eager to serve	<i>tapyghsaq</i>
dirt on the body	<i>tongra</i>	ear	<i>qulghaq</i>
dirt	<i>qaqach</i>	earlier (mentioned)	<i>baja</i> I

early	<i>ir I</i>	equivalent	<i>täng I</i>
early	<i>irtä</i>	erroneous	<i>jangluq</i>
earth	<i>jir I</i>	esophagus	<i>öngech</i>
earth	<i>jir suv</i>	ethnonym	<i>tat I (=Tat)</i>
earth	<i>otagh</i>	eulogy	<i>ögmish</i>
earth	<i>upraq</i>	eunuch	<i>tutuq</i>
earthenware	<i>sasyq</i>	evasive	<i>tartygh</i>
earthquake	<i>täpräsh I</i>	evening	<i>aqsham</i>
earthy	<i>topraqlygh</i>	evening	<i>kichä</i>
earwax	<i>saqyz</i>	evenmindedness	<i>tüzülmäk</i>
east (same as <i>il I</i> ?)	<i>il II</i>	everlasting (<i>bämgü</i>)	<i>mämgü</i>
east (situated in the east)	<i>soltun</i>	everlasting	<i>ürlüg</i>
east	<i>ilgärü</i>	everybody	<i>alqu</i>
echo (cf. <i>jan II</i> 'to return')	<i>jangghu</i>	everyone (pron. indef.)	<i>saju</i>
edge	<i>ärngäk I</i>	evil spirit (cf. <i>jil</i> 'wind')	<i>jilpig</i>
edible root of a plant	<i>uljan</i>	ewe (female sheep)	<i>urqachy</i>
egg (< <i>jum</i> 'to press')	<i>jumurtgha</i>	exact	<i>king</i>
eight	<i>säkiz</i>	exact	<i>titrü</i>
elder brother	<i>ichi</i>	exactly	<i>chaq I</i>
elder sister (honorific)	<i>äkä</i>	excellent	<i>soghanchygh</i>
elder sister	<i>äkächi</i>	excessive	<i>tängsiz</i>
elder sister-in-law	<i>jängä</i>	excrement (<i>boq</i>)	<i>bogh II</i>
element in proper name	<i>ynanchy</i>	existence	<i>tiriglik</i>
element in proper names	<i>ynal</i>	expectation	<i>umugh</i>
elephant, <i>Elephas maximus</i>	<i>janga</i>	expensive	<i>qyz III</i>
elevated	<i>öri</i>	extended family	<i>ughush</i>
elevated	<i>üzälänä</i>	exterior	<i>yra III</i>
elm tree, genus <i>Ulmus</i>	<i>usaq I</i>	external view	<i>mängiz</i>
emaciated	<i>turuq II</i>	eye (to <i>kör</i> ?)	<i>köz</i>
emperor (<i>qan</i>)	<i>qaghan</i>	eye brow	<i>köz qashy</i>
empire	<i>ulush</i>	eye-ball	<i>qaraq</i>
empty	<i>qurugh</i>	eyebrow	<i>qash I</i>
en bloc (qualifies the noun)	<i>ulaju</i>	eyelash	<i>kirpik</i>
encircled	<i>qurshan</i>	eyelid	<i>köz gapaqy</i>
end	<i>kid</i>	face	<i>bit</i>
end	<i>song II</i>	face downwards	<i>töngrä</i>
end	<i>songuq</i>	face	<i>jüz II</i>
end	<i>uch I</i>	facing against	<i>utru</i>
enemy	<i>jaghy</i>	falcon, <i>Falco</i>	<i>tojan</i>
enemy	<i>tötüshlüg</i>	fall (season)	<i>küz</i>
energetic	<i>alp</i>	false accusation	<i>tyltagh II</i>
enterprise	<i>ish II</i>	false witness	<i>ushaqchy</i>
enterprising	<i>ititik II</i>	falsehood	<i>jalgan</i>
entire	<i>alqu</i>	fame	<i>chaw</i>
entitled to share (of persons)	<i>ülüşlüg</i>	fame	<i>kü I</i>
envious	<i>suq I</i>	fame	<i>ögä</i>
envious	<i>täpiz</i>	fan	<i>jilpigü</i>
envoy (<Iranian?)	<i>jalawachy</i>	far away	<i>jitinchsiz</i>
envy	<i>küni</i>	far away	<i>yraq</i>
envy	<i>suq I</i>	farmer	<i>taryghchy</i>
envy	<i>täpiz</i>	farmer	<i>tat I</i>
envy	<i>täpizlik</i>	fast	<i>tärk</i>
epidemic	<i>kigän</i>	fasten	<i>body II</i>
equable	<i>tänglig</i>	fasting	<i>bachagh</i>
equal	<i>täng I</i>	fat (person)	<i>tängish</i>
equal to	<i>tänglig</i>	fat (to <i>jagh</i> ?)	<i>jaqry</i>

fat	<i>jagh I</i>	firm	<i>jarp</i>
fat	<i>kür II</i>	first (husband)	<i>tun I</i>
fat	<i>sämiz</i>	first (num. ord. <bash>)	<i>bashtynqy</i>
fat	<i>üz I</i>	first (num. ord.)	<i>ilki</i>
fate	<i>irü</i>	first born	<i>tun I</i>
fate	<i>yrys</i>	fish, Piscis	<i>balyq II</i>
father (diminutive)	<i>atach</i>	fishing hook (Tungusic)	<i>olta</i>
father	<i>ata I</i>	fist	<i>jydruc</i>
father	<i>qang</i>	five (num. radic.)	<i>bish</i>
father-in-law	<i>qadyñ</i>	flag	<i>badruc</i>
fatty	<i>üzlüg</i>	flag	<i>urungu</i>
favorable destiny	<i>ülüg</i>	flame (<jal>)	<i>jalyn</i>
favorite (child)	<i>ögük</i>	flame	<i>ört I</i>
fear	<i>bäling</i>	flame	<i>örtän I</i>
fear	<i>qorqu</i>	flank	<i>jamuz</i>
fear	<i>qorqynch</i>	flat (ground)	<i>tayr</i>
fear	<i>ürkünch</i>	flat iron	<i>ütüg</i>
feasible	<i>ughurlugh</i>	flatter(ing)	<i>asghanchu</i>
feathered	<i>tülüg</i>	flatulence	<i>ürülmäk</i>
featherless arrow	<i>üchläch</i>	flavor (in: <i>tatygh talygh</i>)	<i>talygh</i>
feeling of frustration	<i>tutghaq</i>	flavor	<i>tatygh</i>
felt	<i>kächä II</i>	flesh VHPF?	<i>ät I</i>
felt	<i>kidiz</i>	flock	<i>sürüg</i>
felt stockings	<i>ujuq</i>	flotation device*	<i>olquq</i>
felt	<i>ujma</i>	flour	<i>un</i>
female camel	<i>ütür</i>	flower	<i>chächäk</i>
female slave	<i>as I</i>	fluid	<i>suvuq</i>
female slave	<i>küng</i>	flute	<i>sybyzghu</i>
female	<i>uraghut</i>	flying	<i>uchuq I</i>
feminine	<i>tishi</i>	foal, Equus	<i>qulun</i>
fetter	<i>buqaghu</i>	foam	<i>köpük</i>
fetter	<i>chugh</i>	fodder	<i>mäng</i>
fetter	<i>kishän</i>	fog	<i>tuman</i>
feudal tenant	<i>tat I</i>	fold(-in)	<i>chüm</i>
fever	<i>isig</i>	foliage	<i>javyzghu</i>
fever	<i>käzig</i>	fond of accumulating goods	<i>tirigsäk</i>
feverish	<i>isiglig</i>	fontanel	<i>ümügük</i>
fibers to be made into rope	<i>uruqluq</i>	food (kind of)	<i>uva I</i>
fifty (same as <i>ilig I</i> 'hand')	<i>ilig II</i>	food	<i>ash I</i>
fight (to <i>kir</i> ?)	<i>kärish</i>	food	<i>jigü</i>
fight	<i>tötüsh</i>	food	<i>jim</i>
fight	<i>urush I</i>	food	<i>tamghaq</i>
figure	<i>kib</i>	food	<i>tatygh</i>
file ('a steel tool')	<i>ig II</i>	foolish	<i>sybyz</i>
file ('a steel tool')	<i>ige(g)</i>	foolish	<i>tümgä</i>
filter	<i>süzgü</i>	foot	<i>adaq</i>
filth	<i>kir I</i>	foot	<i>but</i>
filth	<i>qygh</i>	foot of a mountain	<i>ashaq</i>
filth	<i>tapcha</i>	foothills*	<i>sängir</i>
finger	<i>ärngäk II</i>	footstep	<i>yz</i>
fire	<i>ot I</i>	footwear	<i>ätük</i>
fireplace (<ot 'fire, hearth')	<i>ochuq</i>	footwear	<i>tabatygh</i>
firewood (<ot 'fire'?)	<i>odun II</i>	for a long time	<i>uzaty</i>
firewood	<i>otung</i>	for	<i>tijin</i>
firm	<i>bäkürü</i>	ford	<i>kächüg</i>
firm	<i>bärk</i>	forehead	<i>alyn I</i>

foreign(?) *sychylygh*
 forest *arygh I*
 forest *orman*
 forest *sämäk I*
 forest *y*
 fork *sysh I*
 fortification *tura II*
 fortunate *ughurlugh*
 fortunate *ülüglüg*
 fortune *irü*
 fortune *qyv I*
 fortune-teller *körümchi*
 forty (num. rad.) *qyrq*
 forward *ileri*
 foundation *ul I*
 four together *törtägü*
 four *tört*
 fourth *törtünch*
 fox *tilkü*
 fragile VHPF *kävräk*
 fragment(s) *uvush*
 fraud *al I*
 freckle *sängil*
 free *bosh*
 free from lamentation *syghytsyz*
 free from thought *saqynusyz*
 free *tolach*
 frequently *üküshti*
 fresh *jash II*
 fresh *jig II*
 friend (in *ädgü ögli*) *ögli*
 friend (late attestation) *ynagh*
 friend *ädgü ögli*
 friend *baghyr*
 friend *böshük*
 friend(*qa* 'relative' <Chin.?) *qadash*
 fright *qorqynch*
 from above *üstürti*
 from here (to *bulbo* 'this') *muntuda*
 from here to... *jitürü*
 from the top (delative) *üstürti*
 from where(*qa*-pron.-stem) *qandyn*
 front (part) (same as *il I*?) *il II*
 front (part) *jüz II*
 front(al) *üsk*
 frontier *yzan*
 frowning *ysrym*
 frozen hard *tong I*
 fruit *ävin*
 fruit *jimish*
 fruit *tüsh I*
 frying pan *sach III*
 fugitive(ly) *täzüik*
 full moon *toluny aj*
 full of male gazelles *suqaqlygh*
 full of marmots *sughurlugh*

full of partidges *ularlygh*
 full of veins or sinews *tamyrylygh*
 full *tod I*
 full *tol*
 full *tolu*
 full(y) (<*büt*) *bütin*
 full(y) *ärtüdin*
 full(y) *töpürä*
 fullness *toluluq*
 fully (<*bar I*) *barcha*
 funeral *jogh*
 fur coat *ichik I*
 fur *qoghush*
 fur *qujqa*
 furious *ysrym*
 further (?) *ögsüz*
 further *ynaru*
 gain *asygh*
 gain *bulunch*
 gain *qazghanch*
 gain *tusu*
 gain *utush II*
 gall *öt I*
 game (deceptive play) *ojugh*
 game (hunting) VHPF *ang II*
 game (hunting) VHPF *äng*
 game *käjik*
 game *ojun*
 gang *tirin*
 garbage *chöp*
 garlic, *Allium sativum* *usqun*
 garment *ton II*
 gathering (Buddhist term?) *quvragh*
 gelding *tutuq*
 generous *aqy*
 gentle *alchaq*
 gentle *javash*
 gift *achyg*
 gift *irt*
 gift without a return gift *singüt*
 girl *qyz I*
 glass *syrychqa*
 glow *ajaz*
 glutinous *üzlüg*
 goat *kächi*
 goat skin *ältäri*
 goat, Capra *ächkü*
 goblet *saghraq*
 God (a taboo word?) *ughan*
 God of the time at the Turks *öd tengri*
 God *tängri*
 god-like *tängridäm*
 gold *altun*
 good *ädgü*
 good fortune *qut I*
 good natured *song I*

good reputation *chaw*
 goods *ij* II
 goose (Anser) *qaz* I
 gorge *qysyl* I
 grain *ävin*
 grainary for millet *ügürlük*
 grape, genus *Vitis* *üzüm*
 grasping (a Buddhist term?) *tutjaq*
 grass *ot* II
 gratis *tolach*
 gray *boz*
 grease *jagh* I
 great *ulugh*
 greatness *ulughluq*
 greed *almyr*
 greed *suq* I
 greedy *jäk*
 greedy *qyvyrghaq*
 greedy *qyzghaq*
 greedy *suq* I
 green *jashyl*
 green mold *boq*
 grief *munq*
 grief *qadghu*
 groaning *ynchyq*
 groats *ijre*
 groin *jamuz*
 groin *qasygh*
 ground *tupraq*
 ground *tüp*
 grown dark *tünär*
 guard *küzät* I
 guest house *küddänlik*
 guest *küddän*
 gum *saqyz*
 guts stuffed with meat *suqtu*
 guts stuffed with meat *suvut* II
 gypsum *ürngäk*
 habitual *ögränmish*
 hail (cf. *tong* 'ice') *toli*
 hail(storm) *toly* II
 hair (long one of an animal) *qyl* I
 hair of the body (non-head) *tü*
 hair *sach* I
 hairy *tülig*
 half *jarym*
 half-witted *alyq*
 hammer *bazghan*
 hand *ilig* I
 handful *adut*
 handful *ovuch*
 handful *tutum*
 happiness *qut* I
 happy *jollugh*
 happy *sävinchlig*
 hard (ground) *tatyrylgh*

hard *qatghy*
 hard *qatygh* I
 hard *qynygh*
 hare (family *Leporidae*) *tavishqan*
 harm *qor*
 hated *käkshäk*
 hatred *üz buz*
 having a flag *urunguluk*
 having a root *tüblüg*
 having a tongue *tyllygh*
 having arrow shaft *ulunlugh*
 having cattle *syghyryq*
 having clothes *tonlygh*
 having come to the end *tükägü*
 having measure *ülgülüg*
 having no progeny *uruqsuz*
 having or made of iron *tämirlig*
 having veins or sinews *amyrylgh*
 head *bash* I
 headstrong *mujgha*
 healthy *äsän*
 healthy healthy *igsiz*
 healthy *ornaghlygh*
 healthy *sagh* I
 heap *udu* III
 heart (< *jür* 'to go') *jüräk*
 heart *köngül*
 heat *isig*
 heaven *uchmaq*
 heavenly *tängridäm*
 heavenly *tängridäm*
 heavy *aghyr*
 hedgehog *kirpi*
 heel *ökche*
 heel *topyq*
 height *üzälik*
 held in equal shares (objects) *ülüşlüg*
 hell (< Sogdian?) *tamu*
 help (< *tajan*?) *ajaq*
 help *basut*
 helpless (caritive -*maz*) *umaz*
 hemp (exact meaning?) *käntir*
 hen (cf. Mongol forms) *taqyghu*
 herd *ögür*
 herd *sürüg*
 here (to *bulbo* 'this') *munta*
 here *anda*
 here *byr*
 hero (Kasghari: 'Tiger') *tonga*
 hero *alp*
 hero *baghatyr*
 heroic *tongalygh*
 hi! (interjection) *qy*
 hiccup (in compounds) *yq* I
 hide *täri*
 high (< *bädü*) *bädük*

high	<i>idiz</i>	humming	<i>sing I</i>
high	<i>jüksäk</i>	hump (of a camel)	<i>örküch</i>
high rank(ing official)	<i>tarkhan</i>	hundred (<jüz II 'face?')	<i>jüz I</i>
high standing	<i>örki</i>	hungry	<i>ach</i>
high wind	<i>tüpi</i>	hunt(ing)	<i>av</i>
highland	<i>kötki</i>	hunter of wild boars	<i>tonguzchy</i>
hill	<i>örküch</i>	hurry	<i>tavraq</i>
hill	<i>tagh</i>	I (pers.pron.nom.,bän)	<i>män</i>
hind	<i>mujghaq</i>	idle	<i>osal</i>
hindrance	<i>tydygh</i>	idle	<i>qashang</i>
hip	<i>bügiür</i>	ignorant of Turkish	<i>sumlym</i>
hip	<i>jan I</i>	ill	<i>sökäl</i>
hired for wages (hired)	<i>tärkä</i>	ill-fated ill-fated	<i>ülgiüsüz</i>
hither	<i>bärü</i>	ill-treated	<i>satghagh IV</i>
hobble	<i>buqaghu</i>	illness (Mong. gām id.)	<i>kām</i>
holder	<i>kiz II</i>	illness	<i>ig I</i>
holding (attribute)	<i>tutsyq</i>	illness	<i>togha II</i>
hole	<i>oj II</i>	illness	<i>toja</i>
hole	<i>opry</i>	illusion	<i>kömän</i>
hole	<i>üt I</i>	image	<i>körk</i>
hollow	<i>oluq II</i>	immeasurable	<i>tängläñchsiz</i>
hollow	<i>qovy</i>	immediately	<i>timün</i>
hollow	<i>üngür</i>	immoderate	<i>ülgiüsüz</i>
holy	<i>ängridäm</i>	impossibility	<i>unchsuz</i>
holy	<i>yduq</i>	impossible	<i>umamaqlygh</i>
homestead	<i>jurt</i>	impossible	<i>unchsuz</i>
honor	<i>aghyr</i>	imprisonment	<i>qavrygh</i>
hook	<i>yrgagh</i>	in front (of)	<i>ilgärü</i>
hoop of a sieve	<i>yndagh</i>	in front (of)	<i>öngdün</i>
hoopoe, Upupa epops	<i>üpgük</i>	in front of	<i>öng II</i>
hope	<i>umduq</i>	in front of	<i>öngrää</i>
hope	<i>umugh</i>	in front of	<i>utruqy</i>
hope	<i>ynagh</i>	in heaps	<i>ükün I</i>
Hordeum vulgare	<i>arpa</i>	in succession (< káz)	<i>kázä</i>
horn (to blow)	<i>burghu</i>	in that manner	<i>inchä</i>
horn(y matter;büngüz)	<i>müngüz</i>	in the direction of something	<i>syngar</i>
hornless	<i>toq II</i>	in the east (düri suffix)	<i>öngdüri</i>
horse, Equus caballus	<i>at II</i>	in the east	<i>öngrää</i>
horse, Equus	<i>junt</i>	in the meantime	<i>turum ara</i>
horseman	<i>jälmä</i>	in the middle of	<i>ortu</i>
horsradish	<i>turma</i>	in the north	<i>taghdyn</i>
hot	<i>isig</i>	in the south	<i>kündüri</i>
hot	<i>isig</i>	in the west	<i>kidin</i>
house	<i>äv I</i>	in the west	<i>kidirti</i>
house	<i>jurt</i>	in this way (to bulbo 'this')	<i>munylaju</i>
housing	<i>ärgü</i>	in vain	<i>joqsuz</i>
how (pron. interrog.)	<i>kim</i>	in(side)	<i>ichrä</i>
how are you?	<i>äsängülä</i>	inadequate	<i>juqa</i>
how many (?)	<i>qach I</i>	inanimate	<i>tynsyz</i>
how many (pron. interr.)	<i>nächä</i>	incense	<i>tütsük</i>
how much (?)	<i>qach I</i>	incomparable	<i>tängläñchsiz</i>
how!	<i>nämän</i>	inconsiderate	<i>uqunchsuz</i>
how? (pron. interr.)	<i>nägülüg</i>	increase	<i>üklimäk</i>
how? (pron. interrog.)	<i>nächük</i>	indefinitely large number*	<i>tümän</i>
how? (pron. interrog.)	<i>nägül</i>	index finger	<i>janar ärngäk</i>
how?	<i>nämän</i>	index finger	<i>suq ärngäk</i>

indigestion	<i>um</i> II	key	<i>achqach</i>
indiscoverable	<i>bulunchsuz</i>	kid (of a goat)	<i>oghlaq</i>
individual	<i>āf ōz</i>	kind of bread (Iranian?)	<i>usbary</i>
inequitable	<i>tāngsiz</i>	kind of food of boiled wheat	<i>tōp</i>
injustice	<i>qadagh</i>	kind of stuff	<i>barchin</i>
inquiry	<i>sorugh</i>	kind	<i>tāng</i> II
insane	<i>tilvā</i>	kind	<i>tōrlüg</i>
inside	<i>ich</i> I	king (of a province) VHPF	<i>tärkän</i>
inside of the cheek	<i>avurt</i>	king (<i>qan</i>)	<i>qaghan</i>
insight	<i>uqmaq</i>	king (ruler of fifty tribes?)	<i>ilig</i> III
instruction	<i>boshghut</i>	kite	<i>bujmul</i>
insubstantial	<i>juvka</i>	knee cap	<i>tobyk</i>
intellect	<i>ās</i>	knee	<i>tiz</i> I
intellect	<i>oj</i> IV	knife (< <i>bych</i> 'to cut')	<i>bichaq</i>
intellect	<i>sagh</i> III	knife (bent)	<i>āgdü</i>
intellect	<i>us</i> III	knife (deminutive?)	<i>bichghu</i>
intelligent	<i>titik</i> I	knife	<i>by</i>
intelligent	<i>uqushlugh</i>	knot	<i>tügün</i>
intended for the cold*	<i>soghyqlyk</i>	knowledge (< <i>bälgü</i>)	<i>bilig</i>
intention	<i>ughragh</i>	lacking in firmness	<i>bäksiz</i>
interjection (local, here)	<i>ja</i> I	ladle	<i>qamych</i>
interjection, answer to a call	<i>uva</i> II	lair	<i>uja</i> I
internal (part)	<i>ich</i> I	lake	<i>jul</i> III
interpreter	<i>savchy</i>	lake	<i>köl</i> I
interpreter	<i>tylmach</i>	lamb (<i>Ovis aries</i>)	<i>qozy</i>
interval (in space)	<i>ara</i>	lancer	<i>süngüglüg</i>
intestine	<i>bagharsuq</i>	land	<i>il</i> I
into one's presence	<i>taparu</i>	land	<i>jir</i> I
intruding without permis,	<i>suqru</i>	land	<i>jurt</i>
invisibly	<i>tujugsuz</i>	land	<i>ulush</i>
iron (Mongol <i>temür</i>)	<i>tämür</i>	language	<i>til</i> II
iron(ing tool)	<i>ütüg</i>	lapel	<i>ätäk</i>
iron-smelting place	<i>tämürlük</i>	larch, <i>Larix</i>	<i>ryt</i> I
irresponsible	<i>qorghu</i>	large	<i>irig</i> I
irrevocably (< frozen)	<i>tumlytu</i>	large needle (Mong. <i>tebene</i>)	<i>tämän</i>
irritate	<i>inchsirät</i>	lasso on the end of a pole	<i>uqruq</i>
island	<i>otrugh</i>	lasso	<i>urghan</i>
jail	<i>qynlyq</i>	lasso with pole (> Mongol)	<i>uquruq</i>
jawbone	<i>ängäk</i>	last (bygone) year	<i>barma jyl</i>
Jaxartes/Syr-darya	<i>Jinchü</i>	later	<i>kin</i> I
job	<i>ködüg</i>	later	<i>kisrä</i>
joke	<i>älik</i> I	later	<i>song</i> II
joke	<i>ilinchü</i>	latter	<i>songuq</i>
joke	<i>ojun</i>	laugh(ing)	<i>külüşhüg</i>
joy	<i>mänggi</i>	law	<i>törü</i> II
joy	<i>ögrünch</i>	lawful	<i>törülüg</i>
joy	<i>sävinch</i>	lax	<i>kövshäk</i>
joyful	<i>sävinchlig</i>	laying down	<i>qodugh</i>
juice (in meat or in a tree)	<i>söl</i>	lazy (man, horse)	<i>qashang</i>
juicy (meat, etc.)	<i>söllüg</i>	leader	<i>bash</i> I
juniper	<i>aruch</i>	leader	<i>jaqa</i> I
just as (conj. equat.)	<i>qalty</i>	leader	<i>jirchi</i>
just as	<i>nätäg</i>	leaf	<i>jalpyrghaq</i>
just now (<i>ona</i> , interject.)	<i>una basa</i>	lean	<i>turuq</i> II
kettle	<i>isich</i>	lease (same as <i>jaqa</i> I?)	<i>jaqa</i> II
kettle	<i>küzäch</i>	leather	<i>qoghush</i>

left	<i>jir</i> II	lord	<i>är</i> I
left side cinch (saddle girth)	<i>utghun</i>	louse	<i>sünzi</i>
left	<i>sol</i>	lovable	<i>soghanchygh</i>
left-handed man	<i>solamunq</i>	love	<i>säviglik</i>
leg	<i>but</i>	loveless	<i>sävügsüz</i>
leggings	<i>ughuq</i>	lovely	<i>säviglig</i>
leprosy	<i>ala</i>	lovely	<i>soghanchygh</i>
leprous	<i>ala</i>	lover	<i>böshük</i>
letter	<i>üzhäk</i>	lower side	<i>al</i> III
libation	<i>tökük</i>	lower woden part of the tent	<i>käräkü</i>
liberal	<i>aqy</i>	lowland	<i>jazy</i>
lid	<i>qapaq</i>	luck	<i>qyv</i> I
lie	<i>jalghan</i>	luck	<i>yrys</i>
life	<i>jasha</i>	luck(y)	<i>mänggi</i>
life	<i>jashaghu</i>	lunatic	<i>qal</i> I
life	<i>tirig</i> II	lunatic	<i>tälü</i>
life	<i>tiriglik</i>	lungs	<i>övkä</i>
life	<i>tyn</i> I	lute	<i>qopuz</i>
light	<i>ajaz</i>	lynx	<i>irbiz</i>
light	<i>jaruq</i>	macaroni	<i>tutmach</i>
light	<i>jingil</i>	mad	<i>tälü</i>
light	<i>jinik</i>	magic	<i>jilvi</i>
light of the sun obstructed	<i>köshigä</i>	magician	<i>jadchy</i>
light(ning)	<i>jashyn</i>	magician	<i>qam</i> I
like (-like)	<i>törlügh</i>	magnificent (< <i>bäg</i>)	<i>bägsig</i>
like (correct: -like)	<i>osughlugh</i>	magpie, Pica pica	<i>saghyzghan</i>
lime	<i>toj</i>	maiden	<i>qyrqyn</i>
lime	<i>ürngäk</i>	majestic	<i>unur</i>
lime-twigg (plant)	<i>chywgha</i>	majesty (address)	<i>tängrim</i>
lion, Panthera leo	<i>arslan</i>	majesty	<i>qut</i> I
lip	<i>irin</i> I	majesty	<i>tängrikän</i>
lips	<i>ärin</i> I	male	<i>är</i> I
litter	<i>chöbik</i>	male child	<i>ury</i> I
little arm	<i>qolichaq</i>	male gazelle (?)	<i>suqaq</i>
little	<i>asqja</i>	male (billy) goat, Caper	<i>ärkäch</i>
little	<i>az</i> II	male maral deer	<i>syghun</i>
little by little	<i>ärü ärü</i>	male sheep, genus Ovis	<i>irk</i> I
little finger	<i>chychamuq</i>	man (no distinction of sex)	<i>kishi</i>
little	<i>ubaq</i>	man (same as <i>jalanguz</i> ?)	<i>jalanguq</i>
liver	<i>baghyr</i>	man (young)	<i>ärän</i>
livestock	<i>jylqy</i>	man	<i>är</i> I
living (< <i>öz</i> 'body')	<i>özlüg</i>	man	<i>bodun</i>
living creature	<i>ryn(y)gh</i>	man(ly)	<i>ärkäk</i>
living	<i>tirig</i> II	manure	<i>majaq</i>
loaded loaded	<i>jütürük</i>	manure	<i>qygh</i>
loaf of bread	<i>sinchü</i>	many indeed (num. indef.)	<i>qop</i>
loan	<i>ötäg</i>	many	<i>talim</i>
long (both space and time)	<i>uzun</i>	many	<i>üküsh</i>
long (time)	<i>kich</i>	mark (cut on the ear of sheep)	<i>im</i>
long drawn out	<i>uzaq</i>	mark	<i>bälgü</i>
long	<i>subran</i>	mark of ownership	<i>tamgha</i> I
long time	<i>ür</i> I	mark on the body	<i>tab</i>
long-lasting	<i>uzaq</i>	marmot	<i>sughur</i> I
look (interjection)	<i>muna</i>	marrow (bone)	<i>jilik</i>
look at [that]	<i>una</i> I	marrow	<i>özän</i>
loop (trap)	<i>tuzaq</i>	masculine	<i>ory</i> I

massif *basghuq*
 master (< *bäg*) *bägräk*
 master *idi* I
 master VHPF *bäg*
 me (pers. pron. nom., *bān*) *mān*
 meaningless *joqsuz*
 means *al* I
 measles *qyzamuq*
 measure of capacity (loan?) *tang* VI
 measure *ülül*
 measurement (capacity) *kürilik*
 measurement (volume) *küri*
 measuring (?) *orpun*
 measuring *ülgü*
 meat VHPF? *ät* I
 medicine (same as *ām* I?) *ām* II
 medicine *jürüntäg*
 melty liquescence *ärig* II
 member (?) *jüz* III
 mental power *us* III
 mentally disturbed *mungan*
 merchant *satyghchy*
 merciful *baghyrsaq*
 messenger (<Iranian?) *jalawachy*
 messenger *ilchi*
 messenger *savchy*
 messenger *tirkish*
 method *al* I
 middle *ortun*
 mighty *unur*
 mild (< *jum* 'to press') *jumshaq* I
 mild *javash*
 military title *sökmän*
 milk *süt*
 mill *tägirmän*
 millet (shelled) *tögi*
 millet *qonaq*
 millet, *Panicum miliaceum* *üjür*
 mind (< **ük*?) VHPF *ög* II
 minted *urughlugh* II
 mirage *saqygh*
 mirror *közüngü*
 miser *saran*
 misery *chyghaj*
 misleading *chäwish*
 misleading *täv* I
 mist *tuman*
 mistake *äzük*
 mixture *qatygh* II
 moan *syghyt*
 mode *osugh*
 model *kib*
 modest *uvutlugh*
 modesty *uvut*
 moist curdle cheese *udytma*
 moisture *yzghar*

mold *bogh* I
 monifold *alqu*
 montain ash *tabylqu*
 moon *aj* III
 more *artuq*
 more or less *ancha*
 more *tagy*
 morning *irtä*
 morning *jaryn*
 mortar *soqghu*
 most loved *säviükräk*
 mother (diminutive) *ögüch*
 mother *ana*
 mother *ög* I
 mould *kib*
 moulting *tüläk*
 mound *udu* III
 mound *üjük*
 mountain pasture land *jysh*
 mountain stream *syrt*
 mountain swallow *tupulghan*
 mountain *tagh*
 mourner *syghytchy*
 mouse *küskü*
 mouse, *Mus musculus* *sychqan*
 mouth *aghyz*
 much *ajy*
 much *köp* I
 much later (reduplicative) *basa basa*
 much *qalyn*
 much VHPF *ang* I
 much VHPF *äng*
 much, very *ärüngü*
 mucus *jing*
 mud *titig* II
 mulberry *üzhmä*
 multi-colored *äsringü*
 murder *ölüt*
 murderer *ölüchi*
 murderer *ölütchi*
 muscle *sychqanak*
 musical instrument *tütäk*
 musk *kin* II
 mutual action of copulating *sikish* I
 mutual obstruction *tydysh*
 mutual trust *tapysh* I
 muzzle *aghyz*
 my God (also to superiors) *tängrim*
 nail *tyngraq*
 naked *jalyng*
 name *at* I
 name of a bird *todtych*
 name of a constellation *urunguluk*
 name of a goddess* *um(a)j*
 name of a man *är* *at*
 name of a medicinal plant *andyz*

name of an Oghuz clan	<i>ula</i> IV	not of noble origin	<i>uruqsuz</i>
name of the planet Venus	<i>sävit</i> II	not straight	<i>ulyynch</i>
name	<i>uq</i> I	not the least	<i>nän</i>
narrow	<i>inchkä</i>	not well-born	<i>uruqsuz</i>
narrow	<i>syq</i> I	now	<i>amty</i>
narrow	<i>tar</i> I	now	<i>apam</i>
narrow(ness)	<i>qysygh</i>	now	<i>jügärü</i>
nasty	<i>sasygh</i>	number (< <i>san</i> II?)	<i>san</i> I
navel	<i>kintik</i>	numerous	<i>ärüş</i> I
navel	<i>köbäk</i>	numerous	<i>qolusuz</i>
nearly	<i>unaqaya</i>	numerous	<i>tälim</i>
necessary	<i>kärgäklig</i>	numerous	<i>ükil</i>
neck	<i>bojun</i>	obedience	<i>körgü</i>
need (base* <i>kärgä</i>)	<i>kärgäk</i>	obedience	<i>udugh</i>
need	<i>mung</i>	obedient servant	<i>udughchu</i>
need	<i>taq</i> I	obedient	<i>tapyghsaq</i>
need	<i>ydy</i>	object given into safekeep.	<i>urunchaq</i>
needle	<i>ingne</i>	oblique	<i>tartygh</i>
negligence	<i>uduqluq</i>	obsession	<i>jil</i>
negligent	<i>osal</i>	obstacle	<i>tydygh</i>
negligent	<i>symtagh</i>	obstructed	<i>togh</i> II
nephew	<i>chyqan</i>	obstructed	<i>tydhyghlygh</i>
nephew	<i>jigän</i>	obstruction	<i>togh</i> II
nest	<i>uja</i> I	obvious	<i>ärinch</i>
net (same as <i>tor</i> I)	<i>tor</i> II	occasion	<i>ughur</i>
net	<i>aq</i> (<i>agh/aaq</i>)	occurrence	<i>kälig</i>
new (<i>jan</i> II 'to return')	<i>jangghy</i>	ocean (< Sanskrit ?)	<i>sondury</i>
newborn animal	<i>ämlik</i>	ocean	<i>taluj</i>
nickname of Persians	<i>suqaq</i>	odor	<i>ij</i> IV
niggardliness	<i>üzütlük</i>	of good family	<i>urughlugh</i> I
night	<i>aqsham</i>	of noble origin (< <i>bäg</i>)	<i>bäglig</i>
night	<i>tün</i>	of sound judgement	<i>uslugh</i>
nights	<i>tünlä</i>	of that kind	<i>andagh</i>
nine	<i>toquz</i>	of the same color*	<i>tüddäsh</i>
nit	<i>sirkä</i> II	official of the tamgha	<i>tamghachy</i>
noise (onomatopetic)	<i>tiki</i>	offspring (< <i>tartygh</i> I?)	<i>tartygh</i> II
noise	<i>jangghu</i>	offspring	<i>qolunga</i>
noise of a solid thing fallen	<i>toq toq</i>	offspring	<i>uq</i> I
noise	<i>tavys</i>	often	<i>qachang</i>
noiseless	<i>tavishssyz</i>	oh! (interjection)	<i>aj</i> I
nomen proprium ('Tiger')	<i>tonga</i>	ointment	<i>türtüngü</i>
nomen proprium (shaman?)	<i>bügü</i>	old	<i>avychqa</i>
nomen proprium fem.	<i>um(a)j</i>	old	<i>irig</i> I
nomen proprium masc.	<i>unaghan chur</i>	old	<i>qary</i> I
nomen proprium or title	<i>bilgä</i>	old woman	<i>qurtgha</i>
nomen proprium	<i>ögsüz</i>	older relative	<i>apa</i> I
nomen proprium	<i>udhu(känd)</i>	omen	<i>yrq</i>
nomen proprium	<i>utush</i> III	omen	<i>yrym</i>
nomen proprium*	<i>uru</i>	omen	<i>yrys</i>
non existing	<i>joq</i>	on account of	<i>tijin</i>
noodles	<i>tutmach</i>	on foot (walking, travelling)	<i>jadaghyn</i>
north	<i>jir</i> II	on high	<i>üzä</i>
north	<i>kidin</i>	on the west	<i>kisrä</i>
north	<i>tagh</i>	one (num. rad.)	<i>bir</i> I
nose	<i>burun</i>	one by one	<i>käzä</i>
not at all (reassertion neg.)	<i>idi</i> II	one of an element*	<i>qut</i> II

ONE of the two skirts of a robe	<i>sydygh</i>	panic	<i>ürkün</i>
one sent away to besacrificed	<i>yduq</i>	pants	<i>üm</i>
one specially chosen	<i>üdhrüm</i>	paralyzed	<i>tutuq</i>
one who causes love*	<i>sävit II</i>	parcel	<i>tanguq</i>
one who obeys rules	<i>törüchi</i>	parsimony (< <i>qyv I?</i>)	<i>qyv II</i>
one who works for wages	<i>tärchi</i>	parsnip	<i>ughly</i>
one-sided(ly), (< <i>bir I</i> 'one')	<i>birtin</i>	part (< <i>jart</i>)	<i>jartym</i>
oneself	<i>käntü</i>	part	<i>ängim</i>
onion	<i>soghan</i>	part	<i>bölük</i>
onion, Allium cepa	<i>usqun</i>	particle (intensifying)	<i>suq II</i>
only	<i>täk</i>	partridge, Perdix perdix	<i>käkälik</i>
onomatopoetic (reduplic.)	<i>toq toq</i>	parts of the human body	<i>syn I</i>
onset(< <i>bashla I</i>)	<i>bashlagh</i>	PASS(age) in a mountain range	<i>art I</i>
open	<i>achuq</i>	passage	<i>üt I</i>
opportune	<i>ughurlugh</i>	passion	<i>üdig</i>
opposite	<i>urru</i>	passionate	<i>üdiglig</i>
oppression	<i>satghagh IV</i>	passions which drag (a man)	<i>tartyshlygh</i>
oppression	<i>yjynch</i>	past	<i>sö</i>
or	<i>azu</i>	pastures (~ Mong. <i>otor</i>)	<i>otar</i>
oracle	<i>yrg</i>	patch on a garment	<i>ulagh I</i>
origin	<i>kök II</i>	path	<i>oruq</i>
ornamental chain (jewelry)	<i>tiziglig</i>	patience	<i>särim</i>
orphan	<i>ögsüz</i>	patient (ill)	<i>iglig</i>
other (< <i>bash I</i> 'head')	<i>bashqa</i>	pay	<i>tärkä</i>
other	<i>öngi</i>	payment	<i>säsh</i>
otherwise (prob. a gerund)	<i>ulaty</i>	pea	<i>burchaq</i>
out of reach	<i>jitinchsiz</i>	peace	<i>inch</i>
out	<i>tashqaru</i>	peace	<i>inchkü</i>
outcry	<i>ory II</i>	peaceful	<i>inchküllüg</i>
outcry	<i>ury II</i>	peaceful	<i>javash</i>
outfit	<i>jiväk</i>	peak	<i>uch I</i>
outside	<i>tash II</i>	pearl	<i>jinchü</i>
outside	<i>tashdyn</i>	peg	<i>talghuq</i>
outside	<i>tashdyrty</i>	Peganon harmala (rue)	<i>üzärlük</i>
outside	<i>tashra</i>	pelvis	<i>udhluq</i>
overcast (sky)	<i>tutuq</i>	penis	<i>sik I</i>
overstepping	<i>togha I</i>	people	<i>bodun</i>
owl	<i>ügi</i>	people	<i>buqun</i>
owning a dog (attrib.)	<i>yilygh</i>	people	<i>kishi</i>
ox	<i>öküz</i>	people	<i>qara III</i>
ox	<i>ud I</i>	perforated	<i>ütlüg</i>
oxherd	<i>udchy</i>	perhaps	<i>ärki</i>
pack animal	<i>kölük</i>	perhaps	<i>kül II</i>
pack saddle	<i>sögan</i>	permanently	<i>amru</i>
packing needle (~Mong.)	<i>tämän</i>	persecution	<i>yjynch</i>
packsaddle	<i>yngyr</i>	persevering	<i>syntaghsyz</i>
Paganum harmala (rue)	<i>üzärlük</i>	pheasant	<i>süglin</i>
pain (< <i>äm II</i>)	<i>ämgak</i>	physician (< <i>äm II</i>)	<i>ämzhi</i>
pain (<i>kin</i> , <i>qyn</i> , <i>qyn?</i>)	<i>qyn</i>	physician	<i>otachy</i>
pain	<i>ach</i>	picture	<i>bädiz</i>
pair of scales	<i>ülgü</i>	piece (in counting)	<i>ävin</i>
pair	<i>qosh I</i>	piece (same as <i>tanchu I?</i>)	<i>tanchu II</i>
palace	<i>örgä</i>	piece	<i>ängim</i>
palace	<i>qarshy I</i>	pierced	<i>ütlüg</i>
pale	<i>qazghuq</i>	pig keeper	<i>tonguzchy</i>
palm (flat) of the hand	<i>aja I</i>	pig	<i>tonguz</i>

pigeon, *Columba livia* *kögürchkän*
 pillar *tirgük*
 pincers *iskek*
 pious *tängrikän*
 pipe *oj* II
 pipe *tütäk*
 pit *qudugh*
 place *jir* I
 place of residence *turuq* I
 place *orun*
 placenta after birth* *um(a)*
 plain *ova*
 plaited *örmä*
 plaited *örmä*
 plaited robe *örgän* II
 plant *y*
 plaster *ürngäk*
 play *ojun*
 pledge *tutugh*
 pledge *urunchaq*
 Pleiades (the constellation) *ülker*
 plenty *üküşlük*
 plum, *Prunus* *ärük*
 poem *taghshut*
 poison *aghu*
 pole *qazghuq*
 pole *syruq*
 pollen *tozghaq*
 poor *chyghaj*
 poor *irinch*
 poor *jarlygh* II
 poplar plantation *tirälik*
 poplar *tiräk* I
 poplar tree (genus *Populus*) *usaq* I
 poplar, *Populus* *toghraq*
 porridge *ügrä*
 portion *ülüşh*
 possessing boot soles? *ultunglugh*
 possessing water *suvlugh*
 possession by an evil spirit *tutugh*
 possibility, *Golden Beam* *umaq*
 possible (course of actions) *unch*
 pot (for cooking) *ishich*
 pot *küzäch*
 potable (<*jum* 'to press') *jumshaq* II
 pouring liquid as sacrifice *tökük*
 power *ärdäm*
 power *ärk*
 power *küch*
 power *küsün*
 power of discrimination *us* III
 power *tölüg*
 powerful *küchlüg*
 powerful *türk* I
 powerful *ujur*
 practice *ögrät* I

prayer *umunch*
 precious stone (<*qash* I?) *qash* II
 predatory (?) *tälym*
 predatory bird *bujmul*
 pregnant (i.e. fruit-bearing) *ävinlig*
 pregnant *ichlig*
 pregnant *käbä*
 preparation *tümäg*
 present (person or thing) *jüz* II
 present *achyg*
 present *bäläk*
 present *irt*
 presently *jügärü*
 pressure *syqygh*
 pretext *tyltagh* II
 pride *küväñch*
 pride *küväs*
 prison (< dark place) *tünäk*
 prisoner *bulun* I
 prisoner captured *tutghun*
 profit *asygh*
 profound *tütrüm*
 progeny (metaphorically) *urluq*
 progeny *töl*
 projecting part (mountain) *sängir*
 promising (course of action) *unch*
 prop *tiräk* II
 proper name (element) *ynal*
 proper name (element) *ynanchy*
 property (<*bar* I) *barq*
 property *aghy*
 property *barym*
 property *qazghanch*
 property *tavar*
 proportionate *tüz* I
 proportionate *tüzü*
 proprietor *idi* I
 protecting *bärklik*
 proud (denom. simul.) *ulughsyq*
 proud (pejorative) *ögtäm*
 proud *küväñchlig*
 proud *küväs*
 provided with (a) rope *uruqlugh*
 provided with desire *umunchlugh*
 provided with hope *umunchlugh*
 provided with horse shoe *ulduq*
 provided with prayer *umunchlugh*
 provided with request *umunchlugh*
 province (< Mong.?) *ülke*
 provision *azuq*
 punction *titizlik*
 punishment *qyzghut*
 purchase (?) *tavysh* II
 purchase *julugh*
 purity (?) *süzünlük*
 purpose *ughragh*

pus	<i>jiring</i>	reliance	<i>ynanch</i>
Pyrus malus	<i>alma</i>	rely on	<i>ychan</i>
quadrangular	<i>törtgil</i>	remote area	<i>bulung</i>
quarrel	<i>qarshy</i> II	remoteness	<i>jyraqlыq</i>
quarrel	<i>tärkish</i>	rent paid (< <i>jaqa</i> I?)	<i>jaqa</i> II
quarrel	<i>torush</i>	repeatedly	<i>qatyn</i> I
quarrel	<i>tutush</i> I	repeatedly	<i>ükshürü</i>
quarrel	<i>urunt</i>	repose	<i>tynch</i>
quarrel	<i>urush</i> I	request	<i>ötüg</i>
quarrel	<i>ury</i> II	request	<i>umunch</i>
queen VHPF	<i>tärkän</i>	residence	<i>ornagh</i>
question	<i>sorugh</i>	residence	<i>ornanghu</i>
quick	<i>jügrük</i>	residue (of milk)	<i>tatynady</i>
quick	<i>tavraq</i>	resistance	<i>utrumaq</i>
quick-witted	<i>itik</i> I	respectful service	<i>udugh</i>
quickly	<i>tärk</i>	respectfulness	<i>tapygh</i>
quickly	<i>tärkin</i>	rest (remaining)	<i>qaly</i> I
race	<i>yz</i>	rest	<i>tyn</i> I
radiant	<i>kündäm</i>	rest	<i>tynch</i>
rain maker	<i>jadchy</i>	restraint	<i>tutugh</i>
raisin	<i>saqyz</i>	restrictive particle(<i>öq</i>)	<i>oq</i> II
raisin	<i>üskäbäch</i>	return	<i>birgin</i>
Raphanus salivus	<i>turma</i>	return gift	<i>ughurluq</i>
rare	<i>qyz</i> III	revenge (cf. <i>öchäsh</i>)	<i>öch</i> I
rat	<i>küskü</i>	reverence	<i>chiltäg</i>
rat, Mus musculus	<i>sychqan</i>	reverse (direction)	<i>tärs</i>
raven, Corvus corax	<i>quzghun</i>	reward	<i>tärkä</i>
ravine	<i>syghra</i>	reward	<i>tüsh</i> I
raw hide	<i>ohang</i>	reward	<i>utly</i>
ready to reject or attack	<i>tüngüsh</i>	rhubarb (loan?)	<i>yshgun</i>
really?	<i>nälük</i>	rice, Oryza sativa	<i>tuturqam</i>
rear	<i>arqa</i>	rich	<i>baj</i>
rear	<i>kid</i>	rich	<i>kür</i> II
rear	<i>kidin</i>	riddle	<i>tapuzghu</i>
reason (< *ük?)	<i>ög</i> II	ridge of the hipbone	<i>byqyn</i>
reason	<i>tyltagh</i> I	riding animal	<i>mingü</i>
reason	<i>tyltagh</i> II	right away	<i>bat</i> I
recompense	<i>utly</i>	right side	<i>byr</i>
red	<i>jipin</i>	right-side	<i>ong</i> II
red	<i>qyzqyl</i>	rind	<i>qasyq</i>
red	<i>qyzyl</i>	rise	<i>ünüş</i>
reddish brown (horse, etc.)	<i>torugh</i>	rising	<i>ünüş</i>
reddish	<i>qyzylsygh</i>	river	<i>ögüz</i>
reed (genus Phragmites)	<i>qamysh</i>	river	<i>özen</i>
reflection	<i>köznäk</i>	riverbed	<i>özen</i>
refuge	<i>ynagh</i>	rivulet	<i>jul</i> III
refugee	<i>täzkin</i>	rivulet	<i>julaq</i>
refund	<i>birgin</i>	rivulet	<i>ögän</i>
refuse to admit	<i>tan</i> III	road	<i>jol</i>
region (< Mong.?)	<i>ülke</i>	road	<i>oruq</i>
regular	<i>igil</i>	roast meat	<i>sögüş</i>
rein	<i>tin</i>	roasted barley flour	<i>talqan</i>
relating to	<i>sanlygh</i>	rock	<i>qaja</i> I
relative by marriage	<i>tüngür</i>	roof rafter	<i>ugh</i>
reliable	<i>ynanch</i>	rooster (~Mong.)	<i>taqyghu</i>
reliable	<i>ynanchlygh</i>	roosters's spur	<i>sojaghu</i>

root	<i>iltiz</i>	sea	<i>taluj</i>
root	<i>jyltyz</i>	sea	<i>tängiz I</i>
root	<i>kök II</i>	seal	<i>tamgha I</i>
root of the tree or plant	<i>tüp</i>	season (pressing grapes)	<i>syqman</i>
root	<i>töz</i>	second	<i>ikinti</i>
rope	<i>baghysh</i>	secret	<i>kiz II</i>
rope	<i>urghan</i>	sedate (~Mong. <i>dolgijen</i>)	<i>töläk</i>
rope	<i>uruq</i>	seed (< <i>tarygh I?</i>)	<i>tarygh II</i>
rope	<i>yshyg</i>	seed for sowing	<i>urluq</i>
rough (language)	<i>toq toq</i>	seed	<i>y</i>
rough	<i>irig II</i>	seeking	<i>torpun</i>
rough	<i>qatghy</i>	select	<i>talü</i>
rowan, <i>Spiraea altaica</i>	<i>tabylqu</i>	select	<i>üdründi</i>
rubbed	<i>sürtüg</i>	self	<i>ät' öz</i>
rubbish	<i>chöp</i>	self	<i>öz I</i>
rubbish	<i>süpründi</i>	seller	<i>satyghchy</i>
rubeola	<i>qyzamuq</i>	selling	<i>satygh</i>
rue	<i>üzärlük</i>	semen (Sanskrit <i>bijja?</i>)	<i>urugh</i>
ruler(<i>qan</i>)	<i>qaghan</i>	sentry	<i>turghaq</i>
rules	<i>törü II</i>	sequel	<i>udu II</i>
rump	<i>ucha</i>	sequence	<i>qur II</i>
rust	<i>tar III</i>	sequence	<i>sap II</i>
sable (animal or its skin)	<i>kish I</i>	sequence	<i>täzig</i>
sable	<i>as I</i>	sequence	<i>tizig</i>
saddle	<i>ängär</i>	servant	<i>kishi</i>
saddle cloth	<i>üchürgü</i>	servant	<i>tapyghchy</i>
saddle straps	<i>tirgü</i>	servant	<i>udmaq</i>
saddle-felt	<i>tärlük</i>	service	<i>ish II</i>
safe	<i>jarp</i>	service	<i>jumush</i>
sailor	<i>kämichi</i>	service	<i>tapygh</i>
sale	<i>satygh</i>	sesame, <i>Sesamum indicum</i>	<i>tana II</i>
saliva	<i>jar I</i>	settlement	<i>qonduq</i>
salt marsh	<i>täpiz</i>	settlement	<i>tüshnäk</i>
salt	<i>tuz</i>	seven	<i>jiti II</i>
salt-wort	<i>qamghaq</i>	seventy	<i>jitmish</i>
salty (ground)	<i>täpizlig</i>	severe cold	<i>yzghar</i>
sand	<i>qum</i>	severe	<i>qadyr</i>
satiated	<i>toq I</i>	sexual desire	<i>üdig</i>
satiated	<i>tosyq</i>	shadow	<i>köligä</i>
satisfaction	<i>tap I</i>	shallow	<i>syq II</i>
satisfaction	<i>taplagh</i>	shaman	<i>qam I</i>
satisfaction	<i>tapy</i>	shame	<i>ujat I</i>
scanty	<i>syq II</i>	shame	<i>utanch</i>
scar from the saddle	<i>archy</i>	shameful	<i>utanch</i>
scare	<i>tab</i>	shameless	<i>utun</i>
scent	<i>jypar</i>	shameless	<i>uvutsuz</i>
scheme*	<i>arma</i>	shanty (abode)*	<i>otagh</i>
scoop	<i>chomurmys</i>	share	<i>üllüg</i>
scourge	<i>qaghyl</i>	share	<i>üllüg</i>
scout	<i>körüg</i>	share	<i>üllüsh</i>
screen	<i>köshik</i>	sharing in	<i>üllüglüg</i>
screen	<i>tolvyr</i>	sharp (pointed)	<i>süvri</i>
scribe	<i>bitkädzhi</i>	sharp	<i>jiti I</i>
script	<i>bitig</i>	sheep older than four	<i>man</i>
scroll (<Chinese ?)	<i>küan</i>	sheep, <i>Ovis aries</i> (<i>qojn</i>)	<i>qoj</i>
sea (<Sanskrit ?)	<i>sondury</i>	shelter (Turkmen!)	<i>yq III</i>

shelter	yshyq	slave	qul
shield	tura II	slave-owner	qullygh
shine	jashuq	slavish	qulluq
shining light	julghaq	slavish	qulsygh
shoot shaft	ulun	sleep	udysyq
shop	käbit	sleep	uvd
short	qysgha	sleepless	usuz
shortly before	jaquru	sleepy	udyqla
shoulder (of the horse)	omuz	sleepy	usryq
shoulder	ägin	slender	juvka
shout	ory II	slim	turuq II
shout	ury II	slogan	uran
shred (same as <i>tanchu</i> I?)	tanchu II	sluggish (man, horse)	qashang
shyness	turqugh	slumbering	usryq
shyness	uvut	sly	täblig
shyness	uvut	small bell (Chin./Tibet?)	chang
siblings	qaryndash	small	kichig
sick	sökäl	small sinew	singirkä
side	al III	small	ushaq
side	jan I	small	uvshaq
side	torqu I	small valley (-k dem. suffix)	özäk
sieve (a loan?)	tang V	small yoke	qysqach
sign (fortune-telling)	yrg	smart	uqushlugh
sign	bälgü	smell	jyd
sign of the Zodiac	ükäk	smell of smoke	is II
silk fabric	torqu II	smoke	tütün
silk handkerchief	ulanu	smooth (ground)	tatyrygh
silver	kümüsh	smooth (tree)	suvlangh
similar	oqshaty	smoothed (< scraped)	üshäng
sin	jazuq	Snake (suborder Serpentes)	jylan
since	ötkürü	snow leopard	irbiz
sinew	singir	snow	qar I
single act of insertion	suqym	snowdrift	körtük
single-minded	tümgä	so (< <i>jimää</i>)	jmää
sister-in-law	balyr I	so (to <i>bulbo</i> 'this')	muntagh
situated above or on the top	üstünki	so	inchä
situated in the east	soltun	so much (to <i>bulbo</i> 'this')	muncha
situated on a certain side	syngarky	soft grains roasted and eaten	sorush II
situated on the left	solaq	soil	tupraq
situated on the left	soltun	sole of a boot	uldang
situated upon	üzüki	sole of the footwear or boat	oltang
six	alty	sole	uljaq
sixty	altmysh	solid	tong II
size	ülül	some	azu
skin container	tolquq	some held out	sunchuq
skin filled with wine	tim	some kind of bird of prey	käkük
skin	qujqa	some kind of biting insect	ujaz
sky (the visible)	qalyq	some kind of grain	tarygh I
sky	kök I	some kind of insect	ülär
sky	tängri	some kind of roan	tygh I
sky	uchmaq	something absorbing sweat	ärlik
sky-lark	torygha	something butted	süsgün
slander	chasy	something clear or clarified	süzmä
slander	jongaq	something dried (< <i>qaq</i> II?)	qaq I
slanderer	ushaqchy	something driven or pushed	sürmä
slaughterhouse	ölülük	something fitted in	syghzagh

something inserted in* *syghzagh*
 something joint on *ulagh I*
 something or some desired *ynagh*
 something or some trusted *ynagh*
 something what is rocked *ügrümük*
 somewhat *ancha*
 son of a concubine *at III*
 son *oghlan*
 son *oghul*
 son *ury I*
 son-in-law *küdäü*
 song *jyr*
 song *yr I*
 soon *bat I*
 soon *timin*
 soon(*ara* 'interval') *kichmäün ara*
 soot *is II*
 sore *bash II*
 sore *qart*
 sort *täng II*
 sort *törlüg*
 soul (religious term) *özü*
 sound of a cricket (onomat.) *syr syr*
 sound *sagh I*
 sound *tyng*
 sound *ün I*
 sour milk *ajran*
 sour *talqa*
 sour *tarqa*
 source (< *bul?*) *bulaq*
 south (cardinal point) *byr*
 south *kün I*
 south *ong(tun) II*
 south *öng II*
 spear *süngüg*
 special *nängäü*
 spider (Order Araneae) *örmäkiich*
 spike *sysh I*
 spirit (religious term) *özü*
 spirit-level connection *ilish*
 spirited *yqylach*
 spit *sis I*
 spit *sügsüg s(h)ish*
 spleen *talaq*
 split *bölük*
 spool *ik*
 spool *oghurchaq*
 spoon *qamych*
 spouse (fem.) *jutuz*
 spring (< *bul?*) *bulaq*
 spring (water) *tosh I*
 spring(time) *jaz I*
 sprout *qolunga*
 sprouting wheat as food *soma*
 spun *talqu*
 square *törtgil*

stag *syghun*
 stagnant (of water) *turqun*
 stairs (Mong. *döröge*) *üzängngi*
 stalk (?) *syq III*
 stallion *adghyr*
 stammering *tartygh*
 stand for onlookers *körünchlüg*
 stand on end *ürpär*
 standard *urungu*
 standing *turugh*
 star *jultuz*
 starling (a small bird) *syghyrchuq*
 stationary (of water) *turqun*
 steep (rock) *jalym*
 step *ögej*
 stepmother *ög I*
 stick *syruq*
 sticky *japygh*
 sticky *üzlüg*
 stiff *irig I*
 stigma *balbal*
 stingy *qyvyrghaq*
 stingy *qyzghaq*
 stinking *saran*
 stinking *jydygh*
 stinking *sasy*
 stirrup (Mong. *döröge*) *sasygh*
 stock for beating wool *üzängngi*
 stomach *sagh II*
 stomach *baghyr*
 stomach *böksig*
 stone *qurughsaq*
 stone to avert poisoning *tash I*
 stopping place *urumday*
 store room *turuq I*
 storm *tavarluq*
 straight lank (hair) *arqu*
 straight or lang (hair) *syghan*
 strained *suvlangh*
 stranger *süzgün*
 stream *ümäg*
 strengthening prefix *aryq*
 stretch out to one another *up (ap, äp, üp)*
 striped (<-- corded) *sunush*
 striped (animal) *tangyl*
 strong (Sogdian loan?) *targhyl*
 strong *yghar*
 strong *bäkürü*
 stronghold *türk I*
 stuff *qurghan*
 succession *äd*
 such *ulagh I*
 sufficient *andagh*
 suffocation *tap I*
 suitable *yqurmaq*
 suitable *ülgülüg*

summer	<i>jaj</i> I	tent rib	<i>ugh</i>
summit	<i>töpü</i>	term of abuse	<i>satyr</i>
sun	<i>kün</i> I	termination	<i>üzläñchüg</i>
sun	<i>künäsh</i>	terrifying	<i>qasyñchygh</i>
superfluous	<i>qalyñchu</i>	terror	<i>ürkünch</i>
superior (above/on the top)	<i>üstünki</i>	testament	<i>tutsugh</i>
superior	<i>üstünräk</i>	thanks	<i>sävinch</i>
support (< <i>tajan</i> ?)	<i>tajaq</i>	that	<i>ol</i>
support	<i>tiräk</i> II	the atmosphere	<i>tängig</i>
support	<i>tirgük</i>	the bolt or bar of a door	<i>tam</i> II
support	<i>ulam</i> II	the camel's hoof	<i>tabalygh</i>
surprise	<i>tang</i> II	the cold	<i>soghyqlyk</i>
surround	<i>qavzatyl</i>	the deepest internal part	<i>özän</i>
surrounding	<i>imärgmä</i>	the extremity (saddle-bow)	<i>ümsük</i>
surrounding	<i>täğirmi</i>	the gait of a horse	<i>mang</i> I
surrounding	<i>täğirmiläji</i>	the gaps in the teeth*	<i>sydygh</i>
suspicion	<i>jala</i>	the god of the Zephyr (?)	<i>tura</i> I
sustenance	<i>qut</i> I	the Great Bear	<i>jiükän</i>
swamp	<i>batygh</i>	the hair on the temples	<i>tulung</i>
swan	<i>quju</i>	the handle (sword or knife)	<i>sap</i> I
sweat	<i>är</i>	the Heaven	<i>tängri</i>
sweepin	<i>süpründi</i>	the heel	<i>tolursuq</i>
sweet	<i>süchig</i>	the itch	<i>uduz</i> I
sweet	<i>tatygh</i>	the jujube tree, Zizyphus	<i>tavylghuch</i>
swelling	<i>örmän</i>	the kite (a bird)	<i>tänglägüch</i>
swelling	<i>sysh</i> II	the last	<i>songuq</i>
swelling	<i>ürmän</i>	the length (of something)	<i>turq</i>
swift	<i>yqylach</i>	the moulting season	<i>tüläk</i>
swim bag	<i>olquq</i>	the name of a bird	<i>tartar</i>
swim bag	<i>tolquq</i>	the noise of a heavy thing	<i>tang</i> III
swine	<i>tonguz</i>	the opposite	<i>töngdi</i>
swollen	<i>tängish</i>	the other side	<i>kidin</i>
sword	<i>qylych</i>	the others (gerund?)	<i>ulaty</i>
sycophancy	<i>taghun</i>	the place of honor	<i>tör</i>
Syr-darya/Jaxartes	<i>Jinchü</i>	the produce (of cultiv. land)	<i>tarygh</i> I
tail	<i>qudruq</i>	the skin	<i>täri</i>
tamarisk (a desert shrub)	<i>sügsüg</i>	the smoke-hole of a tent	<i>tüñglüg</i>
tambourine (~Mong.)	<i>tümürüg</i>	the sole of the foot	<i>taban</i>
tang	<i>talghuq</i>	the sound of tearing fabric	<i>tyrt tyrt</i>
tapeworm	<i>suvushghan</i>	the temples	<i>tulung</i>
taste (in: <i>taatygh taalygh</i>)	<i>talygh</i>	the young (of an animal)	<i>änük</i>
taste like water	<i>suvsy</i>	then (cf. <i>adyra ödürä</i> .)	<i>ötrü</i>
taste	<i>tatygh</i>	then (tempor. conj.)	<i>basa</i>
tax	<i>birt</i>	then	<i>udu</i> II
tax collector	<i>ymgha</i> II	therapeutics	<i>otachylyq</i>
teacher	<i>törichi</i>	there	<i>iltü</i>
tear(s)	<i>jash</i> I	there is (< <i>ol</i>)	<i>o</i>
tedium	<i>irmäk</i>	there is no(t)	<i>joq</i>
temper	<i>yra</i> III	there	<i>jir</i> II
temple	<i>tängrilik</i>	thick coarse hair	<i>syrt</i>
ten (num. rad.)	<i>on</i>	thick	<i>joghun</i>
ten thousand (< Tokharian?)	<i>tümän</i>	thick lac juice	<i>sorquchla</i>
tender	<i>oghlaghu</i>	thick liquid for fastening	<i>sorqych</i>
tent	<i>äv</i> I	thicket	<i>sämäk</i> I
tent	<i>otagh</i>	thigh	<i>jota</i>
tent	<i>örgä</i>	thigh	<i>udluq</i>

thin	<i>juqa</i>
thin stick	<i>ulun</i>
thin thread	<i>jipkā</i>
thin	<i>turuq</i> II
thing (same as <i>itig</i> I 'tool?')	<i>itig</i> II
thing to be covered	<i>qapygh</i>
third	<i>üchünch</i>
thirst	<i>suvsalyq</i>
thirst	<i>usaq</i> II
thirsty	<i>suvsalyq</i>
thirty (num. rad.)	<i>otuz</i>
this (demonst pron. emph.)	<i>osh</i>
this (pron. dem.)	<i>bo</i>
thong	<i>kök</i> III
thoroughly	<i>qoduru</i>
thou (pers. pron. 2nd pers.)	<i>sän</i>
thought	<i>saqynch</i>
thoughtful	<i>saqynuk</i>
thousand (<i>byn</i>)	<i>min</i> III
thread	<i>jip</i>
threads twisted*	<i>tävrän</i>
three by three	<i>üchär</i>
three by three	<i>üchrär</i>
three together	<i>üchägü</i>
three	<i>üch</i>
threshold	<i>ishik</i> I
thriving	<i>üdhräg</i>
throat	<i>boghaz</i>
throat	<i>tamghaq</i>
throne	<i>orunluq</i>
throne	<i>örgin</i>
thumb (← corpse, body?)	<i>syn</i> II
thus (pronoun, conjunction)	<i>birök</i>
thus	<i>äjlä</i> I
thus	<i>yncha</i>
tiger, <i>Panthera tigris</i>	<i>bars</i>
time	<i>öd</i>
time	<i>qolu</i>
time	<i>sö</i>
time	<i>tush</i> I
time	<i>ughur</i>
times (-times)	<i>qurla</i>
times (-times) (to <i>qat</i> I)	<i>qata</i>
times (-times)	<i>qat</i> I
tinder	<i>qavaghu</i>
tip	<i>uch</i> I
tired	<i>aruq</i>
title of a high ranking person	<i>tärkän</i>
title of military officer	<i>jaryq</i>
to (be)come true (a dream)	<i>tükün</i>
to (op)press	<i>ijin</i>
to abhor	<i>irik</i>
to absorb something*	<i>sughrush</i>
to accumulate	<i>ük</i>
to accuse falsely	<i>qovla</i>
to ache	<i>achy</i>

to ache	<i>aghry</i>
to ache	<i>syzla</i>
to ache	<i>tit</i> III
to acquire thick lac juice	<i>sorquchlan</i>
to add (same as <i>qat</i> I)	<i>qat</i> II
to add (trans.)	<i>üstä</i>
to add something	<i>bulun</i> II
to address respectfully	<i>sizlä</i>
to adhere	<i>juq</i>
to adopt	<i>tutun</i>
to adorn	<i>solat</i>
to advance in short jumps	<i>tümilä</i>
to affix	<i>bäklä</i>
to agree with	<i>tüzül</i>
to agree	<i>una</i> II
to allow to disappear	<i>ychghyn</i>
to amble (horse)	<i>äsh</i> II
to and fro	<i>adyra ödürä</i>
to annihilate (< <i>qyj</i> ?)	<i>qydh</i>
to anoint (Mong. <i>sürchi</i>)	<i>türt</i>
to appear (e.g., freckles)	<i>uchun</i>
to appear	<i>bälgü*</i>
to apply pressure	<i>jaq</i> I
to apprehend each other	<i>qapysh</i>
to approach	<i>jaghu</i>
to approach	<i>jaq</i> II
to approach	<i>utrun</i>
to argue	<i>iltish</i>
to arrange	<i>tüz</i> II
to arrive	<i>är</i> III
to arrive	<i>jit</i> I
to ascend	<i>joqla</i>
to ask a question	<i>sor</i> II
to ask a riddle	<i>tapuz</i>
to ask	<i>ajt</i>
to ask	<i>ajyt</i>
to ask	<i>öt</i> II
to ask	<i>ötün</i>
to ask	<i>qol</i> II
to ask suppliantly	<i>tälmir</i>
to assemble (reciprocal)	<i>tirgäsh</i> II
to assemble	<i>tir</i> II
to astonish	<i>tangla</i> II
to attach	<i>il</i> III
to attach oneself to a person	<i>asyn</i>
to attach oneself to	<i>bodul</i>
to attach	<i>taq</i> II
to attack	<i>il</i> III
to attack	<i>ilt</i>
to attain	<i>jit</i> I
to bar	<i>tul</i> II
to bark	<i>sojush</i>
to bark	<i>ür</i> II
to base sth on sth	<i>tübgär</i>
to be (all) created (cooper.)	<i>törütül</i>
to be (also auxiliary)	<i>är</i> II

to be (intransit.) tasted	<i>taty</i>	to be created (~ Mong.?)	<i>törü I</i>
to be able	<i>u II</i>	to be crowded together	<i>syqysh II</i>
to be abraded	<i>sürtül</i>	to be crumbled	<i>tüvshäl</i>
to be absorbed	<i>sing II</i>	to be crumbled	<i>uvshan</i>
to be absorbed	<i>sorush I</i>	to be crushed	<i>ushal</i>
to be afraid	<i>qorq</i>	to be crushed	<i>ushal</i>
to be alive (passive)	<i>tiril II</i>	to be crushed	<i>uvshan</i>
to be allowed to rest	<i>tyndurul</i>	to be cultivated (passive)	<i>taryl II</i>
to be angry	<i>qaqy</i>	to be dark	<i>tünär</i>
to be armed (reflexive)	<i>tulumlan</i>	to be decorated	<i>itil</i>
to be ashamed	<i>ujat II</i>	to be decreased	<i>qo I</i>
to be ashamed	<i>uvtan</i>	to be defeated by someone	<i>utsuq</i>
to be ashamed	<i>yr II</i>	to be defeated by someone	<i>utzuq</i>
to be asked	<i>sorul</i>	to be depressed	<i>basit</i>
to be at ease	<i>tyn II</i>	to be depressed	<i>syqyl</i>
to be attached to	<i>tartyn</i>	to be desired (causative)	<i>tilät</i>
to be attached	<i>ulal I</i>	to be digested	<i>sing II</i>
to be attached	<i>ulul</i>	to be disappointed	<i>tüngül</i>
to be aware of	<i>bilin</i>	to be disheveled	<i>ürpaj</i>
to be be distant	<i>jyraqlan</i>	to be disillusioned	<i>tüngül</i>
to be beaten (emph. pass.)	<i>ursuq</i>	to be dispersed (passive)	<i>taryl I</i>
to be beaten (Sanskrit ?)	<i>utuz</i>	to be dissolved	<i>üzlüşh</i>
to be bided with sweat	<i>tüvshä</i>	to be distant	<i>yra I</i>
to be bitten	<i>ysryl</i>	to be distended	<i>ängiz II</i>
to be bored (noun-verb)	<i>usan</i>	to be distended	<i>ürül</i>
to be born	<i>tugh II</i>	to be done	<i>itil</i>
to be bright	<i>yshy</i>	to be drawn (passive)	<i>tartyl</i>
to be broken	<i>oghur</i>	to be dried (reflexive)	<i>qaqlam</i>
to be broken	<i>üzlüşh</i>	to be driven away	<i>sürül</i>
to be burned down	<i>köjtril</i>	to be driven	<i>toqytyl</i>
to be called	<i>tit I</i>	to be drowsy	<i>udyq</i>
to be calmed (down)	<i>javal</i>	to be dug into	<i>üngül</i>
to be careful	<i>ychan</i>	to be eclipsed (sun, moon)	<i>tutun</i>
to be careless	<i>symta</i>	to be elevated	<i>kötrül</i>
to be careless	<i>symtal</i>	to be eloquent	<i>tylangur</i>
to be carried in the arms	<i>quchul</i>	to be encircled	<i>qurshadyl</i>
to be caught	<i>tutsuq</i>	to be enlarged (intr.)	<i>üstäl</i>
to be changed	<i>tägshil</i>	to be enslaved	<i>küngäd</i>
to be chosen	<i>üdrül</i>	to be equal to one another	<i>tängäsh</i>
to be clarified	<i>süzül</i>	to be even	<i>tüzül</i>
to be clear	<i>süzlün</i>	to be excited	<i>bush</i>
to be closed	<i>ton I</i>	to be exhausted	<i>alangu</i>
to be cloudy	<i>tüpir</i>	to be extended	<i>käril</i>
to be collected (passive)	<i>tiril I</i>	to be extinguished	<i>öch II</i>
to be colliding	<i>syqysh II</i>	to be fastened	<i>ton I</i>
to be panic stricken	<i>ürküsh</i>	to be fatty	<i>üzlän</i>
to be compressed	<i>syqyl</i>	to be filled	<i>tol</i>
to be confused	<i>mujmal</i>	to be finished (intr.)	<i>üzlün</i>
to be confused	<i>tätrül</i>	to be firm	<i>qat III</i>
to be constricted (intr.)	<i>taryq</i>	to be fixed with thick juice	<i>sorquchlan</i>
to be constricted (refl.)	<i>taryqn</i>	to be flogged	<i>tongla</i>
to be copulated (humans)	<i>sikil</i>	to be frightened (intr.)	<i>ürk</i>
to be covered by alum	<i>yzhmaklan</i>	to be frozen hard	<i>tong III</i>
to be covered by dendruff	<i>yzhmaklan</i>	to be frozen	<i>üshiklä</i>
to be covered with large-trees	<i>tytlan</i>	to be glad	<i>öghür</i>
to be cramped (< qysyl ?)	<i>qysyl II</i>	to be greedy	<i>qyzghan</i>

to be happily excited *üdlän*
 to be happy (*gutar?*) *qutad*
 to be hard *qat* III
 to be hollowed out *üngül*
 to be hung (up) *asqyntur*
 to be increased (intr.) *üstäl*
 to be inflated *käbä*
 to be inflated *ürül*
 to be inflated (refl.) *tolquqlan*
 to be inserted or forced into *syghzal*
 to be inserted *suqul*
 to be interrupted *üzül*
 to be irrigated *suval*
 to be jammed in *suqlush*
 to be joint to sth (dative) *ulan*
 to be joint together* *ulash*
 to be kept (caught) *tutun*
 to be lazy VHPF? *ärin* II
 to be lifeless *tynsyra*
 to be listened to *ishül*
 to be locked up *tun* III
 to be long *uza*
 to be loved *sävit* I
 to be miserly *äsirgä*
 to be mixed *qaryl*
 to be narrow *taru*
 to be near *jaghu*
 to be of bovine origin* *syghyrlagh*
 to be or become obsessed *qutur* I
 to be or become red *qyzar*
 to be ordered to rest *tyndurul*
 to be outfitted *jivät*
 to be overcooked (of meat) *ul* II
 to be overturned (pass.) *töngdäril*
 to be parched (of grain) *ütül*
 to be patient *sär*
 to be picked out *üdrül*
 to be pierced (recip. > pass.) *ürläsh*
 to be pierced (refl.) *talın*
 to be pierced *tuplun*
 to be planted with willows *söğütlän*
 to be plastered *suval*
 to be pleased *sävinchlän*
 to be pleased *tapla*
 to be pleased together *aplash*
 to be pleased *una* II
 to be plundered (emph.) *sojsuq*
 to be pressed (harassed) *tyqyl*
 to be puffed out *tängiz* II
 to be pulled to pieces *üzül*
 to be put *urul*
 to be put *urun*
 to be putrid *tynych*
 to be quarrelsome *üstär*
 to be recommended *tuturghu*
 to be red or hot *qyz* II

to be reluctant to speak *tydlyn*
 to be resuscitated (pass.) *üril* II
 to be reversed *tärül*
 to be righted (up) *köntül*
 to be rolled up (sleeves) *sytghal*
 to be rotated *tongtar*
 to be rubbed on *türül*
 to be rubbed *sürtül*
 to be said *tit* I
 to be satiated (~tod I?) *tod* II
 to be satiated *qan* II
 to be satiated *todh* II
 to be satisfied *todhun* II
 to be satisfied with sth *tapla*
 to be saturated *örgän* III
 to be saved *qurul*
 to be scattered *bulghash*
 to be scorched *ütül*
 to be searched *üshäl*
 to be seized *tutsuq*
 to be sent *ydył*
 to be separated (in time?) *ödrül*
 to be shady (intr. & transit.) *köli*
 to be shaggy *ürpä*
 to be shaken *silkin*
 to be shaken *yrqal*
 to be shamed *ujal*
 to be shocked (bungad) *mungad*
 to be shy or withdrawn *turqughlan*
 to be sick and tired of (*bök?*) *bük*
 to be sincere *kirtün*
 to be singed *ütül*
 to be skilful (reflexive) *uzlan*
 to be skilled *öt* III
 to be sleepy *udyq*
 to be sought (causative) *tälät*
 to be split *böksil*
 to be squeezed *syqyl*
 to be stolen (passive) *üpläl*
 to be stolen (reflexive) *üplän*
 to be strained *süzül*
 to be strapped *sydryl*
 to be stringy (said of meat) *singirlän*
 to be stripped *sydryl*
 to be struck (passive) *urul*
 to be struck *qaqyl*
 to be struck *toqytyl*
 to be struck *urun*
 to be suffocated *tonchug*
 to be suggested to (pass.) *tanul*
 to be suitable *jara*
 to be surprised *tangla* II
 to be swallowed *sigirt*
 to be sweet *süchi*
 to be tasted *taty*
 to be tested *synal*

to be the master of a craft	<i>uzan</i>	to become strong	<i>qatrun</i>
to be thirsty (emphatic)	<i>usuq</i>	to become sweet (ichothive)	<i>süchir</i>
to be thirsty	<i>suvsä</i>	to become tasty and delicious	<i>atyghlan</i>
to be thirsty	<i>us I</i>	to become tired	<i>qatyghla</i>
to be tired of (alsobük)	<i>bök</i>	to become unclean	<i>örgän I</i>
to be torn	<i>üzül</i>	to become weak	<i>kävshä</i>
to be touched at (<täg I/II?)	<i>tägil</i>	to become wealthy	<i>tüblän</i>
to be twisted (reflexive)	<i>ulyñ</i>	to become yellow	<i>sarghar</i>
to be twisted	<i>tolghan</i>	to beg	<i>jalvar</i>
to be understood (pass.)	<i>uqul</i>	to beg	<i>qol II</i>
to be upset	<i>tolghar</i>	to beg	<i>älä</i>
to be urgent	<i>syqysh II</i>	to begin (< bash I?)	<i>bashla</i>
to be watered	<i>suval</i>	to begin a war	<i>sü tashyq</i>
to be watery	<i>suvsy</i>	to begin to quarrel	<i>tutush III</i>
to be weak (Mong.turu)	<i>tur II</i>	to begin	<i>törchi</i>
to be weakened	<i>kävil</i>	to behave like a fox	<i>tilkülän</i>
to be weakened	<i>küchsirä</i>	to belch	<i>käkir</i>
to be weighed (pass.)	<i>tartyl</i>	to belch	<i>oqy II</i>
to be white	<i>ürngär</i>	to believe (uncertain VHPF)	<i>yshan</i>
to be worried about something	<i>qyndur</i>	to believe	<i>kirtgün</i>
to be worried or confused	<i>ashyq II</i>	to believe	<i>ynan</i>
to be wrapped up	<i>türgäklän</i>	to bellow (onomat.)	<i>möngrä</i>
to be(come)	<i>bol</i>	to bend (intr.)	<i>ängkäj</i>
to be(come) emaciated	<i>ar III</i>	to bend (intr., refl.)	<i>ämüt</i>
to bear (a child)	<i>tughur</i>	to bend	<i>büg</i>
to bear ill-will*	<i>öchäsh</i>	to bend	<i>ij I</i>
to beat (en enemy)	<i>toqy</i>	to bend or turn oneself	<i>qaj</i>
to beat	<i>chal</i>	to bewitch	<i>arva</i>
to beat	<i>it IV</i>	to bind	<i>ba</i>
to beat oneself	<i>süsün</i>	to bind	<i>köl II</i>
to beat	<i>ut</i>	to bite each other	<i>ysrysh</i>
to become beautiful	<i>körklä</i>	to bite	<i>ysyr</i>
to become big or bigger	<i>ulghad</i>	to blame	<i>münä</i>
to become big	<i>toyra</i>	to bleed somebody	<i>qana</i>
to become big	<i>ulal II</i>	to bleed	<i>tomur I</i>
to become covered (grapes)	<i>üzümlän</i>	to blind	<i>täglir</i>
to become crumbling	<i>kävshä</i>	to blow	<i>ös I</i>
to become dark	<i>tünär</i>	to blow upon	<i>jilpi</i>
to become decreased	<i>qora</i>	to blow	<i>ür III</i>
to become dry (plant)	<i>topra</i>	to blunt	<i>tygh II</i>
to become emaciated	<i>tur II</i>	to boil	<i>choqura</i>
to become equal to one another	<i>tängäsh</i>	to boil over	<i>köp II</i>
to become expert	<i>yshyl</i>	to bounce upon	<i>qalyt</i>
to become furious	<i>övkälä</i>	to bow down (caus.)	<i>töngit</i>
to become green ('life-like')	<i>jashar</i>	to bow	<i>jükün II</i>
to become happy (gutat?)	<i>qutad</i>	to bow VHPF	<i>angyt</i>
to become lifeless	<i>tynsyra</i>	to bow VHPF	<i>äng[i]t</i>
to become long	<i>uza</i>	to brand	<i>tamghala</i>
to become negligent	<i>ozan</i>	to break (intr.)	<i>üzlün</i>
to become poor	<i>javry</i>	to break (of dawn)	<i>tangla I</i>
to become putrid	<i>tynychy</i>	to break	<i>byrt</i>
to become shabby	<i>tytyl</i>	to break down	<i>sök II</i>
to become slimy like milk	<i>sütgär</i>	to break out in flame	<i>jal</i>
to become soft	<i>kävshä</i>	to break sthng to pieces	<i>syn III</i>
to become sorrowful	<i>bus</i>	to break	<i>sy</i>
to become sour	<i>äkshi</i>	to break together (cooper.)	<i>üzüşh</i>

to breathe	<i>tyn</i> II
to bring	<i>kälür</i>
to bring	<i>tägür</i>
to bring to live (caus.)	<i>tirgür</i>
to bring together	<i>tir</i> II
to bristle	<i>ürpär</i>
to bristle with rage	<i>ürpäsh</i>
to bristle with rage	<i>ürpäsh</i>
to build a nest	<i>ujala</i>
to burn (down) completely	<i>könük</i>
to burn (intr.)	<i>køj</i>
to burn (transit.)	<i>köjdür</i>
to burn (transit.)	<i>köjir</i>
to burn (transit.)	<i>örtän</i> II
to burn	<i>ota</i> I
to burp	<i>käkir</i>
to bury	<i>köm</i>
to butt one another	<i>süsüşh</i>
to butt	<i>süs</i>
to butt	<i>süsgir</i>
to cackle	<i>qagyla</i>
to call (by name)	<i>ata</i> II
to call soone a miser	<i>üzütlä</i>
to call out aloud	<i>oqy</i> I
to call out to one another	<i>ündäsh</i>
to call someone a dog	<i>yta</i>
to call	<i>ündä</i>
to call	<i>ünä</i>
to calm down	<i>amryl</i>
to calm down	<i>ügr</i>
to caress	<i>oghsha</i>
to carry out a burial	<i>simäklä</i>
to cast lots	<i>yrqla</i>
to castrate	<i>tutuqla</i>
to catch fire	<i>tamdul</i>
to catch hold	<i>tutun</i>
to catch	<i>qap</i> III
to cause or make to agree	<i>unat</i>
to cause pain (caus.)	<i>tolghat</i>
to cause something to do	<i>tylta</i> I
to cause suffering (caus)	<i>tolghat</i>
to cause to beg	<i>umdur</i>
to cause to bite	<i>ysyrt</i>
to cause to blush	<i>qyzghur</i>
to cause to cease (transit.)	<i>kütär</i>
to cause to compress	<i>ujtur</i>
to cause to hollow out	<i>üngtür</i>
to cause to insert	<i>tyqnur</i>
to cause to knock	<i>toqyt</i>
to cause to love	<i>sävtür</i>
to cause to moan	<i>yngrat</i>
to cause to rise from	<i>üntür</i>
to cause to speak	<i>sözlät</i>
to cause to squeeze	<i>syqur</i>
to cause to squeeze	<i>ujnur</i>
to cause to stink	<i>jydyt</i>

to cause to strike	<i>qagtur</i>
to cause to strike	<i>qaqtur</i>
to cause to stuff up	<i>tyqyt</i>
to cause to suck (causative)	<i>sorut</i>
to change	<i>adyn</i> I
to change one's abode	<i>köch</i>
to charm	<i>arva</i>
to chase	<i>qov</i>
to chase	<i>songda</i>
to chew	<i>kämür</i>
to chew	<i>käv</i>
to chill (causative)	<i>tumlyt</i>
to choose	<i>tahula</i>
to choose	<i>üdür</i>
to choose together	<i>üdrüşh</i>
to clash	<i>süsüşh</i>
to clean something of seed	<i>urughla</i>
to clean	<i>süz</i>
to clear together (coop.)	<i>süzlüşh</i>
to climb a hill	<i>taghyq</i>
to climb	<i>agh</i>
to climb	<i>jarman</i>
to climb up a small valley	<i>syrtla</i>
to cling	<i>tutjaqlan</i>
to cling	<i>tutush</i> III
to close	<i>jum</i>
to clot	<i>ygh</i>
to coagulate	<i>ygh</i>
to collapse (humans)	<i>jüg</i>
to collect (~jüg II 'id.')	<i>jygh</i>
to collect	<i>ävd</i>
to collect	<i>jük</i> II
to collect	<i>qavur</i>
to collect	<i>tir</i> II
to collect	<i>üg</i>
to collide (<i>qawur</i> + <i>y</i> + <i>t</i>)	<i>qavyt</i>
to collide with (causative)	<i>tuldur</i>
to comb (the hair, etc.)	<i>tara</i>
to combine	<i>japyn</i>
to come (back)	<i>käl</i>
to come into being	<i>ädik</i>
to come out	<i>tashyq</i>
to come to a rest	<i>tyn</i> II
to come to an end (intrans.)	<i>uchuq</i> II
to come to existence	<i>törü</i> I
to come to oneself again	<i>öglän</i>
to come to terms with	<i>tüzül</i>
to come to understanding	<i>udush</i>
to come together (refl.)	<i>quvra</i>
to come together	<i>quvra</i>
to command	<i>bujur</i>
to command	<i>jarliqa</i> I
to compare	<i>oqshat</i>
to compare	<i>tängäsh</i>
to compare	<i>tänglä</i>
to compete (reciprocal)	<i>todghhurush</i>

to compete in arranging *tävish*
 to compete (breaking through) *tälish*
 to compete in descending *yllysh*
 to compete in gulping *simrüşh*
 to compete in rubbing (coop.) *sürtüşh*
 to compete in searching for *tiläsh*
 to compete in sleeping* *udysh*
 to compete in smearing* *sürtüşh*
 to compete in wrapping *tolghash*
 to compete to help* *tävish*
 to compete with sone* *tavratysh*
 to complete *alq*
 to complete *tükä*
 to compress *syq* IV
 to conceal *jashur*
 to concentrate (troops) *ükün* II
 to concern *är* II
 to conclude (intr.) *alq*
 to conduct *uduz* II
 to confess *achyn*
 to confront *utrudan*
 to confuse *azyt*
 to confuse *bulgha*
 to congratulate *qyvad*
 to conquer *qazghan*
 to consider abundant *üküşlä*
 to consider oneself great *ulughsyn*
 to consider sone great *ulughla*
 to constrict narrow (caus.) *tarut*
 to consult the omens *yrqla*
 to contemplate (<saq II?) *saqy*
 to continue *sap* III
 to contradict *üzä*
 to converse with one another *tijsh*
 to cook ready *bysht*
 to cool down* *turul*
 to cool *soghyt*
 to copulate (<sik I) *sik* II
 to copulate actively (consent) *sikish* II
 to cough (sound-imitating) *üskür*
 to count *sa*
 to cover *ört* II
 to cover *qap* IV
 to covet *um* I
 to crack *kät*
 to cram *tyq*
 to crawl *ämbäklä*
 to create *üntür*
 to cross one's arms or legs *quch*
 to crouch (narrow place) *syqyn*
 to crowd together *üşh* I
 to crumble (causative) *uvat*
 to crumble (intr.) *ush*
 to crumble *uv*
 to crumple shing into a ball *topla*
 to crush (onomatop?) *ögü*

to crush *janch*
 to crush *soq* I
 to crush *sürdüştür*
 to crush *täpit*
 to crush *uv*
 to cry (Vita Hüan) *öjür*
 to cry *jyghla*
 to cry *orla*
 to cry out *qyqyr*
 to cry *yngra*
 to cultivate (ground) (Mong.?) *tary*
 to cure (a wart) *sögnä*
 to curse *sök* I
 to cut (through) *sanch*
 to cut a hole in sthng *üşh* II
 to cut *bych*
 to cut grass *ota* II
 to cut in a rounded shape *tomur* II
 to cut *käs*
 to cut *or* I
 to cut up (in small pieces) *käskilä*
 to dam up (the water) *tamula*
 to dance *büdi*
 to dawn *tangla* I
 to deafen *üzit*
 to decay *jirü*
 to decay *opra*
 to deceive *ala*
 to deceive *tävlä*
 to decrease *ägsü*
 to defeat *ut*
 to defecate *sych*
 to defecate *syry* I
 to deliberate *kingäsh*
 to deny *tan* IV
 to deny *üstär*
 to deprive of progeny *urughsyrt*
 to descend (causative) *yläur*
 to descend *yl*
 to desire *tila*
 to destroy *buz*
 to devour *singir*
 to die (*bol* < *bul*?) *kärgäk bol*
 to die (*j* < *d*?) *qyjyl*
 to die (of a superior) *uch* III
 to die *joq bol*
 to die *öl* I
 to die *tüşh* II
 to dig a hole *üng*
 to dig *or* II
 to dig *qaz* II
 to diminish (intr.) *ishik* II
 to disappear (intr.) *kit*
 to disappear *ärä*
 to disappear *ysh*
 to discipline *ichgär*

to disclaim	<i>tan</i> IV
to discourage	<i>tüngüldür</i>
to discuss	<i>tanu</i>
to disgust	<i>irik</i>
to disgust	<i>jarsy</i>
to disown	<i>üstär</i>
to disperse (transit.)	<i>tar</i> IV
to dispute	<i>talash</i>
to distress (metaphor.)*	<i>syq</i> IV
to distribute	<i>ülä</i>
to dive	<i>chom</i>
to divide	<i>ülä</i>
to do (modal auxiliary)	<i>qyl</i> II
to do (vG339bät)	<i>it</i> II
to do	<i>äjlä</i> II
to do	<i>ärtür</i>
to do	<i>ät</i> II
to do harm (?)	<i>talq</i>
to do sthng feasibly (reflex.)	<i>ughurlan</i>
to do sthng feasibly	<i>ughurla</i>
to do sthng kindly (reflex.)	<i>ughurlan</i>
to do something kindly	<i>ughurla</i>
to do something slowly	<i>aqur</i>
to dodge (preverb. particle)	<i>such qyl</i>
to doubt	<i>sizin</i>
to drag oneself on the ground	<i>ömälä</i>
to drag oneself on the ground	<i>ömgäklä</i>
to drag	<i>tart</i>
to drain off	<i>sugh</i>
to drain oneself of	<i>soghyñ</i>
to draw (a line)	<i>chiz</i>
to dream	<i>tüshä</i>
to dress oneself (refl.)	<i>tonan</i>
to dress sbdy (caus.)	<i>tonat</i>
to drink	<i>ich</i> II
to drink	<i>suvla</i>
to drip	<i>tam</i> III
to drip	<i>tamysh</i>
to drip	<i>tamyz</i>
to drive away	<i>sür</i>
to drive one another out	<i>sürüş</i>
to drizzle	<i>tamchur</i>
to dry (meat, etc.)	<i>qaqla</i>
to dry (out)	<i>qury</i> II
to earn	<i>qazghan</i>
to eat	<i>asha</i> II
to eat	<i>ji</i>
to ebb	<i>qoqrush</i>
to elapse	<i>käch</i>
to embrace	<i>quch</i>
to emit smoke or steam	<i>tüü</i>
to enchant	<i>körünchlä</i>
to encircle	<i>qavzat</i>
to encounter	<i>jolq</i>
to encounter sbdy	<i>satghash</i> II
to encounter	<i>soqush</i>

to end	<i>büt</i>
to end	<i>tükät</i>
to endure	<i>sär</i>
to endure	<i>u</i> II
to enrage	<i>tälgä</i>
to enter	<i>ichik</i> II
to enter	<i>kir</i> II
to entrust	<i>tapshur</i>
to entrust	<i>tunuz</i>
to envy eachother (recipr.)	<i>täbzäsh</i>
to envy someone	<i>täbzä</i>
to equate or balance	<i>tängär</i>
to equate	<i>tänglä</i>
to equipe	<i>säp</i>
to err (intrans.)	<i>jangyl</i>
to err	<i>az</i> IV
to estimate one's own ability	<i>tänglän</i>
to estimate	<i>ülgülä</i>
to exalt (a sacral term?)	<i>kökäd</i>
to excavate	<i>oj</i> I
to exercise	<i>ögrätin</i>
to exist	<i>är</i> II
to exist	<i>bar</i> I
to expect	<i>um</i> I
to explain (causative)	<i>uqtur</i>
to explain	<i>jör</i>
to explain	<i>uqyt</i>
to extinguish	<i>öchür</i>
to extinguish	<i>söndür</i>
to extirpate	<i>üzmlä</i>
to fade	<i>ong</i> III
to faint	<i>täl</i> I
to faint	<i>tynsyra</i>
to fall at someone's feet	<i>aghyna</i>
to fall dawn ($j < d$?)	<i>qyjyl</i>
to fall into	<i>soqlun</i>
to fall	<i>suqlun</i>
to fall	<i>tüsh</i> II
to fan	<i>jilpi</i>
to fasten	<i>bäklä</i>
to fathom	<i>tüpkär</i>
to fear	<i>äjmän</i>
to feel	<i>bört</i>
to feel shy	<i>uvtan</i>
to fetter	<i>kishä</i>
to fight (reciprocal)	<i>urush</i> II
to fight one another	<i>talash</i>
to fight	<i>süngüş</i>
to fight	<i>tutush</i> III
to file	<i>ige</i>
to fill (causative)	<i>toltur</i>
to fill	<i>tolula</i>
to fill	<i>tosh</i> II
to find (reciprocal)	<i>tapysh</i> II
to find	<i>bul</i>
to find out	<i>uqII</i>

to find sthng delicious	<i>taŋhan</i>	to get weakened	<i>arly</i>
to find sthng wonderful	<i>taŋla</i> II	to get well	<i>ongul</i>
to find	<i>tap</i> III	to get wet	<i>öli</i>
to finish (~ <i>jodun</i> I?)	<i>jodun</i> II	to give	<i>bir</i> II
to fit into	<i>sygh</i>	to give birth to	<i>tughtur</i>
to fit into	<i>syghur</i>	to give out a smell (burning)	<i>qoq</i> II
to fix (a shaft)	<i>ulnat</i>	to give shelter for eachother	<i>syghrush</i>
to fix	<i>taq</i> II	to give to taste (recip.)	<i>tatrush</i>
to flee	<i>oz</i>	to give up	<i>tit</i> II
to flee	<i>täz</i>	to give up	<i>tydlyn</i>
to flourish	<i>üdrä</i>	to give up	<i>yda</i>
to flow	<i>aq</i> II	to glance off (preverb. part.)	<i>such</i> <i>qyl</i>
to flow	<i>yq</i> II	to glare at	<i>tüngüş</i>
to flutter (reciprocal)	<i>talpyn</i>	to gnaw	<i>kämür</i>
to flutter	<i>talpy</i>	to go (descriptive verb)	<i>jür</i>
to flutter together (coop.)	<i>talpysh</i>	to go along(side)	<i>turqur</i>
to fly into a violent rage	<i>ysryn</i>	to go around	<i>ar</i> I
to fly	<i>uch</i> III	to go	<i>bar</i> II
to foam	<i>köp</i> II	to go down	<i>in</i> I
to foam	<i>köpür</i>	to go straight for	<i>togh</i> III
to fold(-sh- reciproc.)	<i>qavshur</i>	to grasp	<i>qap</i> III
to follow	<i>ägir</i>	to grasp	<i>tut</i>
to follow	<i>bas</i>	to greet eachother	<i>körüş</i>
to follow	<i>idär</i>	to grind (with the teeth)	<i>chyqra</i>
to follow	<i>ij</i> III	to grind	<i>ige</i>
to follow	<i>qov</i>	to groan	<i>ynchyqla</i>
to follow	<i>ud</i> II	to grow	<i>bädü</i>
to force up	<i>aghyt</i>	to grow old	<i>opra</i>
to forget	<i>unyt</i>	to grow	<i>ös</i> II
to form a plot (conspiracy)	<i>kingshür</i>	to grow up	<i>ulghad</i>
to form seed cereals, reflex.	<i>jurughlan</i>	to guard	<i>küzät</i> I
to freeze	<i>tong</i> IV	to hail	<i>öngädür</i>
to frighten (transitive)	<i>ürkit</i>	to hand over	<i>tapshur</i>
to frighten sone away	<i>ürkür</i>	to hang (transitive)	<i>as</i> II
to froath	<i>köpür</i>	to hang	<i>il</i> IV
to frown	<i>sorush</i> I	to hang on	<i>sryl</i>
to gain fame (reputation)	<i>atan</i> II	to harness (horses)	<i>qosh</i> II
to gain strength	<i>küchäd</i>	to harvest	<i>or</i> I
to gait	<i>mangla</i>	to hate	<i>aqla</i>
to gamble	<i>oj</i> V	to have (firewood) broken up	<i>sytur</i>
to gamble	<i>utush</i> I	to have a eunuch walk*	<i>tutuqlan</i>
to gather (in a pile)	<i>quvran</i>	to have a sharp pain	<i>syzla</i>
to gather (intr.)	<i>tirin</i>	to have an excess of water	<i>suvysh</i>
to gather (intransitive)	<i>irk</i> II	to have investigated	<i>tüblät</i>
to gather	<i>qazghan</i>	to have nits	<i>sirkälän</i>
to gather	<i>tir</i> II	to have sthng drained off	<i>sughur</i> II
to get altered (in color)	<i>öngäd</i>	to have sthng rubbed	<i>sürtüshdür</i>
to get angry ("lipped"?)	<i>irin</i> II	to have shing searched	<i>üşät</i>
to get better (or well)	<i>öngäd</i>	to have shing shaken	<i>silkür</i>
to get better	<i>jigäd</i>	to have the bones to grow	<i>süngüklän</i>
to get clean (intr.)	<i>ary</i> II	to have to mince	<i>söküt</i> I
to get drunk	<i>äsür</i>	to heap up	<i>ük</i>
to get exhausted	<i>ary</i> I	to hear	<i>äshit</i>
to get hold on	<i>qap</i> III	to hear	<i>tyngla</i>
to get rusty	<i>tatyq</i> II	to help to blow	<i>ürüş</i>
to get tired	<i>arly</i>	to help to draw or extract	<i>suchlush</i>

to help to lamb (caus.)	<i>tölät II</i>
to help to plaster	<i>suvash</i>
to help to pluck	<i>ytysh</i>
to help to sew	<i>syrysh</i>
to help to stretch	<i>tartysh</i>
to help to sweep off (snow)	<i>sydrysh</i>
to here	<i>bärü</i>
to hide (intrans.)	<i>jash IV</i>
to hide	<i>batur</i>
to hide	<i>kizlä</i>
to hide oneself	<i>ych</i>
to hiss (Kashgari)	<i>üshkür I</i>
to hit	<i>toqy</i>
to hold	<i>tut</i>
to hollow	<i>üng</i>
to hope (dative, abl.)*	<i>umun</i>
to howl together	<i>ulysh</i>
to howl	<i>uly</i>
to humiliate	<i>satghash I</i>
to hurry	<i>ashuq</i>
to hurry	<i>tavra</i>
to hurry	<i>tavrat</i>
to hurry	<i>tärklä</i>
to hustle someone	<i>tavrat</i>
to hibernate	<i>qyshla</i>
to ignite (to <i>jal</i>)	<i>jaq III</i>
to ignite (intr.)	<i>tamul</i>
to illuse somebody	<i>sarsyt</i>
to impale (on a spit)	<i>täv II</i>
to implore	<i>jalvar</i>
to improve	<i>ongar</i>
to incite (mutually)	<i>kikshür</i>
to incite some to envy*	<i>täbzät</i>
to increase (trans.)	<i>üstä</i>
to increase	<i>ashyl</i>
to increase	<i>ös II</i>
to increase	<i>üdrä</i>
to increase	<i>ükli</i>
to induce ecstasy	<i>ögsirä</i>
to infuriate	<i>tälgä</i>
to insert or fit sth into	<i>syghtur</i>
to insert or fit sth*	<i>syghza</i>
to insert	<i>sola II</i>
to insert	<i>soq II</i>
to insert	<i>syghur</i>
to insult	<i>käkräsh</i>
to insult someone*	<i>tapala</i>
to intend to do sth*	<i>ughra</i>
to inter	<i>köm</i>
to interlock	<i>tävin</i>
to invert (causative)	<i>töngdär</i>
to investigate the origin*	<i>tübgär</i>
to investigate the origin*	<i>tüblä</i>
to iron	<i>üti</i>
to irrigate	<i>suva</i>
to irrigate	<i>suvla</i>

to issue	<i>iber</i>
to join things together	<i>ula II</i>
to join up a clan (refl.).	<i>ughushlan</i>
to jump (competitively*)	<i>säkrish</i>
to jump (cooperative)	<i>yrghash</i>
to jump (camel)	<i>tabry</i>
to jump	<i>qaly II</i>
to jump	<i>sikri</i>
to keep away from	<i>yra I</i>
to keep for future use	<i>saqlan</i>
to keep	<i>küt</i>
to kick one another	<i>täpish</i>
to kick	<i>täp</i>
to kick with hoofs (camel)	<i>tabanla</i>
to kill	<i>ölür</i>
to kindle	<i>tamdur</i>
to kiss (onomatop.)	<i>öp</i>
to kiss	<i>oghsha</i>
to kneel down (< <i>sök</i> II?)	<i>sök III</i>
to kneel down (camel?)	<i>chök</i>
to knit	<i>ör II</i>
to knock on (onomatop.)	<i>qaq III</i>
to knock	<i>toqy</i>
to know	<i>bil I</i>
to lall	<i>ügri</i>
to lamb	<i>tölä I</i>
to lament	<i>jiringü</i>
to lament	<i>syghta</i>
to lament together	<i>syghdash</i>
to lament	<i>ujyrqan</i>
to languish	<i>qut III</i>
to laugh	<i>kül III</i>
to launch (one's arrow)	<i>ängit</i>
to launch (troupe)*	<i>süllät</i>
to launch	<i>tängtür</i>
to lead (by the reins)	<i>it III</i>
to lead a nomadic life	<i>köchür</i>
to lead	<i>ilt</i>
to lead sbdy by the nose	<i>ügri</i>
to lead	<i>uduz II</i>
to lean on	<i>tajan</i>
to leap (cooperative)	<i>yrghash</i>
to learn	<i>boshghun</i>
to learn	<i>ögrä</i>
to leave	<i>kit</i>
to leave	<i>qod</i>
to lengthen	<i>subyla</i>
to let kneel down	<i>sökür</i>
to let oneself be praised	<i>ögürt</i>
to let oneself be praised	<i>ögüt II</i>
to let oneself to be obstructed	<i>tydhur</i>
to let respect	<i>uduntur</i>
to let rest	<i>tyntur</i>
to let slip	<i>ychghyn</i>
to let swell (~ Mong. <i>ös</i> -)	<i>ösür</i>
to let understand	<i>tujuz</i>

to lick	<i>jalgha</i>	to make sone spit (caus.)	<i>sodtur</i>
to lie (on a place)	<i>jat</i> II	to make sone taste sthing	<i>tatur</i>
to lie down	<i>sun</i>	to make sone thirsty (caus.)	<i>usyt</i>
to lift	<i>turghur</i> I	to make sone to lament	<i>syghtat</i>
to line up (<-tiz I?)	<i>tiz</i> II	to make sone to mourn	<i>syghtat</i>
to linger (pass. <- intr.)	<i>uzal</i>	to make sone weep	<i>syghtat</i>
to listen (to)	<i>tyngla</i>	to make sthing red*	<i>qyzart</i>
to live (passive)	<i>tiril</i> II	to make sthing swell	<i>syshlat</i>
to live	<i>tir</i> I	to make to weep (caus.)	<i>yghlat</i>
to load (same as <i>jük</i> I?)	<i>jüd</i>	to make war	<i>sülä</i>
to lock down	<i>tu</i>	to make to be hoped for	<i>umdur</i>
to long for (pass. <- intr.)	<i>uzal</i>	to marry (a woman)	<i>al</i> IV
to look after (< <i>saq</i> II?)	<i>saqy</i>	to measure lengthwise	<i>turqla</i>
to look alike	<i>jöläsh</i>	to measure	<i>ölch</i>
to look alike	<i>oqsha</i>	to measure	<i>ülgülä</i>
to look around	<i>közlä</i>	to meet (< Mongol?)	<i>uchra</i>
to look at sone tenderly	<i>tälmir</i>	to meet (e.g., a challenge)	<i>utur</i>
to look expectantly	<i>tälmir</i>	to meet (reciprocal)	<i>tapysh</i> II
to loose (Sanskrit ?)	<i>utuz</i>	to meet (same as <i>tush</i> II?)	<i>tush</i> III
to loose at gambling	<i>utsuq</i>	to melt (intransitive)	<i>syz</i>
to loose one's way	<i>satghash</i> III	to melt (intransitive)	<i>syzyl</i>
to loose	<i>utzuq</i>	to melt (transitive)	<i>ärgüz</i>
to loot	<i>küchä</i>	to melt (transitive)	<i>syzghur</i>
to lose	<i>jir</i> II	to melt	<i>ärä</i>
to lose weight	<i>ar</i> III	to mend (a shaft)	<i>ulnat</i>
to love	<i>amran</i>	to migrate	<i>köch</i>
to love one another	<i>sävish</i>	to migrate	<i>köchür</i>
to love	<i>säv</i>	to milk	<i>sagh</i> IV
to lower (one's head)	<i>töngüsh</i>	to mislead	<i>ar</i> II
to make (a jar) ooze	<i>üzit</i>	to mislead	<i>artyz</i>
to make (a horse) emaciated	<i>turghur</i> II	to mislead	<i>juv</i>
to make a loud noise	<i>kökrä</i>	to mix (intr.)	<i>joghru</i>
to make a noise*	<i>tyngyla</i>	to mix (same as <i>qat</i> I)	<i>qat</i> II
to make abundant	<i>üküshlä</i>	to mix something w. vinegar	<i>sirkälä</i> I
to make ache	<i>syzlat</i>	to moan	<i>yngran</i>
to make acquainted (causat.)	<i>tanut</i>	to moisten	<i>suwla</i>
to make an excuse	<i>tyltan</i>	to mount (horse)	<i>min</i> II
to make angry	<i>örlät</i>	to mourn	<i>syghla</i>
to make angry	<i>qagy</i>	to move (intransitive)	<i>täprän</i>
to make	<i>ät</i> II	to move something	<i>sal</i>
to make disheveled	<i>ürpät</i>	to move to one side	<i>suchy</i>
to make disturb (transit.)	<i>täprät</i>	to move together (intr.)	<i>täpräsh</i> II
to make even or smooth	<i>tüzük</i>	to mow	<i>or</i> I
to make firm	<i>ornat</i>	to multiply (intr.)	<i>ükli</i>
to make	<i>jap</i>	to multiply (trans.)	<i>üstä</i>
to make	<i>jarat</i>	to multiply	<i>ash</i> II
to make ready	<i>anun</i>	to multiply	<i>üdrä</i>
to make shake (transit.)	<i>täprät</i>	to neigh (onomatop.)	<i>oqra</i>
to make shut	<i>tondur</i>	to nest	<i>ujala</i>
to make sbody dream	<i>tültür</i>	to nip	<i>qys</i>
to make sbody happy	<i>sävintür</i>	to note (mind) each other	<i>körüş</i>
to make sone defecate	<i>sychtur</i>	to notice	<i>tuj</i>
to make sone defecate	<i>sychy</i>	to obstruct	<i>tydh</i>
to make someone great	<i>ulughla</i>	to obtain for oneself	<i>tartyn</i>
to make someone jump	<i>säkrit</i>	to offend	<i>burchyntur</i>
to make sone respect	<i>tapyndur</i>	to offend	<i>jaz</i> II

to offer to drink	<i>ichtür</i>
to open (intr.)	<i>tälin</i>
to open up	<i>bat</i> III
to oppose	<i>jalq</i>
to oppose	<i>tät</i>
to oppose	<i>utrun</i>
to order (causative)	<i>yläur</i>
to order sbody to count	<i>satur</i>
to order sbody to sell	<i>sattur</i>
to order sone to ask	<i>sortur</i> II
to order sone to dry	<i>qaqlat</i>
to order sone to join*	<i>ulat</i>
to order sone to suck	<i>sortur</i> I
to order to address*	<i>sizlät</i>
to order to be stolen	<i>üplät</i>
to order to be thrown out	<i>sürtür</i> I
to order to cultivate (caus.)	<i>taryt</i>
to order to cut a notch*	<i>üshtür</i>
to order to insert	<i>suqtur</i>
to order to rub	<i>sürtür</i> II
to order to seize	<i>tutur</i>
to order to sprinkle water	<i>suqlat</i>
to order to strain	<i>süztür</i>
to order to test	<i>synat</i>
to order to thrust	<i>sughlyt</i>
to outfit	<i>sap</i> III
to overcook (meat)	<i>ultur</i>
to overflow	<i>tash</i> III
to overstep	<i>toghur</i>
to pain	<i>burchyntur</i>
to panic	<i>ürkül</i>
to part	<i>üdür</i>
to pass (asterisk)	<i>ötüsh</i>
to pass (away)	<i>jitlin</i>
to pass (time)	<i>käch</i>
to pass by	<i>ärt</i> I
to pass by	<i>ärtgür</i>
to pay (<Mongol?)	<i>tölä</i> II
to peel a fruit	<i>soj</i>
to peel an egg together	<i>sojush</i>
to peel	<i>sydyr</i>
to penetrate (said of liquid)	<i>singish</i>
to perforate	<i>üsh</i> II
to perform (feats of warriors)	<i>tongala</i>
to perish	<i>jod</i>
to persecute	<i>qov</i>
to persecute	<i>songda</i>
to pierce a marrow hole	<i>üshtür</i>
to pierce	<i>kät</i>
to pierce	<i>täl</i> II
to pierce	<i>tupul</i>
to pile up (~top I?)	<i>top</i> II
to pile up	<i>üg</i>
to pillage one anothers*	<i>üpläsh</i>
to pillage	<i>tala</i>
to pit fruit	<i>urughla</i>

to place (causative)	<i>urtur</i>
to place	<i>ornat</i>
to plait	<i>ör</i> II
to play a music instrument	<i>itiz</i>
to play a trick on someone	<i>ügri</i>
to pluck	<i>iskä</i>
to pluck	<i>qongul</i>
to plunder	<i>qun</i>
to plunge	<i>suqlun</i>
to poke with pointed object	<i>suqy</i>
to ponder	<i>köngülkär</i>
to possess	<i>küt</i>
to pour down	<i>jagh</i> II
to pour out (a drink)	<i>sajpa</i>
to pour out	<i>qutur</i> II
to pour out	<i>tök</i>
to praise	<i>alqa</i>
to praise	<i>jyv</i>
to praise	<i>külä</i>
to praise	<i>ög</i> III
to praise to the skies	<i>kökäd</i>
to pray for something*	<i>umun</i>
to prepare (intr.),	<i>timän</i>
to prepare (refl. of it II)	<i>itin</i>
to prepare (transitive)	<i>timä</i>
to prepare	<i>anun</i>
to prepare	<i>kögür</i>
to prepare medicine	<i>jumghaqla</i>
to prepare sour milk	<i>udhyt</i>
to preserve	<i>küt</i>
to press	<i>äz</i>
to press	<i>bas</i>
to press	<i>it</i> IV
to press	<i>jum</i>
to press	<i>syq</i> IV
to pretend to ask (sim.-refl.)	<i>tilämsin</i>
to pretend to do something	<i>qylymsyn</i>
to pretend to fill (sim.-refl.)	<i>todhghurun</i>
to pretend to satisfy *	<i>todhghurumsyn</i>
to pretend to strain sthing	<i>süzün</i>
to prick its ears (horse)	<i>tuvyr</i>
to prop up	<i>tire</i>
to prostate oneself	<i>jinchür</i>
to protect eachother	<i>saqlash</i>
to protect	<i>kü</i> II
to protect	<i>qory</i>
to prove true	<i>chynyq</i>
to provide a place	<i>ornash</i>
to provide with cushions	<i>tölä</i>
to pull (by the reins)	<i>it</i> III
to pull	<i>iskä</i>
to pull off together (coop.)	<i>üzüsh</i>
to pull something apart	<i>üz</i> III
to pull sthing to pieces	<i>üz</i> III
to pull	<i>tart</i>
to pull the nit	<i>sirkälä</i> II

to pull up (e.g. roots)	<i>üzmlä</i>	to renounce	<i>ydala</i>
to pulsate	<i>talpy</i>	to repair (sthing broken)	<i>ula</i> II
to pulverize	<i>sürdüştür</i>	to repent	<i>ökün</i>
to pursue after each other	<i>udushru</i>	to rescue	<i>ozghur</i>
to pursue one by one*	<i>udushru</i>	to resemble (intrans.)	<i>mängzä</i>
to pursue	<i>gov</i>	to resist	<i>ir</i> II
to push	<i>ängtür</i>	to resist	<i>üt</i>
to push down	<i>ijin</i>	to resist	<i>utrun</i>
to push	<i>it</i> IV	to respect	<i>aja</i> II
to push	<i>ito</i>	to respect	<i>jükün</i> II
to push one another	<i>ävit</i>	to respect	<i>tap</i> II
to push	<i>tyq</i>	to rest	<i>örgän</i> III
to put	<i>olur</i> I	to restrain oneself	<i>tydhyn</i>
to put on (dress)	<i>käd</i>	to restrain	<i>targhar</i>
to put one's trousers on stake	<i>ümläsh</i>	to restrain	<i>tydh</i>
to put	<i>qod</i>	to restrict	<i>targhar</i>
to put to sleep	<i>udyt</i>	to restrict	<i>targhar</i>
to put up some for the night	<i>tünät</i>	to rethink	<i>qolula</i>
to quarrel (reciprocal)	<i>urush</i> II	to return (~jan I 'hip'?)	<i>jan</i> II
to quarrel	<i>ärish</i> II	to revile	<i>sök</i> I
to quarrel	<i>qarisj</i>	to revive (causative)	<i>tirgür</i>
to quarrel	<i>qavrysh</i>	to revolve round	<i>tägzin</i>
to quarrel	<i>tartysh</i>	to ride (on horseback)	<i>atlan</i>
to quiet (oneself)	<i>amryl</i>	to ride (on horseback)	<i>jäl</i>
to quilt	<i>syry</i> II	to ride after	<i>songda</i>
to rain	<i>jagh</i> II	to ride together*	<i>uchqash</i>
to raise	<i>örtür</i>	to ring (onomatop.)	<i>kängrän</i>
to raise	<i>turghur</i> I	to ripen	<i>bysh</i>
to rape	<i>küchä</i>	to rise (fragrant)	<i>toz</i> III
to reach an agreement*	<i>unash</i>	to rise in the air	<i>qaly</i> II
to reach	<i>sun</i>	to rise	<i>kötür</i>
to reach	<i>täg</i> II	to rise	<i>ör</i> I
to reach	<i>ymtyl</i>	to rise	<i>örüt</i>
to read	<i>üzhüklä</i>	to rise	<i>örlä</i>
to receive	<i>al</i> IV	to rise	<i>ün</i> II
to recite	<i>yrly</i>	to roam (<-küz I?)	<i>küz</i> II
to reckon (a house)*	<i>türgünlän</i>	to roast and eat soft grains	<i>sorushla</i>
to reckon (place)	<i>jyraqlan</i>	to roast	<i>qyzart</i>
to reckon hims. a sökmän	<i>sökmänlän</i>	to roast	<i>sög</i>
to reckon	<i>saq</i> II	to rob	<i>qun</i>
to recognize	<i>bügün</i>	to rob	<i>taly</i>
to recognize	<i>uqon</i>	to rock (a cradle)*	<i>ügri</i>
to recommend	<i>tanu</i>	to rock	<i>yrgha</i>
to reduce	<i>qoqrut</i>	to roll	<i>aghyna</i>
to regret	<i>qaqyn</i>	to roll	<i>aqtar</i>
to reject (?)	<i>songra</i>	to roll	<i>tägzin</i>
to reject	<i>aqla</i>	to roll up (scroll, sleeves)	<i>tür</i>
to rejoice	<i>qalangur</i>	to roll up (the sleeves)	<i>sygha</i>
to release	<i>iber</i>	to roll up the sleeves (coop)	<i>syghash</i>
to rely on	<i>ynan</i>	to rot	<i>iri</i>
to remain	<i>qal</i> II	to rouse	<i>turghur</i> I
to remember	<i>üshkür</i> II	to row	<i>äsh</i> I
to remove	<i>ärür</i>	to rub (Mongol <i>sürchi</i>)	<i>türt</i>
to remove	<i>kiär</i>	to rub	<i>öz</i>
to remove	<i>targar</i>	to rub itself against sthing	<i>sürtün</i>
to remove	<i>tashqar</i>	to rub	<i>jaq</i> I

to rub oneself hard (?)	<i>soqun</i>
to rub or scratch oneself	<i>sürün</i>
to rub something in	<i>sürt</i>
to run after sth and attack it	<i>sürgülä</i>
to run around like a madman	<i>mun</i>
to run away	<i>käch</i>
to run away	<i>qach</i> II
to run	<i>äv</i> II
to run fast	<i>jügür</i>
to sacrifice (<- <i>jagh</i> II?)	<i>jagh</i> III
to satiate	<i>todghur</i>
to satisfy	<i>qandur</i>
to satisfy	<i>todghur</i>
to save	<i>qurtqar</i>
to say (speech)	<i>aj</i> II
to say	<i>sözlä</i>
to scare (transitive)	<i>ürkit</i>
to scatter (< <i>sach</i> I?)	<i>sach</i> II
to scatter (intransitive)	<i>toldra</i>
to scold	<i>sarsy</i>
to scold	<i>sök</i> I
to scold	<i>taryn</i>
to scorch	<i>könür</i>
to scrape	<i>sydyr</i>
to scrape	<i>üşhä</i>
to scream	<i>alaqyr</i>
to scream together	<i>yngrash</i>
to scream	<i>yngra</i>
to seal	<i>tamghala</i>
to seduce	<i>azghur</i>
to see each other	<i>közkish</i>
to see	<i>kör</i>
to seek for	<i>izdä</i>
to seek pretexts	<i>tylta</i> II
to seize each other	<i>qapysh</i>
to seize one another	<i>tutush</i> III
to seize	<i>tut</i>
to select	<i>ad(y)ru</i>
to select	<i>säch</i>
to select	<i>talula</i>
to sell	<i>sat</i>
to send one after the other	<i>udushur</i>
to send	<i>su</i>
to send to one other (recip.)	<i>ydysh</i>
to send	<i>yd</i>
to senge	<i>ür</i> III
to separate (intrans.)	<i>jiril</i>
to separate (cf. <i>ödrül</i>)	<i>ödür</i>
to separate	<i>kitish</i>
to separate	<i>üdür</i>
to serve	<i>tap</i> II
to serve	<i>tapyn</i>
to set apart	<i>üdrül</i>
to set in motion (caus.)	<i>tängtür</i>
to set off	<i>jola</i>
to set	<i>sal</i>

to set up	<i>tik</i>
to settle down	<i>ornan</i>
to settle down	<i>qon</i>
to settle down	<i>qondur</i>
to settle down together	<i>qonush</i>
to settle sone's affairs	<i>kängä</i>
to sew firmly	<i>syryt</i>
to shade something	<i>kölit</i>
to shake (nomatop.)	<i>täprä</i>
to shake	<i>jaj</i> III
to shake	<i>qamshat</i>
to shake	<i>silk</i>
to shake	<i>titrät</i>
to shake together (cooper.)	<i>yrghash</i>
to shake together (intr.)	<i>täpräsh</i> II
to shake	<i>yrgha</i>
to sharpen	<i>süvrit</i>
to shed (hair, feathers)	<i>tula</i>
to shine	<i>jaru</i>
to shine	<i>jashla</i>
to shine	<i>yshy</i>
to shiver	<i>silkin</i>
to shiver together	<i>titräsh</i>
to shoot (an arrow) upwards	<i>tängür</i>
to shoot	<i>at</i> IV
to shoulder (a burden)	<i>jüdü</i>
to shout	<i>orla</i>
to show (out)	<i>üntür</i>
to show (up) (intr.)	<i>bälgür</i>
to show in	<i>ichgär</i>
to show in	<i>kingür</i>
to show	<i>körkit</i>
to show	<i>körtkür</i>
to shut	<i>tondur</i>
to shy away from sth	<i>suchy</i>
to sieve	<i>älgä</i>
to sift	<i>süz</i>
to sin	<i>janch</i>
to sin	<i>jazyn</i>
to sing	<i>jyrla</i>
to sing	<i>yrla</i>
to sink (intr.)	<i>bat</i> II
to sink into	<i>sing</i> II
to sip noisily (onomatop.)	<i>op</i>
to sit down	<i>olghurt</i>
to sit down	<i>oltur</i>
to skin an animal	<i>soj</i>
to skin an animal	<i>sojush</i>
to slander (~Mong.kob)	<i>qovla</i>
to slander	<i>chaghur</i>
to slander	<i>jonga</i>
to slander	<i>ushaqla</i>
to slaughter	<i>choq</i>
to sleep (of horses)	<i>ukhsha</i>
to sleep	<i>udy</i>
to sleep	<i>uju</i>

to slice	<i>til</i> I	to stick to sthng/sbody	<i>japshur</i>
to slide down	<i>taj</i> II	to stick with	<i>syryl</i>
to smash	<i>üz</i>	to stink	<i>qoq</i> II
to smash	<i>jimir</i>	to stop (acting)	<i>sön</i>
to smash	<i>üve</i>	to stop	<i>ary</i> I
to smear	<i>body</i> I	to stop breathing	<i>tynsyra</i>
to smell (intr.)	<i>jydy</i>	to stop for a night	<i>qon</i>
to smell (transit.)	<i>jydlä</i>	to stop	<i>särl</i>
to smell	<i>bur</i>	to strain	<i>küchä</i>
to smell with	<i>is</i> I	to strengthen	<i>küchändür</i>
to smile	<i>kül</i> III	to stretch	<i>kär</i>
to smoke	<i>syry</i> II	to stretch out I	<i>uzat</i>
to smoke	<i>tüt</i>	to stretch	<i>sun</i>
to smooth (a piece of wood)	<i>törpi</i>	to strike (onomatop.)	<i>qaq</i> III
to smooth	<i>qovusha</i>	to strike (~ul II?)	<i>tul</i> III
to sneeze (descr. verb)	<i>asur</i>	to strike (transit.w. accus.)	<i>ur</i>
to soar (of bird)	<i>täng</i> III	to strike	<i>chaq</i> II
to sob	<i>yngran</i>	to strike down	<i>qam</i> II
to sow (~ Mongol?)	<i>tary</i>	to strike on the temples	<i>tulungla</i>
to speak	<i>tyn</i> III	to strike one another (recip.)	<i>urush</i> II
to spell out	<i>üzhöklä</i>	to strike sone on the head	<i>töpülä</i>
to spend (time)	<i>ärädür</i>	to string a bow	<i>singirlä</i>
to spend the night	<i>tünä</i>	to strip	<i>soj</i>
to spend time	<i>särl</i>	to strip	<i>sydyr</i>
to spin	<i>ängir</i>	to strive	<i>qodur</i>
to spin	<i>ish</i> III	to strive	<i>ymtyl</i>
to spin	<i>ör</i> II	to stroke	<i>syqa</i>
to spin	<i>tavrat</i>	to struggle (recipr.)	<i>talpyn</i>
to spit	<i>sut</i>	to struggle	<i>tartysh</i>
to spit	<i>syt</i>	to stuff up	<i>tyq</i>
to split	<i>jart</i>	to stumble	<i>sürch</i>
to split	<i>opur</i>	to submit	<i>su</i>
to split	<i>tälin</i>	to suck (<äm I)	<i>ämsi</i>
to spoil (intr.)	<i>ara</i>	to suck	<i>sor</i> I
to spoil oneself (refl.)	<i>ylq</i>	to suck(le)	<i>äm</i> I
to spread (<-jad III?)	<i>jaj</i> II	to suffer from cramps	<i>tutush</i> II
to spread	<i>jad</i> III	to suffer oppression	<i>yjyn</i>
to spread out	<i>kär</i>	to suffice	<i>jit</i> I
to sprinkle	<i>bürkür</i>	to suffice	<i>tükä</i>
to spur on	<i>türt</i>	to suggest	<i>tanu</i>
to squeeze (oneself)*	<i>syqyn</i>	to support	<i>ashra</i>
to squeeze	<i>syq</i> IV	to support	<i>tirä</i> II
to squeeze	<i>uj</i>	to support	<i>tire</i>
to stamp	<i>tamghala</i>	to suppress	<i>yj</i> I
to stamp	<i>täp</i>	to surround	<i>jörgä</i>
to stand (upright, or still)	<i>tur</i> I	to surround	<i>qavza</i>
to stand still	<i>turuq</i> III	to swallow in single gulp	<i>simür</i>
to start to flutter (inch.)	<i>talpyr</i>	to sway (intransitive)	<i>yra</i> II
to start	<i>törchi</i>	to swear	<i>antaq</i>
to start travelling	<i>jola</i>	to sweat	<i>tärit</i>
to startle (transitive)	<i>ürkit</i>	to sweat	<i>tärlä</i>
to stay back	<i>soqlun</i>	to sweep	<i>sipir</i>
to stay	<i>qal</i> II	to sweeten	<i>süchit</i>
to steal	<i>oghurla</i>	to swell	<i>köp</i> II
to steal	<i>üplä</i>	to swell	<i>sish</i> II
to stick to (trans.)	<i>body</i> I	to swell	<i>sysh</i> III

to swell	<i>syshyl</i>	to torture (causative)	<i>tolghat</i>
to swell	<i>ürül</i>	to torture	<i>qyna</i>
to swerve	<i>münük</i>	to touch	<i>bört</i>
to swing to and fro	<i>jaj</i> III	to trace	<i>izlä</i>
to tack the garment	<i>tävchi</i>	to trace the origin of sthng	<i>tübläsh</i>
to take a look into	<i>tujun</i>	to track	<i>izlä</i>
to take advantage (of)*	<i>syngarla</i>	to trade	<i>jul</i> II
to take	<i>al</i> IV	to trade	<i>satyghla</i>
to take by force	<i>jul</i> I	to trample down sthng	<i>täpit</i>
to take care of	<i>igdüllä</i>	to trample on sthng	<i>satgha</i> I
to take care of	<i>igid</i> II	to transfer*	<i>ügri</i>
to take one's place	<i>orna</i>	to transgress	<i>ash</i> III
to take place	<i>är</i> II	to translate	<i>aqtar</i>
to take pleasure in sthng	<i>süchin</i>	to travel	<i>käz</i> I
to take pleasure*	<i>tapala</i>	to tread	<i>satgha</i> I
to take root	<i>tüblän</i>	to treat (a wart)	<i>sögnä</i>
to take shy VHPF	<i>ajman</i>	to treat with medic. herbs	<i>ota</i> II
to take shy VHPF	<i>ajmän</i>	to tremble (nomatop.)	<i>täprä</i>
to talk non-Turkish*	<i>sumlyt</i>	to tremble	<i>bäz</i> II
to talk	<i>ti</i>	to tremble	<i>titrä</i>
to talk unintelligibly	<i>sumly</i>	to tremble together	<i>titräsh</i>
to tangle	<i>tävshät</i>	to tremble	<i>yj</i> II
to tap (onomatopoetic)	<i>qaq</i> III	to trot (horse)	<i>jort</i>
to taper	<i>suby</i> II	to trust	<i>ynan</i>
to taste (intransitive)	<i>tat</i> II	to try to find	<i>torpla</i>
to teach	<i>boshghur</i>	to tuck oneself up	<i>sytyghan</i>
to teach	<i>ögrät</i> II	to turn (intr.)	<i>ävril</i>
to team (horses) (<gosh I)	<i>qosh</i> II	to turn (intr.)	<i>tolghan</i>
to tear apart	<i>butarla</i>	to turn (intransitive)	<i>tävril</i>
to tear apart	<i>sök</i> II	to turn	<i>aqtar</i>
to tear into pieces	<i>tyt</i> II	to turn around	<i>ävür</i>
to tear	<i>jyrt</i>	to turn away	<i>münük</i>
to tear up	<i>opur</i>	to turn into three	<i>üchlän</i>
to tell someone to begin	<i>törchtit</i>	to turn	<i>kinlän</i>
to test or try one another	<i>synash</i>	to turn around	<i>janur</i>
to test	<i>syna</i>	to turn around	<i>üvür</i>
to think (<*ög)	<i>ö</i>	to turn shing over (caus.)	<i>töngdär</i>
to think (<-saq II, saqy?)	<i>saqyn</i>	to turn	<i>tävir</i>
to think (a noun-verb)	<i>us</i> IV	to turn to one side (arrow)	<i>syvgha</i>
to think (uq, shifted VHPF)	<i>ök</i>	to turn upside down	<i>ängtär</i>
to think of	<i>könglä</i>	to turn VHPF	<i>ävir</i>
to think	<i>san</i> II	to twist	<i>aqtar</i>
to think	<i>saq</i> II	to twist	<i>ängir</i>
to thread (a needle)	<i>sap</i> III	to twist (around)	<i>tolgha</i>
to threat	<i>jan</i> III	to twist	<i>tavrat</i>
to threaten	<i>süsgir</i>	to twist	<i>tävir</i>
to throb	<i>tit</i> III	to twist	<i>ulyt</i>
to throw	<i>chal</i>	to twist VHPF	<i>ävir</i>
to throw down	<i>jyq</i> II	to understand (cooper.)	<i>uqush</i> II
to throw	<i>kämish</i>	to understand	<i>ötkür</i>
to thrust	<i>sughly</i>	to understand	<i>uq</i> II
to thunder	<i>kökrä</i>	to undress (oneself)	<i>suchul</i>
to tie	<i>atqa</i>	to unfold	<i>bat</i> III
to tie	<i>tüg</i>	to unite (reciprocal)*	<i>udush</i>
to tie up tightly	<i>tang</i> VII	to unite (refl.)	<i>qavysh</i>
to torn to rags	<i>tytyl</i>	to untie	<i>säsh</i>

to urge (ones' s horse)*	<i>täpin</i>	to wither	<i>ong</i> III
to urge sone to copulate	<i>sikit</i>	to worry oneself (<äm II)	<i>ämğät</i>
to urge to melt	<i>syzyt</i>	to worry	<i>ökün</i>
to urinate (mainly horses)	<i>qashan</i>	to worship	<i>tapyn</i>
to use	<i>ishlät</i>	to wrap one's own head*	<i>tangyn</i>
to use	<i>tusul</i>	to wrap round	<i>tolgha</i>
to utter a slight sound	<i>tavishla</i>	to wrap up	<i>tang</i> VII
to utter	<i>öt</i> IV	to wring	<i>tävin</i>
to value sthng (~Mong.?)	<i>tängä</i>	to write	<i>biti</i>
to vomit	<i>oqy</i> II	to writhe	<i>tolghan</i>
to vomit	<i>öjü</i>	to writhe	<i>ulyñ</i>
to vomit	<i>qus</i>	to yell at each other	<i>qyqyrush</i>
to wait (for)	<i>küt</i>	toad, Bufo	<i>baqa</i>
to wake up (intr.)	<i>odun</i> I	today	<i>bökün</i>
to wake up (trans., od < oj)	<i>odghur</i>	together	<i>birdäm</i>
to walk (desc verb)	<i>jory</i>	together	<i>birgäri</i>
to walk (~käz I?)	<i>käz</i> II	together	<i>birki</i>
to walk about	<i>käz</i> I	together	<i>birlä</i>
to walk	<i>jor</i>	together	<i>tirä</i> I
to walk	<i>mang</i> II	token (in divination)	<i>yrym</i>
to want a big one	<i>ulughsa</i>	token	<i>yrys</i>
to wash (intr. refl.)	<i>jun</i>	tomorrow	<i>jaryñ</i>
to wash	<i>ju</i>	tone	<i>tyng</i>
to water (lifestock or land)	<i>suvar</i>	tongs	<i>qysqach</i>
to water	<i>suva</i>	tongue	<i>til</i> II
to water	<i>suvla</i>	tongue-tied	<i>tutuq</i>
to wave (a fabric)	<i>toqy</i>	too-year-old calf	<i>tadhun</i>
to weaken	<i>tal</i> II	tool (~itig II 'thing?')	<i>itig</i> I
to wear military equipment	<i>tulumlan</i>	tool for tanning leather	<i>ijrek</i>
to wear out	<i>opra</i>	tooth	<i>jürüntäg</i>
to weep (onomatop)	<i>yghla</i>	tooth	<i>tih</i>
to weep	<i>syghla</i>	toothless	<i>tish</i>
to weep together (cooper.)	<i>yghlash</i>	top	<i>buchghaqsyzy</i>
to weep	<i>yngra</i>	torch (Chinese loan?)	<i>töpü</i>
to weigh	<i>tart</i>	torch	<i>ychyn</i>
to weigh	<i>tänglä</i>	torment	<i>jula</i>
to whine	<i>singilä</i>	torment	<i>qyrghyn</i>
to whine	<i>yngra</i>	torment	<i>qyzghut</i>
to whip	<i>tongla</i>	torn off	<i>üzük</i>
to whisper	<i>suvsha</i>	torturer	<i>qynaghuchy</i>
to whistle (Kashgari)	<i>üşhkür</i> I	total	<i>tüzügü</i>
to whistle	<i>syqyr</i>	towards	<i>tapa</i>
to whistle together	<i>syqyrsh</i>	towards	<i>taparu</i>
to win sthng at gambling	<i>ut</i>	towel	<i>suvluq</i>
to wipe	<i>ys</i>	trace	<i>iz</i>
to wish	<i>izdä</i>	tranquil (<i>dolak</i> , VHPF)	<i>töläk</i>
to wish	<i>küsä</i>	tranquility	<i>tun</i> II
to wish to beat	<i>ursa</i>	transport animal	<i>ulagh</i> II
to wish to cut (desider.)	<i>üzsä</i>	trash	<i>chöbik</i>
to wish to drive	<i>sürsä</i>	treacherous	<i>ynanchsyzy</i>
to wish to enter	<i>kirigsä</i>	treasury	<i>tavarluq</i>
to wish to see	<i>körügsä</i>	tree	<i>sögüt</i>
to wish to sell (desider.)	<i>satyghsa</i>	tree	<i>sögüt</i>
to wish to stay (desider.)	<i>turughsa</i>	tree	<i>yghach</i>
to wish to understand (desid.)	<i>uqsa</i>	triangle	<i>üchkil</i>
to withdraw (intrans.)	<i>taryq</i>	tribe	<i>il</i> I

tribute	<i>birt</i>	unsupported	<i>tutuqsuz</i>
trick	<i>arma*</i>	untamed horse	<i>ämlik</i>
trick	<i>kür I</i>	untamed	<i>sash I</i>
trick	<i>täv I</i>	untimely (high relig. term?)	<i>ödsüz</i>
tricky	<i>tävlig</i>	untrustworthy	<i>ynanchsyz</i>
trough	<i>oluq I</i>	up to	<i>tägi</i>
true friend	<i>saghdych</i>	up(wards)	<i>kötürü</i>
true	<i>kirtü</i>	upper arm	<i>qar II</i>
true	<i>köni</i>	upper surface	<i>üst</i>
trust	<i>ynanch</i>	upwards	<i>joqaru</i>
trustworthy	<i>ynanch</i>	urinary bladder (<i>qawuk</i>)	<i>qaghuq</i>
trustworthy	<i>ynanchlygh</i>	urine	<i>qashanygh</i>
tube	<i>tütäk</i>	urine	<i>südük</i>
Turkish (thing, not lang.)	<i>türk II</i>	Ursus	<i>adygh</i>
twenty (< Tokharian?)	<i>jigirmi</i>	use	<i>asygh</i>
twig (< <i>but</i> 'leg'?)	<i>butyq</i>	vain (denom.inal simul.)	<i>ulughsyq</i>
twig	<i>birgä</i>	valley	<i>arqu</i>
twisted	<i>talqu</i>	valley	<i>ova</i>
twisted	<i>tolghagh</i>	valley	<i>öz II</i>
twisting	<i>tolghagh</i>	valley	<i>syghra</i>
two (num. card.)	<i>iki</i>	valuable	<i>aghyr</i>
ugly	<i>körksüz</i>	vegetables with smell*	<i>tupulghaq</i>
Uighur (person/tribe)*	<i>ujghur</i>	vegetation	<i>y</i>
ultimate	<i>üzläñchüg</i>	vehicle	<i>kölüngü</i>
ultimate	<i>üzläñchülüg</i>	veil	<i>tolvyr</i>
unbroken	<i>sash I</i>	vein (~Mong. <i>tamir</i> 'vigor')	<i>tamyr</i>
unbruised	<i>tapchasyz</i>	vein	<i>tamar</i>
unclothed	<i>tonsyz</i>	vengeance	<i>käk</i>
unconquerable	<i>utsuqmaqsyz</i>	vermillion	<i>al II</i>
unconscious	<i>uqunchsuz</i>	very cold	<i>tong I</i>
undamaged	<i>tapchasyz</i>	very soon	<i>tärk</i>
under	<i>ysra</i>	very, much	<i>ärtüngü</i>
understandable	<i>anglag</i>	vessel	<i>idish</i>
understanding	<i>uqmaq</i>	view	<i>körüg</i>
understanding	<i>uqugh</i>	view	<i>körüm</i>
understanding	<i>uqush I</i>	view	<i>körünch</i>
understanding	<i>uqushlugh</i>	view	<i>qaraq</i>
undutiful	<i>tapyghsuz</i>	vigor	<i>tölük</i>
uneasy	<i>tarqynch</i>	vile	<i>utun</i>
unfathomable	<i>tözkärinchsiz</i>	vile	<i>yngha</i>
unfortunate	<i>qovy</i>	village (a loan?)	<i>suzaq</i>
unfortunate	<i>ülügsüz</i>	vinegar	<i>sirkä I</i>
ungrateful	<i>utlysyz</i>	vineyard (< <i>bor</i>)	<i>borluq</i>
unhappy	<i>sävinchsiz</i>	violence	<i>tölük</i>
uniform(ly)	<i>tum II</i>	violet	<i>jipin</i>
uninterrupted	<i>üzüksüz</i>	virgin	<i>qyrqyn</i>
uninterruptedly	<i>urqaru</i>	vita	<i>jorygh</i>
uninterruption	<i>üzüklük</i>	void	<i>joq</i>
unique	<i>oqshatyghsyz</i>	vow	<i>afyq</i>
united	<i>birki</i>	vowen	<i>örmäk</i>
unlawful	<i>törüsüz</i>	vulture	<i>us II</i>
unloved	<i>sävügsüz</i>	wage	<i>anchu</i>
unnecessary	<i>kärgäksiz</i>	wages (payment)	<i>tär</i>
unpleasant	<i>titiz</i>	waist	<i>bil II</i>
unsatisfactory (service)	<i>tapysyz</i>	waist of a robe	<i>ör III</i>
unsettled	<i>tarqynch</i>	waist-string	<i>kishän</i>

waler	<i>syghytsky</i>	where?	<i>qancha</i>
walk	<i>barygh</i>	where?	<i>qany</i>
wall (which has towers on it)	<i>ükäklig</i>	whiff	<i>tyntura</i>
wall tower	<i>ükäk</i>	whirl(pool)	<i>ägrik</i>
walnut	<i>jaghaq</i>	white (white horse)	<i>aq I</i>
warm	<i>isig</i>	white alum	<i>azhmuk</i>
warm	<i>jylygh</i>	white horse (Mong. <i>taki</i>)	<i>taghy</i>
warm	<i>jylyn</i>	white necked	<i>bujmul</i>
warmth	<i>isiglik</i>	white tanned skin	<i>tatyrga</i>
wart	<i>sigil</i>	white	<i>ürüng</i>
wasp	<i>ary III</i>	white-headed crow	<i>tangan</i>
watchman	<i>turghaq</i>	whitewash	<i>ürngäk</i>
water carrier	<i>suvchy</i>	who (pron. interrog.)	<i>kim</i>
water	<i>ökrän</i>	who is driven out	<i>süründi</i>
water pipe	<i>tütäk</i>	who? (pron. interr.)	<i>qajuu</i>
water	<i>suv</i>	whole	<i>tolp</i>
water tower	<i>qurghu</i>	whole(ness)	<i>äsängü</i>
water trough	<i>suvluq</i>	whole(some)	<i>ornaghlygh</i>
watering place for livestock	<i>suvlagh</i>	why? (pron. interr.)*	<i>nächükläti</i>
waterless	<i>suvsyz</i>	wicked	<i>utun</i>
watery	<i>suvluq</i>	widow	<i>tul I</i>
wave	<i>tägzinch</i>	width	<i>älig</i>
way of acting	<i>ävrish</i>	width	<i>in II</i>
we (pron. pers.)	<i>biz</i>	wife	<i>äbchi</i>
weak (caritive to <i>bäg</i> ?)	<i>bäksiz</i>	wild goat	<i>älik II</i>
weak	<i>küchsüz</i>	wild	<i>käjik</i>
weak	<i>qoghshaq</i>	wild mountain goat	<i>ymgha I</i>
weak VHPF	<i>kävräk</i>	wild onion (old loan?)	<i>kövärgän</i>
wealth	<i>aghy</i>	wild	<i>sash I</i>
wealth	<i>barym</i>	will	<i>tutsugh</i>
wealth	<i>üküshlük</i>	willing to go (< <i>bar</i> II)	<i>barygsa</i>
wealthy	<i>tavarlygh</i>	willow, <i>Salix</i>	<i>sögüt</i>
weapons (in general)	<i>tulum</i>	wind	<i>jil</i>
weeping	<i>syghyt</i>	winding (of a road)	<i>ulyynch</i>
wef (weaving)	<i>qarysh</i>	window	<i>tünglög</i>
weft (in a woven fabric)	<i>arqagh</i>	windshelter (Turkmen!)	<i>yqIII</i>
weigh machine	<i>ülgü</i>	wine grapes	<i>bor</i>
weighing	<i>ülgü</i>	wine merchant	<i>timchi</i>
well	<i>qudugh</i>	wine	<i>sorma</i>
west ('backward in the tent?')	<i>qury I</i>	wing	<i>qanat</i>
west	<i>ong II</i>	winter	<i>qysh</i>
wet	<i>ödüşh I</i>	winter shelter	<i>qyshlagh</i>
wet	<i>öl II</i>	wise (shaman?)	<i>bügü</i>
wet	<i>öläng</i>	wise	<i>bilgä</i>
what (pron. relat.)	<i>nä</i>	wish	<i>istäm</i>
what makes a man blush	<i>qyzghut</i>	wish	<i>küsänch</i>
what sort? (pron. inter.)	<i>nägü</i>	wish	<i>küsüs</i>
what? (pron. interrog.)	<i>nä</i>	wish(ing)	<i>küsädük</i>
what?	<i>nälük</i>	wit	<i>äs</i>
whatever	<i>nämä</i>	with (< <i>*birlän</i> ?)*	<i>bilän</i>
wheat	<i>bughdaj</i>	with loose bowel	<i>sychghaq</i>
wheel	<i>tilgän</i>	with the spike on the end	<i>syshlygh</i>
when (conj. temp.)	<i>qalty</i>	with thin (hair)	<i>suvuq</i>
when (pron. interrog.)	<i>kim</i>	without canine teeth	<i>buchghaqsyz</i>
when?	<i>qachan</i>	without covetousness	<i>umdusuz</i>
where(ever)?	<i>qanta I</i>	without danger	<i>tudasyz</i>

without desire	<i>umughsuz</i>	worn down	<i>sürtüg</i>
without desire	<i>umunchsuz</i>	worm	<i>qurt</i>
without expectation	<i>umughsuz</i>	world	<i>jir suv</i>
without forgetting*	<i>unyitmaqsys</i>	worry	<i>busush</i>
without hope	<i>umughsuz</i>	worth(y) of	<i>täginlig</i>
without hope	<i>umunchsuz</i>	worthless (in: <i>tot uchuz</i>)	<i>tot</i>
without kindling	<i>tamduksuz</i>	worthless	<i>yngha</i>
without oblivion*	<i>unyitmaqsys</i>	wound	<i>bash II</i>
without payment	<i>tolach</i>	wounded	<i>balygh</i>
without prayer	<i>umunchsuz</i>	wrinkle	<i>chim</i>
without request	<i>umunchsuz</i>	wrinkled	<i>ysrym</i>
without support	<i>ulamsuz</i>	wrist	<i>biläk</i>
without understanding*	<i>uquhsuz</i>	written character	<i>üzhäk</i>
without water	<i>suvsyz</i>	wrong	<i>igid I</i>
witness (a legal term)	<i>tanuq</i>	year	<i>jyl I</i>
wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i>	<i>böri</i>	yeast	<i>ughut</i>
woman	<i>jutuz</i>	yellow	<i>sarygh</i>
woman	<i>kishi</i>	yogurt (made thick?)	<i>joghurt</i>
woman	<i>tishi</i>	yoke	<i>bojunduruq</i>
woman	<i>uraghut</i>	you (pers. pr. 2nd pers.)	<i>sän</i>
woman's sexual organs	<i>sökriük</i>	you without a pedigree	<i>satyr</i>
wonder	<i>tang II</i>	young gelding	<i>azman</i>
wonderful	<i>soghanchygh</i>	young	<i>jash II</i>
wood for making box	<i>ükäklik</i>	young	<i>jigit</i>
wood	<i>yghach</i>	young	<i>känch</i>
wooded mountain range	<i>songa</i>	young of a camel	<i>botu</i>
woodworker	<i>yghacchy</i>	young	<i>ory I</i>
woof (weaving)	<i>qarysh</i>	young sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)	<i>qozy</i>
word	<i>ajgh</i>	younger brother	<i>ini</i>
word	<i>sav</i>	younger sister (1all word?)	<i>ökä</i>
word	<i>söz</i>	younger sister	<i>singil</i>
work	<i>ish II</i>	your (poss pron. 3rd p.pl.)	<i>siz</i>
worry	<i>syqysh I</i>	<i>Zizipha rubra</i>	<i>igde</i>
worry	<i>syqyshlyq</i>		

References and Abbreviations

- Analytischer Index** = Analytischer Index zu den Fünf Ersten Stücken der Türkischen Turfan-texte. BTT VI (W. BANG-A.V. GABAIN). Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Band 17. Berlin 1931, pp. 461–517.
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- BTT** = Berliner Turfantexte. See also TT.
- Clauson** = **CLAUSON, GERARD**. 1972. The form "Clauson" is used mainly in the Wordlists.
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- Drevnetjurskij slovar'**. 1969. Leningrad: Nauka. Abbreviated as DTS.
- DTS** = Drevnetjurskij slovar'.
- EYb** = Eurasian Studies Yearbook. See UAJb.
- EtWbUng** = **BENKŐ, LORÁND** (Ed.). 1992–1997.
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- Kara** = The particular data (mainly Mongol parallels of the Turkic words) were conveyed by György Kara (Bloomington/Budapest; see p. 6 and p. 172 above).
- Kashgari** = Means that the particular word is listed in the Karakhanid (Chacanic) lexicon *Divan lugat at-turk* (1073-74) of Mahmud al-Kashgari and may be late (evtl. non-Proto-Turkic or post-Proto-Turkic) innovation created perhaps under Arabic influence.
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- Sevortjan = SEVORTJAN, E. V. 1974.
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- TT = Turfan-Texte I–VI (1929–1934) by W. BANG and V. GABAIN, bibliographic details: UAJb 33(1961).5–6. See also BTT.
- Turkmen means that, on the basis of Turkmen, a long vowel can be supposed for the Proto-Turkic form of the particular word.
- UAJb = Ural-Altäische Jahrbücher WSiesbaden (1952–1977) and Bloomington, 1978–1992. Continued as Eurasian Studies Yearbook.
- V. GABAIN, ANNEMARIE. 1974. Altürkische Grammatik. Dritte Auflage. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz. Letter "b" after the digit refers to the right column entries in vG 317–389. Digit without "b" refers to the left column.
- vG = See V. GABAIN, ANNEMARIE. 1974. The forms "vG...(page number)" and "vG(page number)b" are used mainly in the Wordlists (pp. 93–216).